THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
JANUARY 1956



What Is Brotherhood?



What Is Brotherhood? It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

What Is Brotherhood? It is pioneer Americans of all faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

What Is Brotherhood? It is the hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

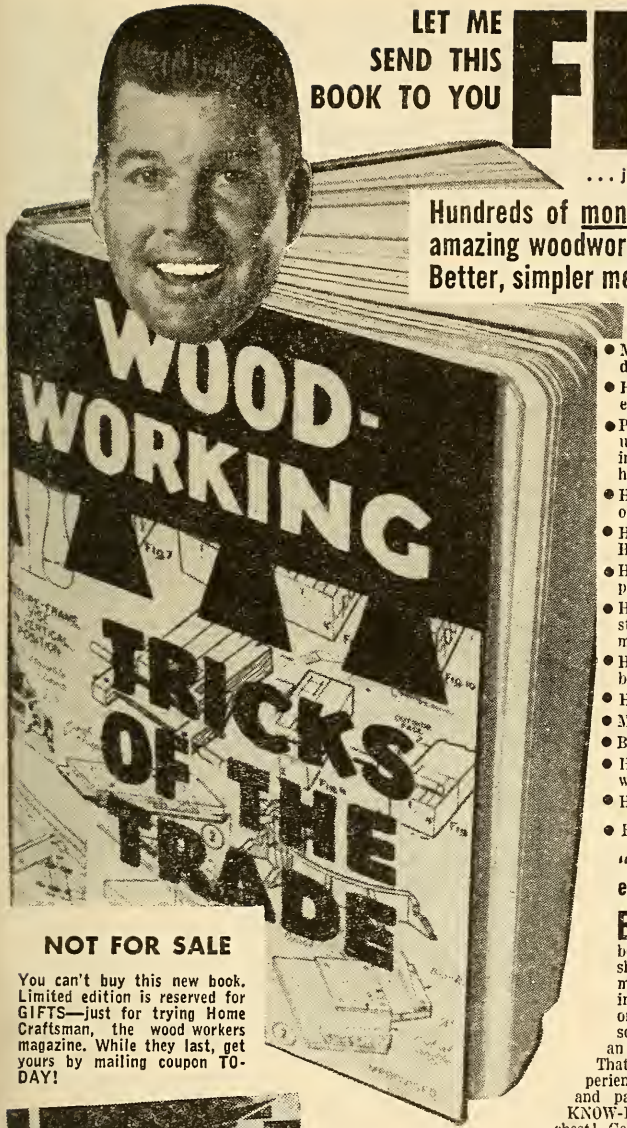
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That Is Brotherhood.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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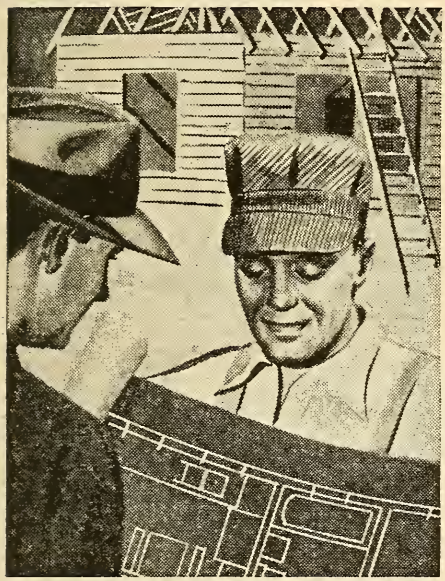
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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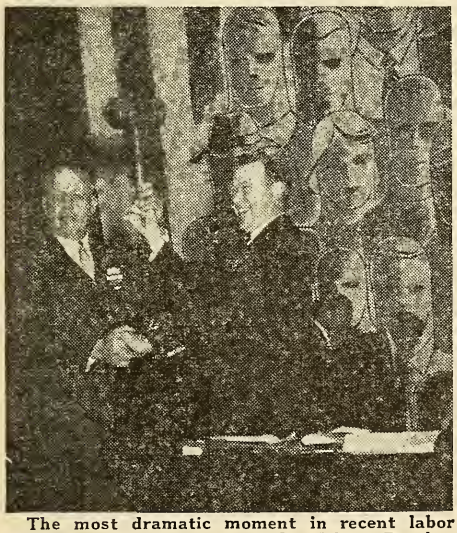
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Labor Unity Is Born

★ ★ ★

GEORGE MEANY, president of the former AFL, and Walter Reuther, president of the former CIO, jointly banged a huge gavel on the lectern of the 71st Regimental Armory in New York on Monday morning, December 5th, and then and there the greatest labor federation in the history of mankind, the AFL-CIO, was born.

The first constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO in short order unanimously approved all the details of the merger agreement worked out by the unity committees which labored long and hard on paving the way for the merger. It spelled out a forward-looking and comprehensive program for promoting peace abroad and prosperity at home. It called for more hospitals, better schools, more adequate highways, greater civil rights for minorities, development of natural resources for the benefit of all the people, more liberal immigration, internal security without gestapo techniques, and leading from strength in relations with Communist Russia.



The most dramatic moment in recent labor history. George Meany and Walter Reuther open first AFL-CIO Convention.

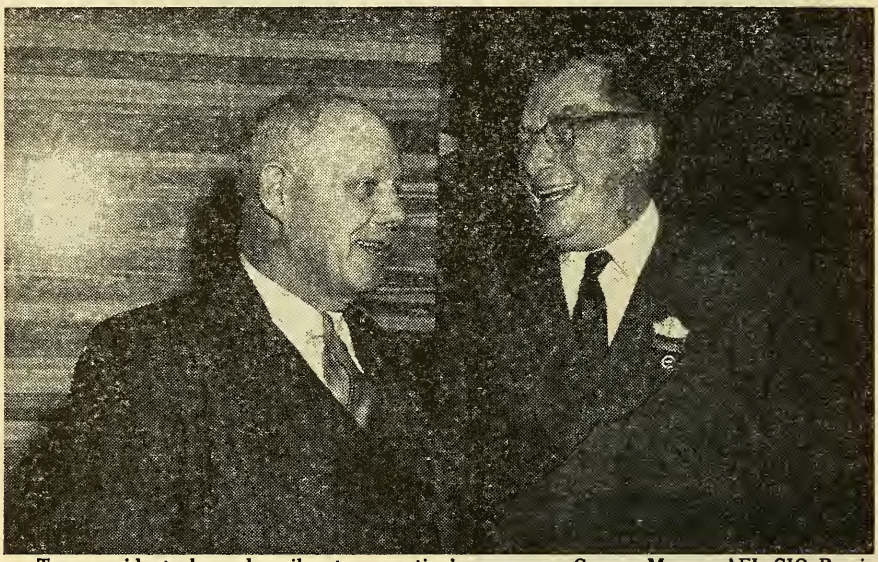
In all some 50 resolutions dealing with policy matters were approved—mostly by unanimous action. The convention elected 27 vice presidents—17 of them from former AFL unions and 10 of them from among former CIO officials. General President Hutcheson moved from a vice presidency in the former AFL to a vice presidency in the AFL-CIO.

If any one sentence could possibly sum up the aspirations of the convention, that one sentence undoubtedly would be: "We are working for a better world for all."

In a keynote address, George Meany, who stepped from the presidency of the former AFL to the presidency of the AFL-CIO, emphasized this point by saying:

"I feel that this is the most important trade union development of our time. Whether we deserve the attention or not, I am quite sure that the eyes of workers all over the world are on this meeting. Millions of workers, millions of ordinary people behind the iron curtain of despotism and degradation are looking toward us with eyes of hope. Many millions more who live in the shadow of that curtain of iniquity are, I am sure praying for the success of this organization which we are bringing into being.

"Let all of our actions be keyed to that simple, plain principle that a trade union has no other reason for existence than the job of carrying out and carrying forward and advancing the interests and welfare of its members."



Two presidents beam happily at convention's progress; George Meany, AFL-CIO President, and our own General President, Maurice A. Hutcheson.

the convention. Among other things, he said:

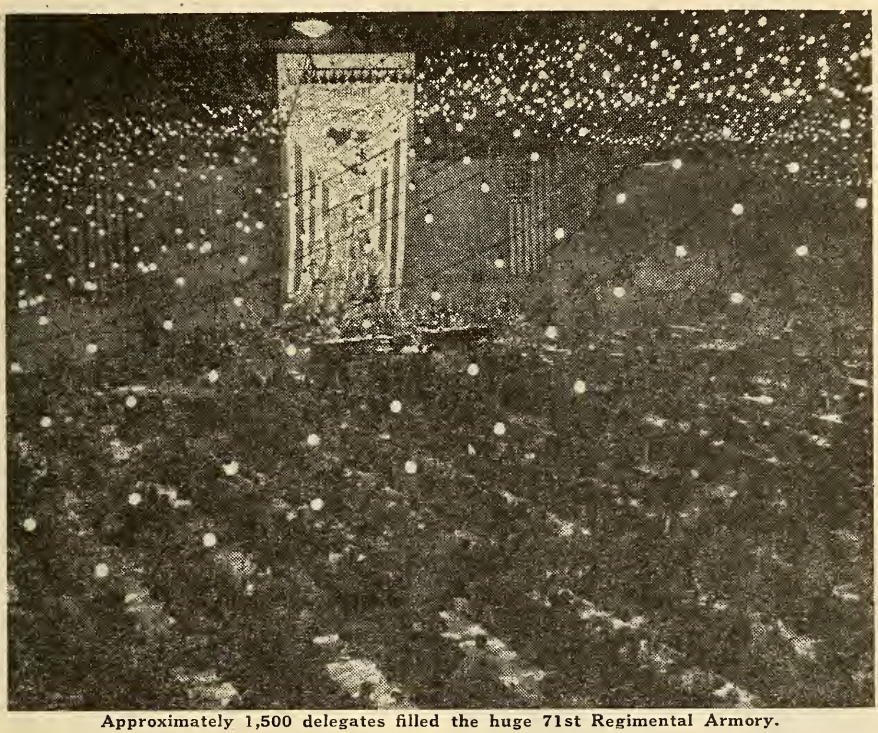
"It is the task of the American labor movement to provide positive leadership in finding a way so that free men instead of struggling together in an effort to divide up economic scarcity can find new forms of cooperation in the glorious opportunity of creating and sharing economic abundance."



First official picture of the new AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Walter Reuther, head of the former CIO for many years, developed the point further in his major address to

If determination and enthusiasm are prerequisites for success, then the first constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO is off to a tremendous start; for the 1,500 delegates present showed an abundance of both. There are many obstacles and kinks in the road to be overcome before all the things that militate against complete labor unity can be eliminated. But the spirit of cooperation and desire to succeed which permeated the first convention of the AFL-CIO speak well for the future of a truly united labor movement in America. A great start has been made.



Approximately 1,500 delegates filled the huge 71st Regimental Armory.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CORPORATE PROFITS EXPECTED TO REACH NEW HIGH

When financial reports for 1955 are compiled, according to current predictions, they will shown an increase of one-third for American corporations over 1954 figures. Predictions rest on a figure of $21.5 billion dollars—after taxes.

Two of America's top financial publication's, the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce, agree on these predictions as a result of their surveys.

Recently the Wall Street Journal expressed itself as follows: "American corporations may be on the way to their second best profit year in history." According to the Journal's running account, profits for the third quarter of 1955 are running about 35 per cent ahead of the same period of 1954.

The Journal of Commerce phrased its information slightly differently: "The average American corporation is making one-third more money this year than last. Six out of every seven corporations so far reporting their net profit after taxes in the first nine months of this year (1955) show an increase over the like period of 1954."

G. P. To Head Social Security Work

★ ★ ★

GENERAL PRESIDENT Maurice A. Hutcheson will head up Social Security activities of the AFL-CIO. Announcement of the appointment of President Hutcheson to the post of chairman of the Constitutional Committee on Social Security was made shortly after adjournment of the merger convention.

Both the AFL and CIO have had active Social Security committees for many years. In fact, the AFL committee played a major part in the development of the first Social Security Act over 20 years ago. With the merger of the AFL and CIO, these committees have been merged too, and General President Hutcheson will direct the activities of the merged committee as chairman.

Although the original Social Security Act was not passed until August 14, 1935, organized labor was actively campaigning for such legislation as far back as the early 1920's. In con-



vention after convention of the AFL all through the 1920's and early 1930's resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of some sort of comprehensive program for alleviating the financial burdens of old age, widowhood, and unemployment.

At first, labor was fighting practically alone. But as the post-war depression of 1921 threw the economy into a short-lived tailspin, and thought-provoking books such as Abraham Epstein's "Facing Old Age" began pointing up the problems of the old and the dependent, many groups other than labor began taking up the cudgel for appropriate legislation.

Results were not long in coming. Even before start of the great depression, at least eight states had passed legislation permitting counties to pay old age pensions. Two of them, Wisconsin and Minnesota, provided state aid for counties paying pensions.

However, it took the great depression of 1929 to really awaken the American people to the enormity of the overall problem. All workers suffered during the depression, but older workers were especially hard hit. With plenty of young workers available, older men found it virtually impossible to find employment. At the same time, the complexities of our modern society made it impossible for many of them to lay aside anything for retirement. The result was that millions up-

on millions of senior citizens found themselves caught in a vicious economic trap through no fault of their own.

THE clamor for both old age pensions and unemployment insurance grew more insistent. It is significant that by 1934 at least two thirds of our states had some sort of program of their own for dealing with these problems.

However, the pressure for Federal action was increased rather than decreased by these scattered state efforts to meet the challenge of the times. It was against such a background that the President notified Congress on June 8, 1934, that he intended to make recommendations regarding legislation aimed at cutting down the penalties of destitution and dependency.

The same month he set up by executive order the Committee on Economic Security. On this committee he named four cabinet officers and the Federal Relief Administrator. Shortly thereafter advisory councils were formed to deal with a wide range of subjects. Such stalwart and forward-looking men as Arthur J. Altmeyer, Dr. Edwin E. Witte, and Dr. Frank Graham were pressed into service to tie many loose ends together. Labor, too, got into the act early. In addition to William Green, AFL president; G. M. Bugniazet of the Electrical Workers; John P. Frey, president, of the Metal Trades Department; and AFL vice president Matthew Woll served on the advisory committee.

Working at fever pitch, the Committee on Economic Security brought together the findings and recommendations of the advisory committee and various subcommittees by the end of 1934. These were presented to the President in January, 1935. Two days later a bill incorporating the proposals was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and in the House by Congressmen David L. Lewis of Maryland and Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina.

The bill, following extended wrangling and amendment, finally emerged from committee hearings and floor debate containing the broad principles which still govern our Social Security legislation. Basic to the whole program was the establishment of a contributory system of old age pensions based on earnings. Backstopping this was a system of grants to individual states to enable them to give assistance to the blind, crippled and dependent children, and oldsters without income. In addition, the bill brought into play the taxing powers of the Federal government to stimulate states into the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. All of them now have such programs.

UNTIL 1939, the Social Security Law remained unchanged. But experience proved that the law was not broad enough. Widows and children of men killed by accident or disease had no vested rights in the program. So that year the law was amended to provide survivors' insurance.

However, by 1950, inflation had nade benefits scheduled under the law totally unrealistic. In that year the law was amended again to provide for larger benefits, and, of course, larger contributions. The coverage of the law was also extended so that additional millions of Americans were brought under the law.

The law was further liberalized in 1954 when benefit rates were again increased. The 1954 amendments also upped the amount of money that a retired worker can earn without jeopardizing his Social Security benefits. These amendments also improved the law by allowing workers to ignore up to four years of their lowest earn-

ings in figuring in their retirement benefits.

So gradually the Social Security law has been improved and broadened to more adequately meet the needs of our complex and cold-blooded modern society. In all the improvements which have been made, the Social Security Committees of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO have played a major role. The committees have constantly studied the overall problem of social legislation. They have worked hard to push remedial amendments through Congress. They have gathered evidence of need and desirability of many changes already made and others still pending.

Now that a merger between the AFL and CIO has been achieved the effectiveness of the Social Security Committee should be enhanced—particularly in view of the fact that a man of the caliber of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson has been named to guide its destinies. Over the years President Hutcheson has proved again and again that he knows how to get at the heart of a problem, and how to solve it after he gets there. Under his leadership, the Social Security Committee unquestionably is destined to reach new highs of effectiveness in promoting the kind of a Social Security program American workers are entitled to and should have.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

VALOR IN THE WORKSHOP

Although, because of space limitations, we are usually unable to print individual eulogies, we feel that mention of the courage, perseverance and adaptability of the late Vernon F. Bales is necessary. With his death the United Brotherhood lost a courageous and optimistic Brother: a credit to the organization.

Brother Bales was afflicted with diabetes from the time he was 14 until his death, at the age of 39. He joined Local Union No. 1138, of Toledo, Ohio in 1946 and, until 1951, was employed as a carpenter for the Toledo Board of Education. He had a reputation as a skillful and efficient craftsman, but in 1951, while on vacation, he suddenly lost his sight due to the disease which plagued him.

Ordinarily that would end most men's careers if they were engaged as skilled craftsmen, but such was not the case in this instance. Vernon Bales acquired a guide dog, named Palla, with the aid of the Seeing Eye foundation, and with the animal's assistance, and a great deal of ingenuity and courage he resumed his career as a carpenter.

Although his sight was gone, the skills he had learned remained and Brother Bales began building outdoor furniture, adapting himself so that he was soon using all the tools of his trade with proficiency. He was often lauded for the fine quality of his craftsmanship, equal to that turned out by many less handicapped workers.

He worked at his trade until last February, when he suffered a stroke, and in November, passed away. Today, all that remains of this courageous man are the memories of his friends and relatives, and the many examples of his craftsmanship; each a memorial to his courage and skill.

Free Labor Points The Way

★ ★ ★

TO A WORLD shot through and through with tensions and mistrusts, the merger convention of the AFL and CIO gave an example of faith, confidence, and mutual trust that well might serve as an inspiration for all people everywhere. On the huge stage of New York's 71st Regimental Armory, two dozen fraternal delegates from all parts of the world—representing all colors, creeds, and trades—stood side by side to receive the plaudits of some 1,500 delegates as President George Meany introduced them.

In the colorful dress of his native land—a sort of wrap around toga in gold and red—J. K. Tettegah, Acting Secretary of the Gold Coast Trade Union Congress, bowed with dignity and self-confidence when his name was called. Each in his turn, trade union leaders from Finland and Japan and Australia and Italy and Venezuela, extended a salute to their American brother workers.

While diplomats in striped pants wrangled in Geneva and London and Washington; while industrial tycoons haggled and jockeyed for position in the trade marts of the world; trade union leaders from many lands and many climates, representing millions upon millions of wage earners, were standing shoulder to shoulder in New York in dedication to a common cause —the elevating of living standards of working people everywhere.

Through work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the working men of the world have been drawn closer together than ever before. One for all and all for one, has truly become the symbol of the trade unions of the world which are struggling against Communist domination. Hardly a week goes by but what that symbol is translated into concrete and effective action.

During the very time the merger convention was going on in New York, a telegram from trade union headquarters in Holland was winging its way to New York informing ICFTU headquarters there that a boatload of phosphorous rock mined and loaded by strike breakers in a Dutch colony was on its way to New Orleans. Within four hours the trade union movement of New Orleans was apprized of the unfair cargo. When the ship docked, pickets were already there. At last report, the ship was still unable to unload its cargo, mined and loaded behind legitimate picket lines.

A FEW months ago the Machinists Union was on strike against a global airline handling freight exclusively. The issue was wages and working conditions. The Machinists were seeking wage rates and working conditions comparable to those paid by other American airlines. When all other efforts failed, the Union finally had to resort to strike action.

The company recruited enough non-union men to keep the line operating. A long, drawn-out struggle was in prospect. But a wire from Machinists' headquarters to ICFTU offices in other parts of the world soon changed the picture.

A plane of the strike-bound line could not even get clearance to land in Paris. In England and Belgium and Holland and all the other places the airline landed, its ships got little service from native workers. In the end, the airline capitulated and Machinists prevented their conditions from being torn down by one company's intransigence.

Thousands of miles of land and ocean separate the phosphate miners in Dutch Guiana from the Machinists in New York and Chicago; so do vastly different social customs and cultures. But the one universal language both understand is that the hope of the working man—whether white or black, Christian or Jew, skilled or unskilled —lies in a strong, united and cooperative labor movement. The words for "picket line" may differ from country to country, but the meaning rapidly is becoming the same in Bangkok and Baltimore.

BETTER than anything else possibly could, the large number of trade union visitors present at the AFL-CIO convention pointed up the growing awareness of workers throughout the world that all must rise or fall together. AFL-CIO President George Meany touched on this interdependence when presenting the visitors to the convention. In part, he said:

> "All of these men represent workers, some in very large numbers; others from smaller countries and smaller numbers. They are all united with the free American worker in the work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and dedicated to the ideals and principles of a free labor movement. . . . We are glad to have them here and we hope they can stay through our sessions, and that we can pledge to them and to free labor all over the world our continuing association and our continuing interest in their freedom as a sort of requirement, if you please, of our own freedom."

THE trade union officials from other lands whom Mr. Meany introduced include:

J. H. Oldenbroek, Secretary General, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Omer Becu, President, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Dhyan Mungat, Secretary, Asian Regional Organization.

Mordecai Namir, Secretary General, General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel.

T. Nishimaki, General Secretary, All-Japan Seamen's Union.

Guilio Pastore, Secretary General, Italian Confederation of Labor Unions.

P. B. Perez Salinas, President, Venezuelan Confederation of Labor in Exile.

Sir Vincent Tewson, General Secretary, The Trades Union Congress.

J. K. Tettegah, Acting General Secretary, Gold Coast Trade Union Congress.

F. L. Walcott, General Secretary, Barbados Workers' Union.

Nathan Bar-Yaacov, General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel.

Robert Bothereau, President, General Confederation of Labor-Workers Force, France.

James Campbell, National Union of Railwaymen, England.

Giovanni Canini, Secretary, Italian Confederation of Labor Unions.

Thomas Eccles, O. B. E., National Union of General and Municipal Workers, England.

Paul Finet, Vice President, Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg.

Matthias Foecher, Deputy Chairman, German Trade Union Federation.

C. J. Geddes, General Secretary, Union of Post Office Workers.

F. Bialis, International Free Trade Union Center in Exile.

Adolph Graedel, President, International Metal Workers Federation.

Arturo Jauregui, Acting Secretary General, Inter-American Regional Organization.

Claude Jodoin, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Albin Karl, Vice President, German Trade Union Federation.

Olavi Lindblom, General Secretary, Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions.

Louis Major, Secretary General, Belgian General Federation of Labor.

Albert E. Monk, President, Australian Council of Trade Unions.

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Paging Buck Rogers

In the year 2000, construction will be the nation's major industry, the sun will be its major power source, and the most important raw material will be water, a science consultant predicts in the December issue of "Challenge" magazine, publication of New York University's Institute of Economic Affairs.

In an article entitled "Economic Frontiers in 2000 A.D.," George R. Price says that the homes of 1980 or 1990 "will very likely be constructed of a vitreous foam."

"I foresee," he writes, "furnaces borne on trucks that will melt a mixture of sand, alkaline rocks, and limestone obtained locally where possible. The molten glass thus created will be mixed with air and blown out through hoses to produce foundations, exterior walls and roofs of large ranch-type houses. Walls a foot thick will be quickly and cheaply built up in any shape desired. They will be sturdy and fireproof, and give superb heat and sound insulation. Outer surfaces will be smooth and hard, made from solid glass unmixed with air and colored by pigments added to the melt."

Mr. Price predicts a great demand for housing in the coming years as the nation's production reaches new heights and more people can afford their own homes. He also foresees the advent of "battery powered helicopters with automatic radar controls" for suburban commuters. The helicopter, Price says, will permit the "breakup of cities into vast suburban-type areas."

The science consultant points out that each day the sun supplies the earth with more energy than man has used since he appeared on the planet. By 2000, he believes, the technological problems involved in converting sunlight to electricity will be solved. And distribution costs will be extremely low, for most domestic users will be able to generate their power needs on the roofs of their homes.

"An essential adjunct to solar power," Mr. Price adds, "is the storage battery. Present batteries store very little energy per pound compared to what is stored in a pound of oxygen-gasoline mixture. Radical new ways to store electrical energy will be developed, including a new fuel battery."

Pointing out that water is one of the few industrial materials for which there is no satisfactory substitute, Mr. Price predicts an increasing concentration of industry around the Great Lakes, along major rivers, and by the sea, with water rather than transportation as the main lure.

PLANE GOSSIP

BILL OF GOODS

A few months ago the "new look" draft got under way. It was supposed to have everything from schmaltz to sex appeal. The only trouble is it didn't entice any appreciable number of young men into the armed forces.

Maybe the program isn't a failure, but it does bring to mind the story about the young wife who decided to take a special beauty course.

A few weeks after beginning her treatments, she said to her husband:

"Dear, I've only had a hundred and fifty dollars' worth of treatments and already I've been taken for Ava Gardner."

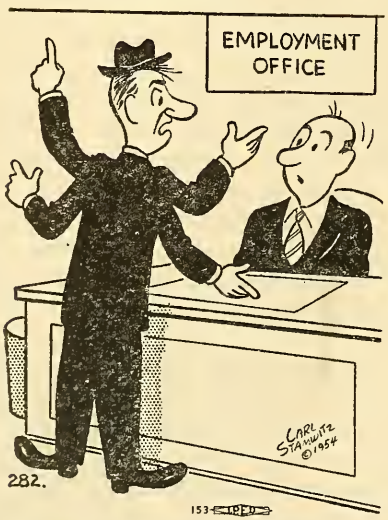
"You've been taken for a hundred and fifty dollars," muttered the husband (under his breath, of course).

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NO ONE KNOWS BETTER THAN JOE

Just before heading for his first Christmas party, Joe Paup paused long enough to add the following pearly gem to his immortal collection:

"The views expressed by husbands in their own homes are not necessarily those of the management."



"I used to set the pace in a non-union factory, until we all got laid off because of overproduction!"

CARPENTER'S FAREWELL

When Brother Michael Gilroy recently retired, he made a little speech to his fellow members of Local Union No. 626, Wilmington, Del., as follows:

"I am just a PLANE carpenter, but I sometimes BRACE up a BIT and leave a good LINE. I always make it a RULE to be on the LEVEL and the SQUARE. Although I have done some CHISELING and I am not the best carpenter you ever SAW, BAR none, this speech ADZ up to this: now that I have got this off my CHEST, I am leaving you cut ups and will be seeing you AWL from time to time."

Darn clever, if you AXE us.

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HARD TO CATCH

A Congressional committee is threatening to investigate the affairs of a certain New York member who long has been suspected of using his free mailing frank to mail out the propaganda of a violently anti-labor organization. Knowing something of the mysterious ways in which Congressmen move to keep from actually stepping on each others toes, we doubt if any investigation uncovers much.

The whole thing brings to mind the story about the two Wisconsin women who were talking. One of them told the other that her husband was a no-gooder and that he had moved to Ohio two years before and never returned home.

"Why don't you sue him for incompatability?" enquired the sympathetic friend.

"I intend to," replied the first, "if I can ever catch him at it."

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OUR OWN DICTIONARY

Pedestrian: A driver who has found a parking space.

Expert: A man who has previously made the same mistake.

Raving beauty: The girl who placed second in a beauty contest.

Toastmaster: A man who eats a meal he doesn't enjoy so he can get up and tell a lot of stories he can't remember to people who've already heard them.

—Chicago Federation News.

YOU CAN'T POSSIBLY WIN

For 20 years the House of Labor was divided. According to those who speak for Big Business, this was terrible. Union competition was a serious threat to the whole free enterprise system because it spurred unions on to try to outdo each other in winning gains for their members.

Now that the House of Labor is once more united, is BB happy? Heck, no. Now a united labor movement is even more dangerous. Labor is now a "monopoly" and free enterprise is again trembling right down to its very foundations.

Sort of reminds us of the gal who was in the booby hatch. Seems she was mortally afraid of telephones; refused to have anything to do with the instrument.

But the psychiatrists cured all that. They worked with her for months until they finally overcame her fear of telephones. Only now she keeps answering the phone whether it rings or not.

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IN THE FLESH

Like the newspaperman who saw the man biting the dog, organized labor last year actually saw a state governor proclaim that the union label benefits everybody because it is a symbol of decent wages and fair working conditions. Governor Fred Hall, of Kansas, is the man who made this sage observation in his announcement of union label week.

This makes us feel like the man who caught a burglar in his house. Groping down the stairs he spied a shadowy figure going through the silver cabinet.

"By George!" he exclaimed. "Would you wait a minute while I called my wife?"

"What for," snarled the thug, "so you can call the cops?"

"Oh, no," replied the man. "It's just that my wife has been hearing you every night for 20 years and I would like to have her really meet you at last."

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STRICTLY PERSONAL

This ad appeared in the Walla Walla, Wash., **Union-Bulletin:** "ATTRACTIVE, ethical, employed brunette widow wishes single, clean-cut reliable outdoor type escort 40-50. Mutual expense. Object: Companionship, not marriage. Write Box 697."

Three days later this "personal" appeared in the same column. "MEN not meeting Box 697's qualifications, please write Box 702. 'Two Desperate secretaries.' "

IT CAN'T HURT

For the past several years the plight of farmers has deteriorated steadily as prices paid to farmers declined while prices consumers had to pay changed very little. Rigid price supports and flexible price supports have been tried, but all the while the farmer has fallen behind the rest of the economy financially. Now a "Soil Bank" program is about to be inaugurated.

Not being farm experts, the soil bank idea is beyond our powers to analyze, but, from where we sit, the farm situation reminds us of the old story about the Scotsman who made a batch of bathtub liquor. Wanting to be on the safe side, he sent a sample to his doctor for chemical analysis.

In due time the doctor reported:

"I'm sorry but your product is terrible. If you drink this you are certain to go blind within a couple of weeks. You had better let me destroy it."

"No need to do that," replied the Scot. "I'll give it to McTavish for a birthday present. He's been blind for years anyhow."

That's the way it is with the Soil Bank plan. Agriculture has had the blind staggers for years anyhow.

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THE WAY JOE SEES IT

Having struggled through another round of Christmas parties, Joe Paup, the old sage of Skid Row, had this to say:

"A man is starting to get old when he feels his corns more than his oats."



286.

"I demanded a raise like you said, and the boss fired me like I said."

Wood research promises such startling things as

Concrete Boards and Wooden Bricks

★ ★

EVER hear of "concrete boards" or "wooden bricks"? Ever see a piece of wood tested by sound waves? Ever try to glue two pieces of wood together when they were wet?

The day may not be far off when each of these products and techniques will be quite commonplace in the building trades.

Some of the surprises shaping up for tomorrow's lumber and wood products consumer were indicated by special exhibits at the 1955 annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and its research affiliate, the Timber Engineering Company, in Washington, D. C., last November.

Purpose of the meeting was to show examples of the new and improved wood products which research can develop for the benefit of manufacturers and the public generally.

To those who viewed the exhibits, one conclusion was inescapable: wood is no longer content to let the building material market go to substitutes by default. Through research and experimentation, the natural advantages of wood—availability, workability, and high insulation value—are being exploited in the development of new products and new techniques. Waste is being eliminated and simpler methods of turning the raw product into a useable material are being perfected.

It all adds up to one thing; better techniques and better outlets for wood waste are heralding the dawn of a new day in wood utilization.

"Concrete boards" are one example of the new wood products on the horizon for American public. Widely used in European countries but practically unknown in the U.S., they're manufactured by combining wood excelsior with Portland cement. This produces an efficient building block with wood's natural insulating values and the known qualities of concrete.

"Wooden bricks" could become important as a new consumer product as well as an outlet for wood leftovers. Officials believe that research specialists can come up with an economical method of producing these building units from the short and narrow pieces that develop in sawmill operations. Small clear cuttings from lower grades of lumber could be another source of material for "wooden bricks."

A HIGHLIGHT of the lumbermen's conclave was the demonstration of new equipment for ultrasonic testing of wood. The device, an electronic transmitter and receiver, sends out electronic impulses which are converted into sound waves by a piece of quartz. These sound waves penetrate the piece of wood being tested at the rate of about 500,000 vibrations per second—some 30 times faster than most human ears can detect.

The sound waves, in effect, X-ray the wood. What they find is relayed to a cathode ray tube much like the one in your television set. The only difference—this cathode ray tube doesn't show a picture but a slightly jagged horizontal line.

When the sound waves come across something out of the ordinary in the wood—a knot, void or split, for instance—you get a sharp variation in the horizontal line. The sound waves point up imperfections in the wood whether they are visible or hidden.

This technique could bring about a marked change in methods currently used to estimate the strength of joists, rafters, studs, beams and other structural wood members. Present stress grading of these members is based upon lumber's exterior appearance, the law of averages and personal opinion, plus an added safety factor to compensate for the unknown.

THIS often requires architects and builders to specify a much larger size wood member than is actually necessary for a particular job.

Ultrasonic testing could lead to automatic stress grading of lumber, with the result that eventually it may be possible to reduce by as much as 50 per cent the size of some structural wood members in homes, stores, churches, schools, factories and other buildings. This, of course, would pare down building costs.

The lumbermen say ultrasonics also may have practical application in measuring the smoothness of furniture surfaces and testing the glue lines in plywood and laminated timbers.

High on the list of industry objectives is the development of a glue for bonding wood which, because of service conditions, is always wet. This would have practical application in the repair of docks, wharves and similar marine products.

Development of a low-cost waterproof glue that sets quickly at room temperature is another prime objective of the wood industries. Lumbermen see this as a key to economical mass-production of high quality big timbers and boards from small pieces of wood. Present waterproof glues are relatively expensive, involve considerable investment in equipment, and require some time for curing.

A glued end joint, as strong as the wood itself, is still another industry goal. Lumbermen compare their present end joints with steel riveted joints of the past. They hope to develop a "welded" wood joint with maximum strength and a minimum use of time and material.

A bit further off, timewise, than the new products and techniques mentioned so far, are these possiblities:

1. The development of a moisture-proof, fire-proof, insect-proof material made by coating wood with a thin layer of plastic and then exposing it to gamma radiations which would change the plastic's molecular structure and produce a case-hardened product.

2. The use of gamma rays to measure the density of wood, to sterilize wood against fungi and insects, and to cure much more rapidly than present methods the glue lines in plywood and laminated timbers.

3. The use of sound waves to cut lumber—once atomic energy developments reduce power costs to the point where this would be economically feasible. By replacing their saws with sound waves, lumbermen would realize a long-time objective—the complete elimination of sawdust.

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IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES HEAR OF MERGER

Radio Free Europe broadcast messages of hope behind the Iron Curtain for up to 20 hours per day recently, telling the oppressed people of Russia and satellite countries of the recent merger of the AFL and the CIO.

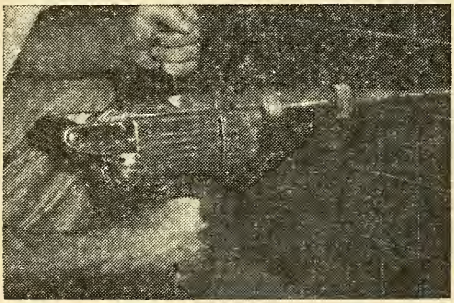
Broadcasts were beamed to Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

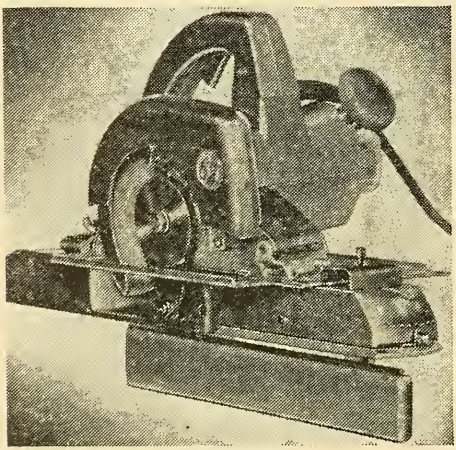
A new masonry hand drill is equipped with a special water injection system for cooling purposes. Operating at 3200 r.p.m., on 110 volt power, it will use bits from ¼" to 2" size. Standard outside faucets will supply water, but where not available



a light-weight pressure tank may be used, said to supply water for 30 minutes of drilling. Made by Molco Drilling Machines, Inc., 1100 20th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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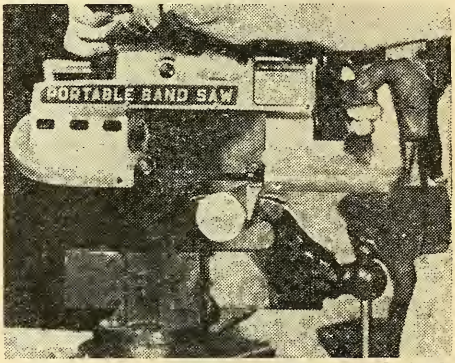
An attachment to be used on an electric handsaw, converting it into a power plane, is said to be the first attachment to utilize the power of an electric saw for other than its original purpose. The plane is 20¾" long and has a 7¾" front shoe, said to end



the tendency to bite at the start of a cut due to improper balance. Blades are of high speed steel, giving a cut of 2½" width and depths up to ⅛". Made to fit most makes of electric saws, by Rotex Manufacturing Co., 8305 Sovereign Row, Dallas 22, Texas.

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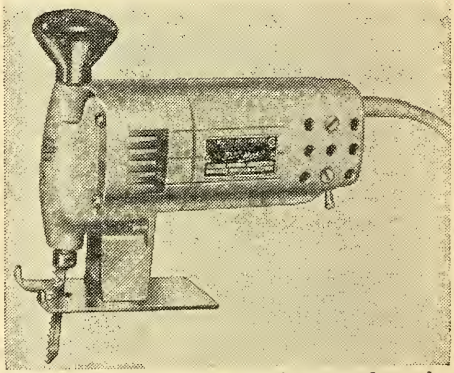
A new, portable electric band saw, with a special blade, is said to be capable of cutting most tough metals such as stainless



steel, nickel, carbon tool steel and high speed tool steel. Only slightly larger than a hand hack saw, with a ½ horse power motor which turns the blade at a speed of 240 surface feet per minute, under load. A product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 59 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. (Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ont., in Canada.)

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A small, electric saw which is really six saws in one: jig saw, hack saw, coping saw, keyhole saw, ripsaw and crosscut. Made to



use several special blades for specific tasks, it is claimed the tool will cut straight or curved lines in wood up to one inch thick and in ⅛ inch metal. Made by Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.

Portrait of Wm. L. Hutcheson

★ ★

"Portrait of an American Labor Leader—William L. Hutcheson," a new book, written by Maxwell C. Raddock and published by the American Institute of Social Science, has just been released.

If the aim of the book was to produce a factual history of the career of William L. Hutcheson, it succeeded surprisingly well. We use the word "surprisingly" because William L. Hutcheson was not an easy subject to write about. In contrast to a number of his contemporaries, the late Mr. Hutcheson had no feeling for history—or rather no feeling for his part in it. He kept no diaries and he wrote no memoirs. Whether large or small, he believed sufficient unto the day the victories or defeats thereof. His interest was in getting the job done, not in pondering the impact his decisions might have upon the American scene, present or future.

Consequently the source material on which the author could draw is discouragingly small. That he could dig up as much authenticated material about the late Mr. Hutcheson as he did is a tribute to his tenacity and his understanding of research.

In telling the story of Mr. Hutcheson, the book, in the process, had to tell the story of American labor too. It could scarcely be otherwise—for the late Mr. Hutcheson was part and parcel of the labor movement during the turbulent years from 1895 to 1950, during which it grew from a handful of determined and dedicated men to a mighty political and social force of over 15 million members.

Too few union members today appreciate the hurdles which Mr. Hutcheson and his colleagues had to overcome to build the labor movement to its present position of prestige and effectiveness. But the hurdles are all spelled out in the book—the blacklist, the yellow-dog contract, the sweeping injunction, the open shop campaigns, etc.

Mr. Hutcheson had to contend with them all. All were brought to bear against him and against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which he served for over half a century. How these obstacles were met and overcome provides the real meat in "Portrait of an American Labor Leader—William L. Hutcheson."

Three classes of people will be particularly interested in "Portrait"; those who have a genuine interest in American labor history; those who want to know more about the growth and development of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; and those who knew William L. Hutcheson and the part he played in the march of American labor toward maturity.

"Portrait" sells for $5.00 and is available from the American Institute of Social Science, New York, N. Y.

Prefabs—First Cousin To Automation

★ ★

PREFABRICATED house construction is here to stay. That is the only conclusion which can be reached by studying the spectacular record of the prefab industry. To assume anything else is to make the same mistake the buggy whip makers made when the automobile first appeared on the market.

House and Home Magazine recently made a survey of the prefab field. What it found is eye-opening. The dollar volume output of prefab manufacturers selling through dealers during 1955 was estimated to be $360,000,000, a gain of more than 20% over the previous year. By units, 1955 output was 18% higher than the figure for 1954—90,000 as compared to 76,000.

Consumer expenditures for erected prefabs (excluding cost of land) last year ran somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,080,000,000, compared with a scant $1,000,000,000 in 1954. Capital investment of the prefab industry is growing by leaps and bounds, too. The House and Home survey found that the industry's capital investment rose by 6% during 1955—from $50,000,000 to $53,000,000. The number of builders-dealers increased from 5,000 to 6,009.

The three largest companies in the field account for approximately 30% of all the prefab houses built at the present time. The five top companies produce one-third of the industry's output; the top ten companies do more than 50% of the business.

Up to now, most of the market for prefab houses has existed in three midwest states—Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. However, the industry is rapidly breaking out of this central states stronghold. Such states as New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania are accounting for bigger and bigger percentages of the prefab home market.

For all of 1954 and the first nine months of 1955, Ohio provided 20.2% of the market; Illinois, 13.7%; Indiana, 15.1%; New York, 9.5%; Michigan, 4.8%; Pennsylvania, 4.2%; Kentucky, 2.2%; and Missouri, 2.0%.

This growing acceptance of prefab homes outside of the "Big Three" states is reflected in the decentralization of manufacturing facilities. Of 14 new plants established in 1955, six were outside the tri-state midwest stronghold. Some 40 new plants are proposed for 1956, all but 13 of them in locations other than the midwest. Some firms are planning to expand into Cuba, Puerto Rico and South America.

SPECTACULAR changes have been made in prefab homes themselves in the years since the war. The early day cracker box type is fast disappearing. Instead large and often elaborate homes are being turned out in many plants. Prices range as high as $50,000. All sorts of built-ins, fancy trim, and even year-round air conditioning are being offered in prefabs today.

However, all indications are that prefabs are finding the competition

tougher as conventional builders step up their efficiency. In order to survive, conventional builders have had to learn many things, such as buying lumber cut to size, using tilt-up methods, and cutting out all waste in materials. So they are able to give more and more house for the money. Another factor which operates in their favor is the fact that they can offer more individuality than prefabs.

This desire for individuality seems to be a strong one in many sections of the country. It has been responsible for the failure of prefabs to make any headway in large segments of the nation. Hilly country, too, handicaps prefabricated houses. Prefabs are sometimes difficult to adapt to hilly terrain. In addition, a hilly lot seems to inspire home planners to try for something distinctive in designing their homes. Prefabs find it difficult to capture this type of market.

"Component" construction is a new development which is threatening to throw roadblocks into the pathway of prefabs. Lumber dealers and mills are starting to make "component" parts of a house available to builders—gable ends with louver and bird stop already in; ready-hung doors; wall sections in large panels; roof trusses already assembled and ready for installation. Even kitchen equipment now comes in assembled units which need only to be fastened to the framing.

STANDARDIZATION of dimensions in home design is stepping up this trend. More and more, regardless of architecture or type, houses are tending to conform to modular principles. This makes it easier for suppliers to meet the needs of builders; and builders are not slow in adapting to the new trend. Mills and lumber dealers are finding that a growing percentage of their business is for trusses and gable ends rather than for straight stock.

So, in the final analysis, prefabbers and conventional builders seem to be moving down the same road. Houses are being sold in pre-assembled units; regardless whether a prefabber supplies all the units in a house or whether a lumber dealer sells it unit by unit. In the end, prefabbers may be selling component parts and lumber dealers selling complete houses.

TO Brotherhood members, all this means only one thing—more and more of the carpentry work in house building is moving from the site to the shop. The problem we face is to see that the change does not break down wages and working conditions. The plants which go into this type of work must be organized and brought under appropriate contract.

The fact that as many as 40 new prefab plants may be built this year —without mentioning the untold number of lumber yards which will begin making house units—presents a challenge every Brotherhood member must face squarely.

Trends and changes in manufacturing methods and techniques cannot be stopped or reversed. But the sting can be taken out of them through organization. In a real sense, the changes which are taking place in the house construction field are a version of automation. As this journal has often pointed out, the only answer to automation is unionism.

Unionism met the threats of electricity and steam. Unionism secured workers a decent share of the fruits of mechanization brought on by steam and electricity. It can do the same in this age of automation. But it can do so only if every union member accepts a share of the responsibility for getting the job done.

ONE DOZEN WAYS TO CANCEL YOUR APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT

R. M. "Bob" EARLEY
Oklahoma State Supervisor
Bureau of Apprenticeship

1. Regard JAC members as old "fuddy-duddies" who know very little about their industry and nothing at all about apprentices. Pay no attention to them.
2. Look upon a journeyman as an ignoramus because he did not have your opportunities. Do not respect any of them because you do more and better work anyway.
3. Always think of your employer as a man of leisure who has more money than he can possibly throw away.
4. Make every effort to prove that your instructor never knows what he is talking about and be sure and tell everybody how dumb he is.
5. Never be polite or express appreciation to a business agent, employer, foreman, shop steward or a customer. Some "knot-head" may think you are an "apple-polisher."
6. Don't attend classes and never study anything unless you are forced to. Everybody will admire your independence.
7. When you think you have a genuine belly-ache, don't take it to the JAC. Instead present a one-sided view to the biggest "loud-mouth" in the union or the contractors' association and let them fight it out in their respective meetings.
8. Don't submit reports to your JAC. This is just "red-tape" and, besides, your own rules are much better.
9. Don't contribute anything to your own education and training. The journeymen teach you the trade, the employer pays your wages, and you owe them nothing.
10. Think of the term of apprenticeship as a joy ride. Don't let anyone convince you that it is a rough, tough period, during which you must make a few sacrifices.
11. If you become dissatisfied, you can always quit the trade. But, never do this, make 'em throw you out.
12. Be smarter than everybody, tell 'em how to run their business, demand all possible changes, and when you know you are wrong, stick by your guns. Don't let anyone else make an ass of you. Do it yourself.

COURTESY

Tulsa Chapter B, Painting and Decorating Contractors
and
Tulsa Painters Local Union No. 935

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

TWENTY GRAND

"A penny saved is a penny earned." "Big oaks from little acorns grow." "Mony a mickle makes a muckle." (Scottish) These sayings used to be called copybook maxims. They were pounded into the impressionable minds of young scholars to promote the virtues of thrift, industry and diligence. Today they are ridiculed by too many as faded relics of a poor-mouth, penny-pinching age. Now we are encouraged to go into hock for about everything we own. Live it up now—pay later. What do you have to save for? So you want a sockful, make it all at once or don't make it at all. How? Well, one way is to head for New York and get on one of those money-crazy TV programs—key to Fort Knox, shovel it away, one buck or a million. No hard work, you just know the answers, that's all. A carpenter's wife, a cobbler, and a housekeeper each scooped up $32,000. A little school girl and a New York cop were satisfied with an easy $16,000 each. A Marine Captain who knew his onions hit the jackpot for a lovely $64,000. Money for jam—come and get. Here are 20—$1,000 test questions all of them multiple-barreled, none of which have been used on any of these money-mad shows. Have a crack at them and see what your chances are for a sticky dip in the moolah bowl. Answers are on page 31.

1. Henry VIII had six wives. Name any four of these unfortunate ladies._____
2. Which two U.S. Presidents tie for having the longest full name?
3. What is the French national holiday and on what date is it observed?_____
4. The Nobel prize is awarded for distinction in five arts or sciences. Name any four of them._____
5. What places do these postal abbreviations stand for? B.W.I._____ C.Z._____ T.H._____ P.R._____
6. In what cities are these colleges or universities? Cornell_____ Dartmouth_____ Vassar_____ M.I.T._____
7. Name the cities in which our three Presidents were assassinated, Lincoln_____ Garfield_____ McKinley_____
8. Name the authors who created these fictional people. Uriah Heep_____ George F. Babbitt_____ Inspector Lestrade_____
9. Name four words having four or more letters which end in oo. _____
10. What historic events happened on these dates? June 15, 1215_____ June 18, 1815 _____ April 15, 1865_____
11. Exactly how many of these words are mispelled? Sacreligious____ accomodate____ concensus____maintainance____liquify____Phillipines.
12. What do these four abbreviations commonly stand for? CST_____ C.S.A._____ C.P.A._____ Ph.G._____
13. In what novels by Charles Dickens are these characters? Steerforth_____ Madame Defarge_____ The Artful Dodger_____
14. Switzerland is a landlocked country. Name the countries which surround it._____
15. Who painted these famous pictures? The Blue Boy_____ The Last Supper_____ The Angelus_____
16. What persons were known by these nicknames? The Little Corporal_____ Gentleman Johnny_____ The Little Giant_____
17. Who were the first and last U.S. Presidents who wore beards?_____
18. Of what countries are these cities the capitals? Montevideo_____ Rangoon_____ Monrovia_____ Berne_____
19. To what U.S. Presidents were women married whose maiden names were: Lou Henry_____ Grace Goodhue_____ Julia Dent_____
20. Who wrote these Pulitzer Prize winning novels? The Grapes of Wrath_____ The Good Earth_____ So Big_____ Alice Adams_____

Editorial

None Rejoice More Than They

Beneath a huge canvas back-drop proclaiming "All Trades, All Crafts, All Colors, All Creeds—Together," some 1,500 delegates on December 5th finalized the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in New York's huge 71st Regimental Armory.

Thousands of living, breathing friends and well-wishers looked on as the convention unanimously approved the merger.

But there were untold millions there in spirit, too. The women who died in garment industry fire-traps; the building trades workers who sacrificed their lives for more production and bigger profits; the hat workers who wasted away from mercurial poisoning; the lumber workers who lost their lives because safety measures cost money. With unseen eyes and unheard voices they watched and rejoiced as labor welded itself into a united and militant force dedicated to a happier and more secure future for all who must work for a living.

For them the merger was too late. They gave their lives on the altar of greed in the 80's and 90's and the first years of the Twentieth Century when profits came first and human life and human dignity second.

Year in and year out, they watched organized labor eliminate the fire traps and industrial hazards and unsafe working conditions. They peered over the shoulders of union negotiators and silently walked picket lines in the countless struggles which organized labor initiated to wipe out exploitation and poverty and human degradation. They wept when organized labor lost, and rejoiced when it won.

Over the past 20 years they mourned the existence of a house of labor divided against itself. So no one cheered the merger more enthusiastically than they, for they constitute the unknown and unsung heroes of labor. Their anguish and tears moistened the mortar which cemented the first foundations of organized labor in America. Their misfortunes and accidents provided impetus and determination to their fellow workers who recognized organization as the only hope of the working man for economic and social justice.

In the years ahead they will be watching with patient eyes the efforts of the merged federation to iron out conflicts and resolve disagreements. That there will be disagreements and conflicts goes without saying. Twenty years of division could not but develop deep-seated and far-reaching differences.

Yet they know that the spirit of cooperation and good will which made the merger possible will also make possible the peaceful adjudication of internal differences. Their good wishes will go with all leaders in the merged federation as they tackle problems of internal organization.

It may take years before all the potential benefits of a united labor movement make themselves felt. Yet there are many fields in which benefits should be immediate.

No longer will employers be able to play off one union against another, an oft-employed stratagem which has cost workers dearly in the past 20 years. Labor's voice at the bargaining table will be strengthened considerably—a fact which should pay off in higher wages and better working conditions in future negotiations.

More effective campaigns for organizing the unorganized undoubtedly will result from the merger. So will better-coordinated political action. In many ways and in many spheres the united voice of labor will speak with greater authority.

And no one will watch developments with more interest or approbation than the spirits of the untold millions of men, women and children who fell victims to industrial greed in an age when unionism was still a pitifully weak voice crying out in the wilderness.

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WLH Memorial Forest Already At Work

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest has been put to work as a laboratory for solving some of the remaining mysteries of nature. Dr. William L. Cole of Rutgers University, who will direct the ecological studies in the Forest, recently issued a progress report. In part, that report said:

Plans are well under way for beginning the long-term observation and studies in the woods and in the surrounding fields that are possible only in such a tract.

Certain portions of the open fields that have been cultivated for over a century and are now denuded of their once fertile soil will be allowed to revert to natural vegetation. On these areas the various biotic communities that through time will succeed each other—weed fields, grassy fields, shrubby thickets and eventually oak forest—will be studied as communities of plants and animals, closely related and interdependent.

There is much about the development and maintenance of an oak forest that is unknown. It will now be possible to document the answers to many questions.

Among them are: What are the details of plant succession from an open field to a mature forest? How do the different kinds of soil in the tract affect plant succession?

What are the relationships between the mineral elements in the soil and those in the plants? Do the populations of insects, worms, birds, and mammals play determining roles in plant succession?

What processes and organisms are required to return the substance of a giant, fallen, sound oak tree to the soil? What new knowledge of how Nature grows her oak trees will help man grow hardwood trees as a crop?

When scientists have found the answers to these questions, the ability of mankind to adapt to its environment will be greatly increased. Better forests, more productive farms, and fewer insect pests will be eventual benefits that can stem from the studies.

As explained in previous issues of this journal, the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is a 65-acre tract of primeval forest in New Jersey which the

hand of man has not altered from the end of the Ice Age. The forest was purchased as a memorial to former General President William L. Hutcheson as an outgrowth of action by the 27th General Convention. Money raised by a citizens committee in an effort to save the woods has been used to buy adjoining farm land and provide an operating fund for management of the study project, which is known as the Rutgers University Forest Ecological Project.

Here, over generations, Rutgers University scientists will study the natural processes of regeneration and adaptation. Fields will be studied as they revert from farmland to forest land. Mature forests will be studied as they die and are replaced.

For the first time to anyone's knowledge a sizeable tract of mixed land is going to be studied under controlled conditions where external influences will not be allowed to interfere. Year by year, as one species of plant and insect life replaces another, the mysteries of nature will be unravelled. As the decades roll by and observations multiply knowledge which will enable man to enhance his mastery over nature undoubtedly will accrue.

Scientists in many parts of the world have expressed their approval of the project. The benefits which flow from the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest may be generations (and perhaps even centuries) off; but they will come as surely as night follows day.

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The Need To Be Needed

For a week or two last month, the warmth, goodness and charity mankind inherently is capable of achieving asserted itself, as it does every Christmas. For a brief spell, people lived the way they could live all 365 days of the year. More happiness, sociability and friendliness probably were crowded into Christmas Week than in all the 51 other weeks combined.

Year by year, our society seems to grow more impersonal and antiseptic. Laws, rules and taboos hem us in more closely in succeeding generations. The elemental desire of people to need to be needed is either deteriorating naturally or being strangled to death by the callousness of the society we have built.

This journal has, from time to time, commented on this progressive decline in human warmth in the world we live in. Recently another journal—the Saturday Review—turned some attention to this same subject. Editor Norman Cousins visualized an eventual "human Ice Age" if the trend continues. Much of his article provides real food for thought. In part, he said:

> *"The suspicion grows that the direct need that exists between men is deeply felt but only rarely observed in our time. Except in a disaster or emergency, there is very little outlet in man for the natural longing of a human being to share fully and freely. We have become masters of the impersonal and inanimate. Our energy and even our emotions have gone into things; the things serve us but they come between us, changing the relationship of man to man. And the things take on an authority that men accept without protest.*
>
> *"The impersonality is epidemic. It is almost as though we feared direct contact, almost as though the soul of man had become septic.*

"If a man becomes ill he hardly hangs up his hat in the doctors office before he is placed before a whole battery of machines and testing devices. The traveled road is not between the mind of the diagnostician and the heart of the patient, but between the clinic and the laboratory. There comes to mind Castiglione's admonition that the post of honor for the doctor is at the bedside of his patient.

"If a man submits himself for a job he is seen not as a personality but as a fit subject for various tests which presumably have more to do with ascertaining his worth than the human responses which may figure largely in the work he is called upon to do.

"If a man builds a house he no longer participates in a wonderful joint enterprise with neighbors but in a juggling contest with figures, and he may not see his neighbors from one year to the next. The house itself may be shiny and functional, but not a thing is known about the people who made it.

"If a man wishes to help needy people he generally does it not on a man-to-man basis but through an agency; and his contribution becomes a statistic rather than a strand in a lifetime thrown out to a recognizable being. . . .

"But man is more than the shadow of his substance, more than a self-contained and self-sealing entity. He comes to life in others and is affected by their hurts or their needs or their moral splendor. When he denies this, no matter how slick the apparatus of sophistication behind the denial may be, he hammers at the essence of his own being.

"An Ice Age can come about inside man through a lowering of the temperature of human response. As against this, there is always the possibility that men will come to see their commitment to each other as the basic energy and power of their civilization."

Ominous words these; yet the essence of truth runs through them. Increasingly we are becoming concerned with things rather than people. In that direction lies only ultimate sterility of the human spirit.

Perhaps our society has been too much concerned with trying to do something *FOR* people when its main concern ought to have been trying to do something *IN* people. It is difficult to do anything of lasting value for people; it is only when you do something in them—when you inspire them or encourage them or awaken them that you really help them.

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Who's Trying To Fool Whom?

On the surface it may not seem that democracies are doing too well in the cold war but fundamentally they are doing fine, is the conclusion W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky arrive at after a seven-year study under the auspices of Twentieth Century Fund. The conclusion of the two scholars boils down to this: If communism is doing so well, how come the Communists keep on trying to masquerade as democracies? The Communists never move in on a new nation but what they try to pose as "people's" democracies. On the other hand, democracies never try to disguise themselves as Communist controlled.

Enough said.

— *Strike A Blow For Democracy* —

★ ★

IN THE next session of Congress a group of members will introduce legislation to make possible the wholesale distribution throughout the world of books and articles interpreting the American system of government and the democratic political philosophy. These books and articles will be translated into many langauges and be distributed free of charge or at a very nominal cost.

This brings up the question: which books or pieces of literature best explain and interpret the political philosophies of our way of life? The editor of this journal has been asked to help the Congressmen choose which books or papers should be selected for translation and distribution through the program.

"Our objective," the Congressional group points out, "is a list of from 15 to 20 books which, in the majority judgment of this jury of Amercian public opinion, are basic classics of American democracy." The Congressmen further state that the works selected should deal with the broad, fundamental theories which underlie democracy rather than with present domestic or international controversies.

The Congressional committee makes a number of suggestions: works by Burke, Emerson, Locke, Mill, Rousseau, and other philosophers long since gone. For college professors and attorneys these books are ideal, but do they fill the bill for working people and ordinary Joes? Are there books or pieces that boil down the basic philosophies of democratic government in more digestible form for average citizens?

Naturally, your editor has ideas of his own. But his ideas may be no more representative than those of a Congressman or a college professor. Therefore, he is asking your help in making any recommendations. What books do you think should be included in this list?

It is heartening that a group of Congressmen at last has awakened to the fact that the cold war is being fought on the ideological front as well as the military front. Unquestionably we have not paid as much attention to the ideological front as we have to the military one. The proposed free book program gives us all an opportunity to remedy this oversight, if we select the proper pieces.

If you had the responsibility of making the selections, which works would you choose? Here is your chance to strike a blow against Communism. Send your ideas to:

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The Carpenter
222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, 1956, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names' can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, the member should be informed that said clearance card shall **expire** one month from date of issue, and **must be deposited** within that time. Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires, the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

R. ANTILA, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
ARTHUR W. ASKLOF, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ADOLF AUFRICHT, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
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EMIL BETSCHINGER, L. U. 964, Rockland Co., N. Y.
CLARENCE C. BLACKBURN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FRED BLECHA, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.
ALBERT BLYTHE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
HARRY BOHAYCHUK, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
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ANGELO DE MARCO, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
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OLE E. DOZE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GOTTLIEB EBE, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
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GEORGE D. FERGUSEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LUIGI FORTUNATO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
HOMER H. FREEMAN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
JOSEPH C. FRENCH, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
FRANK J. FREY, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo.
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In Memoriam

H. M. ONDERDONK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
RAUL O. ORDAZ, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
ERICK OSTERLIND, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
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FRANK S. SMITH, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
JOHN W. SMITH, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
RICHARD SPAGNOLA, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN SPONHEIM, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
RALPH A. SPRAGUE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. D. STAPLES, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
F. A. STAUFFER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
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HENRY STEINMETZ, L. U. 243, Tiffin, Ohio
WILLIAM STOLTZ, L. U. 519, East Rutherford, N. J.
WALTER H. STROUD, L. U. 303, Portsmouth, Va.
MATTHEW T. SWEENEY, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
RICHARD SWEIGERT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
HENRIK THEODORSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
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G. B. VAN SICKLE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
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PERRY F. WARD, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
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H. L. WUBENHORST, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
PAUL P. YAKES, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Catherine of Aragon. Anne Boleyn. Jane Seymour. Anne of Cleves. Catherine Howard. Catherine Parr. (3 Kates, 2 Annes and a Jane.)
2. Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
3. Bastille Day. July 14.
4. Chemistry, physics, literature, medicine, peace.
5. British West Indies. Canal Zone. Territory of Hawaii. Puerto Rico.
6. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; Vassar, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.
7. Lincoln, Washington; Garfield, Washington; McKinley, Buffalo.
8. Uriah Heep, Dickens; George F. Babbitt, Sinclair Lewis; Inspector Lestrade, A. Conan Doyle.
9. Shampoo, tattoo, ballyhoo, hoodoo, taboo, buckaroo, hullabaloo, etc.
10. June 15, 1215, Granting of Magna Carta; June 18, 1815, Battle of Waterloo; April 15, 1865, Death of Lincoln.
11. 6—all of them. Correct spelling: sacrilegious, accommodate, consensus, maintenance, liquefy, Philippines.
12. CST, Central Standard Time; C.S.A. Confederate States Army; C.P.A. Certified Public Accountant; Ph.G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
13. Steerforth, David Copperfield; Madame Defarge, Tale of Two Cities; The Artful Dodger, Oliver Twist.
14. France, Germany, Austria, Italy. (Maybe Liechtenstein, if you want it.)
15. The Blue Boy, Gainsborough; The Last Supper, Leonardo da Vinci; The Angelus, Millet.
16. The Little Corporal, Napoleon; Gentleman Johnny, General John Burgoyne; The Little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas.
17. Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Harrison.
18. Montevideo, Uruguay; Rangoon, Burma; Monrovia, Liberia; Berne, Switzerland.
19. Lou Henry, Hoover; Grace Goodhue, Coolidge; Julia Dent, Grant.
20. The Grapes of Wrath, John Steinbeck; The Good Earth, Pearl Buck; So Big, Edna Ferber; Alice Adams, Booth Tarkington.

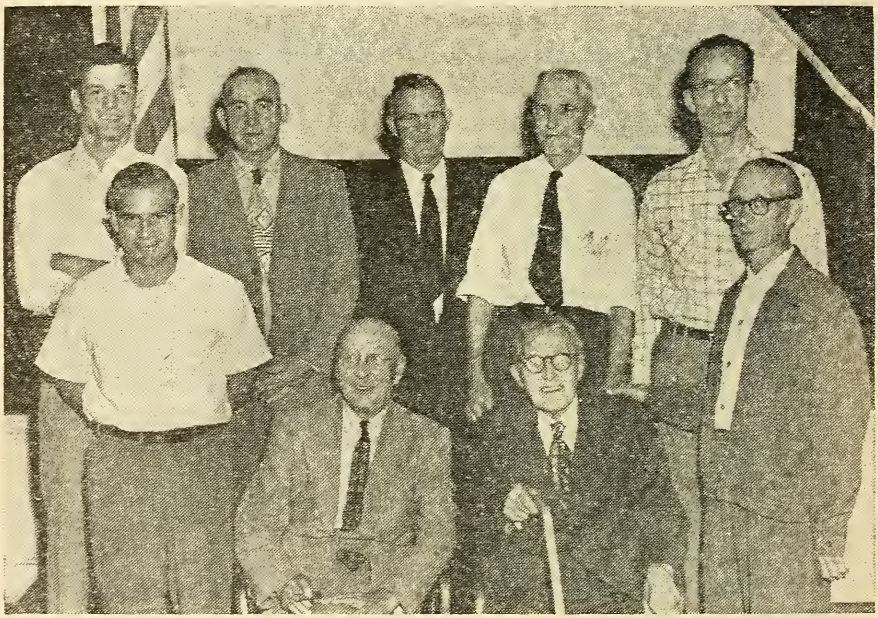
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

THREE VIRGINIA BROTHERS HONORED FOR 50 YEARS SERVICE

Norfolk, Virginia's Local Union No. 331 recently honored three 50-year members at a special meeting. Each was presented with a gold pin, bearing the United Brotherhood emblem, in recognition of his half century of service.

Oldest of the three in length of service, although youngest in years, is 72-year old M. F. McCarthy. He joined the Brotherhood in August, 1901.



Officers of Local Union 331 pose proudly with two of their three, 50-year men. From left to right, front row, are: R. R. Hill, conductor; Brothers McCarthy and McLeod and F. E. Wright, warden.

In the back row are, left to right: J. J. Card, Jr., president; R. S. Denton, vice president; I. D. Sutton, treasurer; Beckner, and W. E. Lancaster, recording secretary.

George D. McLeod began his membership in 1903, and had celebrated his 93rd birthday prior to the ceremonies. He has since passed away.

H. A. Bittle, who was unable to attend the presentation due to illness, is now 91 years of age. He reached the 50-year mark on January 5th.

Financial Secretary A. L. Beckner, of Local 331, made the presentation and lauded the old-timers for their devotion.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CHICAGO COUNCIL HONORS NEW JOURNEYMEN

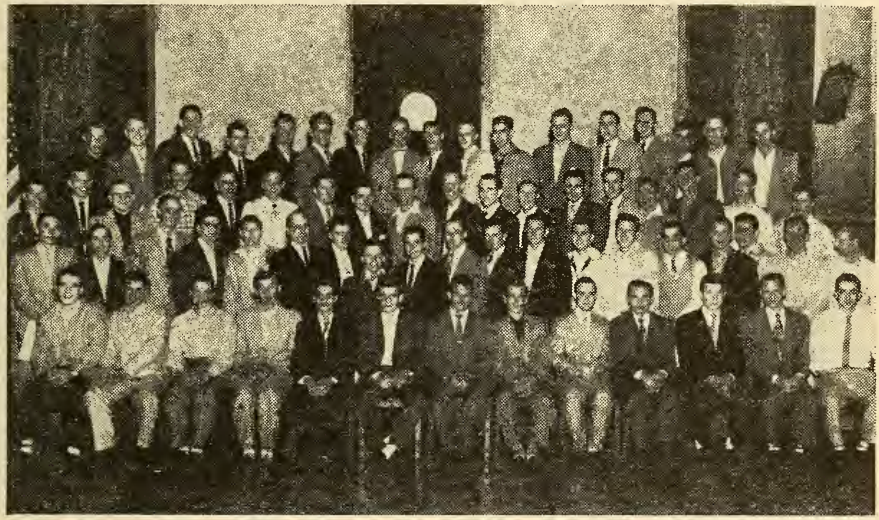
No section of America has a longer or more honorable history in apprenticeship training than Chicago. Away back at the turn of the century, the carpenters of Chicago were concerning themselves with providing proper training for young men desiring to enter the trade of carpentry.

On the night of November 10, the Chicago District Council held completion exercises for the latest group of trainees to complete their apprenticeship training—some 140 young

men who successfully mastered the four years of thorough training required under the Chicago apprenticeship training program.

Many distinguished guests with an interest in apprenticeship training were on hand to wish the new journeymen well. Among them were John R. Stevenson, First General vice president and director of apprenticeship activities for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Vernon Johnson, area supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship; Martin Brauns, Jr. director, Washburn Trade School.

Charles Thompson, secretary of the Chicago District Council, acted as master of ceremonies. After a short address of welcome by Ted Kenney, Council president, the many distinguished guests were introduced to the new journeymen. Patrick Sullivan, president of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, recalled many of the struggles which preceded the establishment of recognized apprenticeship training in Chicago during the early days. Earl McMahon, Building Trades Council secretary, touched on the necessity for maintaining a forward-looking apprenticeship program. Stanley Johnson, State Federation secretary, touched briefly on the broader aspects of continued learning.



The keynote address of the evening was delivered by First General vice president Stevenson, who spoke on the meaning and value of apprenticeship, and the importance of cooperating with union programs.

Following the speaking, completion certificates were handed out to the new journeymen. In the absence of H. Wayne Stanton of the Builders Association of Chicago, Mr. Winston represented the employers. To each graduate, the Association presented a handsome packet containing replicas of the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights and Gettysburg Address, suitable for framing.

A dutch lunch, with all the appropriate foods and refreshments, closed the completion ceremonies.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NEW JERSEY LOCAL CELEBRATES 60 YEARS IN BROTHERHOOD

Last October, Local Union No. 429, of Montclair, New Jersey, celebrated its 60th anniversary with a dinner and dance at Robin Hood Inn, in Clifton.

The banquet was well attended by members and guests who were treated to a sumptuous dinner with a main course of roast chicken. Following the meal the guests were entertained by several acts, including an accordionist, a magician, a vocal duet and a xylophone player. Following the acts the tables were cleared away and the guests danced to delightful music.

Joseph Greer, the only living charter member of Local 429, was to have been an honored guest at the celebration, but was unable to attend due to illness. Brother Greer is now 80 years of age and joined the Brotherhood just a few days before Local 429 was chartered.

Although the Local was chartered in February, 1895, the celebration was held in the fall of the year for the convenience of the membership.

During its 60 years of existence, Local 429 has weathered many violent economic storms but has continued to grow and prosper, due to perseverance, courage and cooperation among its members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOCAL 1024 PRESENTS SECOND INDUSTRIAL ARTS AWARD

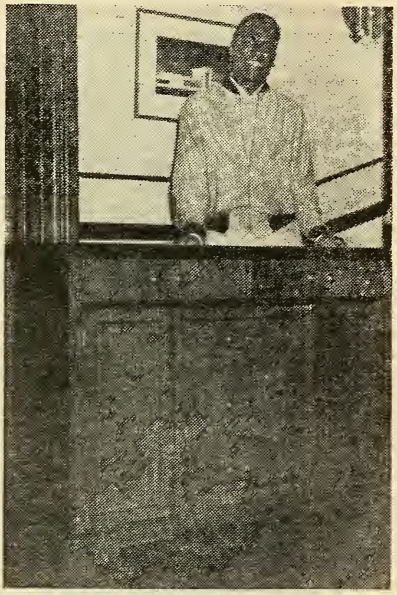
For the second year Local Union 1024, of Cumberland, Maryland, has sponsored a carpentry contest among senior students of vocational woodworking classes at four high schools in Allegany County, Maryland.

Participants in the contest are judged on a basis of aptitude, character and ability in carpentry fields. They are examined by a committee composed of members of the Local, representatives of the Board of Education and officials of the U.S. Employment office in Cumberland.

The main point in determining the winner of the award is ability. The committee must select the best piece of workmanship from a group of projects on which the students have worked. There is no way for the committee to associate the projects with individuals. This is done so judgment of the work will be based on quality alone.

The result of the judging of projects is compared with the committee's evaluation of the individuals and the student with the highest composite score is declared the winner of the contest.

As in last year's contest, the 1955 winner was judged first place in every phase of the contest. Frank M. Page, Jr. is this year's winner and his project was later entered in a similar contest sponsored by the Ford Motor Car Company. Among some 40,000 entries in this contest it was given honorable mention.



Frank Page, new apprentice of Local 1024, poses proudly with the credence which helped him win the Maryland Local's vocational arts contest.

Last year's winner, Charles M. Brooks, has been working for a woodworking firm since graduation and his work has been so well received that the firm requested that Local 1024 send this year's winner to them for employment. Page is now working for the same firm as an apprentice and latest reports advise that he is progressing remarkably well.

Not only has the contest of Local 1024 heightened the interest of Cumberland schoolboys in woodworking, but it has helped to increase their interest in union activities, for they have tangible evidence that here is a labor group which is willing to give them a helping hand when they enter the workman's world.

Local 1024 advises that other Locals or Councils interested in getting information on the contest should contact George Brown, 125 S. Liberty St., Cumberland, Md.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

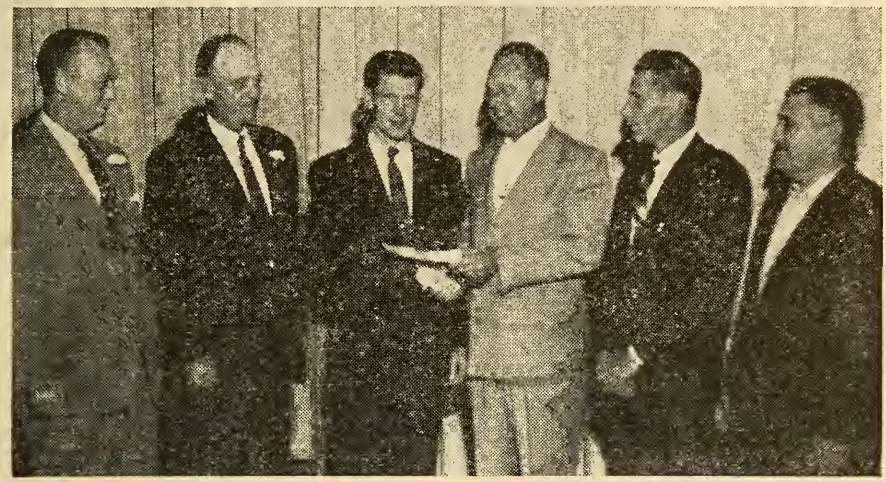
CALIFORNIA D. C. HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

Orange County (California) Round Table Completion Ceremonies paid tribute, last September, to more than 100 graduating apprentices of 12 different trades. Carpentry and mill-cabinet trainees composed the largest group, a total of 44 graduates.

Other trades represented include electricians, lathers, meat cutters, plasterers, masons, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, radio-television men and general workers. An additional 32 men were honored in absentia, as their training has been interrupted while they are serving in the Armed Forces.

Outstanding among the carpentry and mill-cabinet graduates was John Chimura, a member of Local Union No. 2203, of Anaheim, California. Brother Chimura was the

recipient of the first annual William L. Hutcheson Award, a gift of $100, which is to be given each year to the outstanding graduating apprentice in carpentry and mill-cabinet work. The Orange County District Council of Carpenters is the donor of the award.



Presentation of the first William L. Hutcheson Award at the Orange County Round Table Completion Ceremonies; from left to right: H. J. Harkleroad, secretary, Orange County D. C.; Charles F. Hanna, Chief of Division, Calif. State Apprenticeship Standards; John Chimura, Matthew Plews, Floyd Walker, president, Orange County D. C.; William Penchansky, of Local Union 1815.

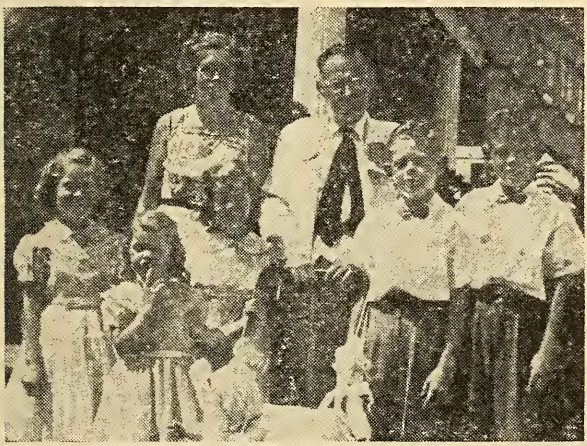
Other finalists in the competition for the award include John R. Steffens, Local 2172, Santa Ana; Dale Stuard, Local 1453, Costa Mesa and Robert G. Moore, Local 1815, Santa Ana.

Matthew Plews, president of Local 2203, had the honor of making the presentation to Brother Chimura.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BROTHER'S FAMILY RECEIVES AWARD AT PARADE

Members of the United Brotherhood uphold its good name in all phases of American life, but the whole family of George P. Ratte, a member of Local Union 2456, of Washington, D. C., got together last August to win a special award at the Wildwood, New Jersey Baby Parade.



Mr. and Mrs. George P. Ratte and their children; recipients of a special family award at the 1955 Baby Parade, staged annually at Wildwood, N. J.

Lying on her tummy is little Teresa Yvonne, and, from left to right in front of their parents are Mary Ann, Kathleen, Elizabeth, Kenneth and George, Jr.

Attending the event for the first time, the Ratte family was very ably represented by six contestants ranging in age from eight months to 11 years. Apparently the judges thought the children were fine examples of American youth for they placed them in a class by themselves and gave them a special family award.

The children include George, Jr., 11 years; Kenneth, 10; Mary Ann, eight; Elizabeth, six; Kathleen, three; and Yvonne Teresa, eight months.

Brother Ratte is employed at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington. He has represented his Local as a delegate to the Central Labor Union for the past five years.



BADGER STATE LADIES CELEBRATE SIXTH YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 539, West Allis, Wisconsin, was organized May 2, 1949, with 13 charter members. The anniversary was celebrated with a picnic. Our membership has grown to a total of 40 ladies at present.

We have one business and one social meeting each month, held on the 1st and 3rd Mondays at U. B. Hall, 6415 West Greenfield Avenue. Prospective members and visitors from other auxiliaries are cordially invited to visit us.

We are an affiliate of the Wisconsin State Federation of Ladies Auxiliaries and last August we sent two delegates to the annual convention at Oshkosh.

Our meetings are spiced by a great variety of speakers from such varied groups as labor, medical, civic and political organizations.

The Federated Trades Council helps us in our support of union label products by regularly sending us their list of firms and products on the "We do not patronize" list.

The U.S.O. is remembered each year with cash donations and we have also donated to the Kohler strikers, at Sheboygan, and the Rueping Leather Company strikers at Fond du Lac.

Several members of our sponsoring Local are physically handicapped and we remembered them and their families at Thanksgiving time.

Our annual card party was very successful this year and we are now working on plans for the Christmas party, which will include a dinner and, of course, the exchange of gifts. Husbands of our members are always invited to our parties.

Our auxiliary is sponsoring three bowling teams this year. Each is in the Carpenters' Auxiliary League. The Carpenters District Council and Local Union 1573, of West Allis, furnish the bowlers with uniforms and also provide plaques for team champions.

Fraternally, Frieda Seide, publicity chairman.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

KANSAS LADIES SEW FOR FUN

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 683, Leavenworth, Kansas.

On last October 19th we celebrated the second anniversary of the chartering of our group with a dinner, which was well attended by our members and their families.

We hold our monthly meetings on the third Thursday.

In October, when sponsoring Local Union No. 499 held its annual picnic, we served the food and had a fine time, as both Brothers, Ladies and the children became better acquainted, thus tightening the fraternal bonds just a little more firmly.

We are now selling vanilla extract to acquire funds for a coffee urn.

Each year we draw names for "Secret Pals," who are revealed at Christmas time.

We send cards and flowers to members and their families when there is an illness and one of our projects is our sewing club, which we have named "The Builders' Sewing Club." Monthly the club meets at a member's home and we have a covered dish luncheon and afterward sew for the hospitals of this area.

Letters from other auxiliaries would be appreciated very much and would be glad to exchange ideas on projects and membership drives.

Fraternally yours, Mrs. Bertha Goetting, recording secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 328

By H. H. Siegele

Flooring Problems.—Not so long ago this department received a letter from a woman who wanted to know which is the right way to lay flooring over an old floor in an oblong hall. The organization had decided to lay a new floor over the old floor, but there was a division as to which way to run the new flooring. The old flooring was run from end to end of the room. One group held that the new flooring should be laid to run parallel

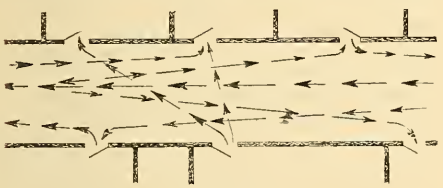


Fig. 1

with the old flooring, while the other group insisted that it should be laid from side to side. There is an old rule to the effect that wood flooring should be laid in such a way that the major traffic line will run, as nearly

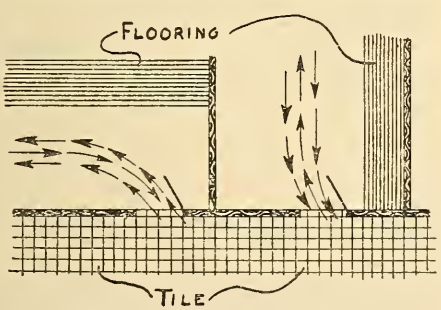


Fig. 2

as possible, with the grain of the wood. This and other floor-laying problems will be discussed in this lesson.

Traffic Lines.—Fig. 1 shows a hallway accommodating rooms on either side. The arrows indicate the direction of the traffic. It is not difficult to determine which direction to lay wood flooring in this hallway, according to the rule given above. Fig. 2, by the arrows and partly laid flooring, shows how to determine the run of the flooring in the two rooms. Study the two illustrations, keeping in mind that there is no rule that does not have exceptions.

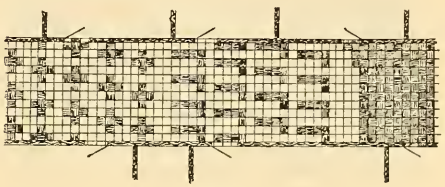


Fig. 3

Composition Flooring.—Fig. 3 shows the same layout shown by Fig. 1, excepting that here the hallway is floored with tile. Three different designs for laying such tile, are shown by the drawing. The one that is most commonly used is shown to the right, where the tile are laid with the grain running alternately, first one way and then the other way.

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The other two designs are mere suggestions. A great variety of designs are possible. Anyone with good taste can work out other and, no doubt, better designs than the ones given here. It should be noted, that in case the grain of the tile is run lengthwise throughout the hallway, it will emphasize the length

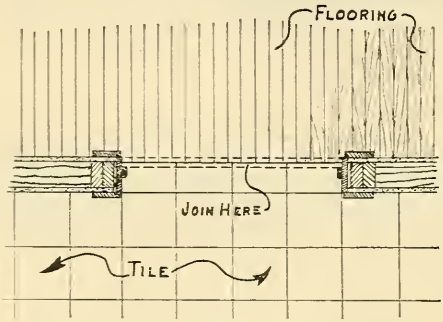


Fig. 4

of the hall, while if the grain is made to run crosswise, it will make the hall seem a little wider than it really is.

Joining Floors.—Fig. 4 shows where to make the joint in a doorway, between a tile floor and a wood floor—or, for that matter, any two floors that must be joined in a doorway. The two dotted lines show the position of the door when it is closed. The

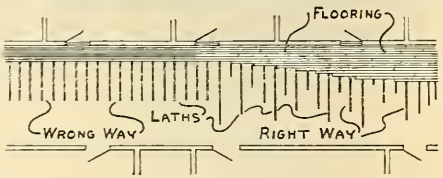


Fig. 5

joint, as pointed out on the drawing, should be directly below the center of the bottom edge of the door.

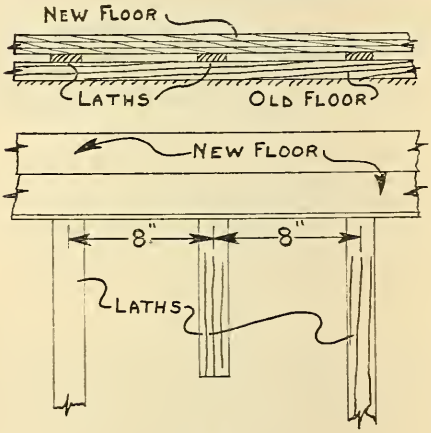
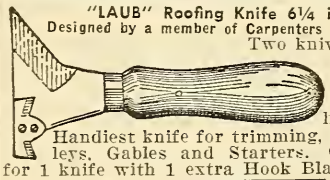


Fig. 6

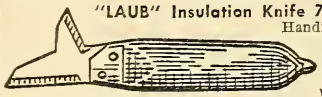
Stripping with Laths.—How to strip an old floor when a new floor is to be laid over it, running in the same direction, is shown by Fig. 5. To the left is shown the wrong way to strip with laths. Here the ends of the laths are on a perfect line. To the right is shown the right way to strip. In this instance, the laths are laid in such a way that

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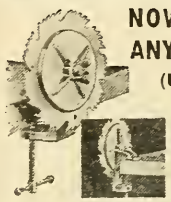
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the ends will not come in a line. Details of stripping with laths are shown by Fig 6. The upper drawing shows a section of the floor, in part. Here the new floor, the laths,

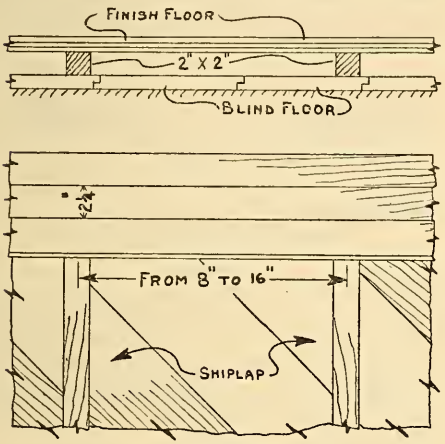


Fig. 7

and the old floor are pointed out. The bottom drawing gives a plan of what is shown by the upper drawing. The spacing of the strips, as shown, is 8 inches on center. This should be taken as a minimum. The spacing of strips should be determined by the needs, and can run from 8 inches up to 16 inches, or even 2 feet, if the situation justifies it. Fig. 7 shows details of stripping with 2x2's. The upper drawing shows a section of the floor, in part, while the bottom drawing shows a plan of what is shown above. The blind floor, as shown, is shiplap, indicating that this is an entirely new floor.

Contour Stripping.—Fig. 8 shows a new floor to be laid over an old floor, that has an oval-shaped depression in it. At the lowest

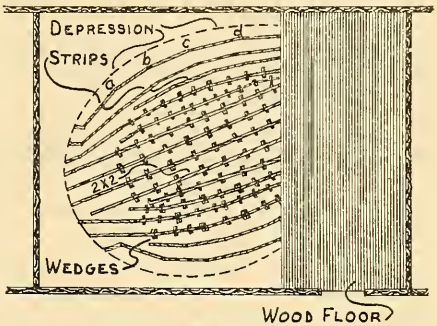


Fig. 8

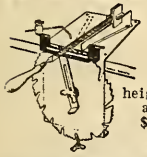
part of the depression, 2x2 strips are used, which are shown wedged up to the bearing line of the new floor. Where the depression tapers off to a featheredge, strips of various thicknesses are used. These strips are set with the contour of the depression in such a manner that the top of the stripping will be in line with the new floor bearing line, as for example, at **a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, etc. Where the contour of the depression and the run of the new flooring are in practically the same direction, the stripping is tapered off to a featheredge, somewhat as shown by Figs.

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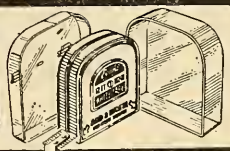


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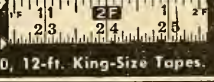
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9 and 10. Fig. 9 shows, by an exaggerated illustration, how tapering wedges are marked and used, to continue the 2x2 stripping to a featheredge point. At the center, shaded, a 2x2 is shown blocked up, running as far as it can be used full size. Then a soft 1x2 is placed on top of it, as shown, projecting

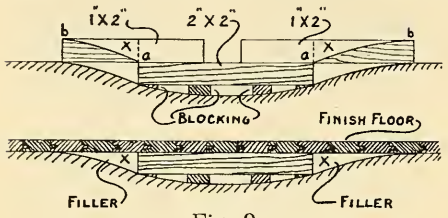


Fig. 9

to the featheredge point of the stripping. In this position, set the compass at **a** (both ends) to the thickness of the 2x2 strip, and scribe the 1x2 from point **a** to point **b**. Rip this to the scribed line and place the part marked **X**, a filler, as shown by the bottom drawing. This is done at both ends of the 2x2. The same can be accomplished by placing a 2x2 over the depression, as shown by Fig. 10. Then set the scribers at **a-b**, and scribe to the points marked **c-d**. Now rip off the shaded parts and place the 2x2 in the position shown by the bottom drawing, blocking it if needed.

Figs. 9 and 10 show small depressions, to make possible a complete drawing, but in practice the lengths of the strips must be governed by the situation. If possible, soft

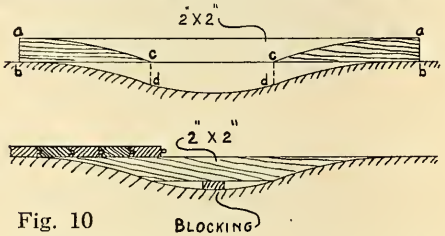


Fig. 10

wood that will rip easily should be used where ripping is necessary. This is suggested by Fig. 9, where the parts to be cut out to the scribed lines are shaded. The fillers, marked X in both drawings, are then cut off at the dotted lines.

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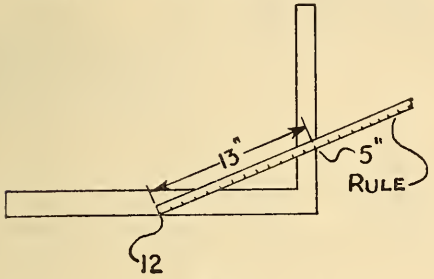


Fig. 1

obtaining the edge bevel for a jack rafter of a hip roof having the same pitch. The rule is:

The rafter length per foot run, taken on one arm of the square, and 12 taken on the

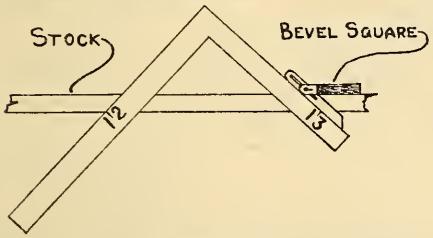


Fig. 2

other arm, will give the bevel cut. The rafter length gives the bevel.

Fig. 1 shows a simple way of getting the diagonal distance between 12 and 5 on the square, or the rafter length, which as can be seen, is 13 inches. Fig. 2 shows how the square is applied to a piece of material to get the bevel mark for setting the bevel square. When the bevel square is set, use it for marking the cuts for the entire job. The framing square is merely used to obtain the correct bevel.

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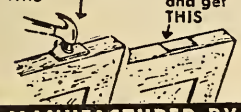
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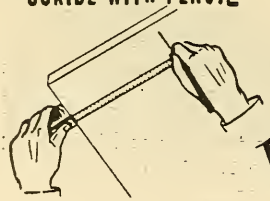
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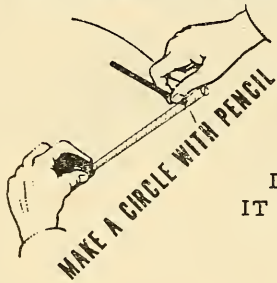


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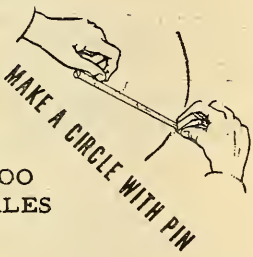
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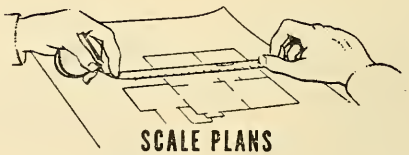


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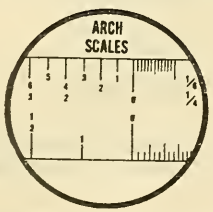
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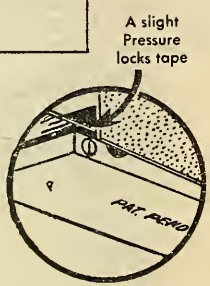
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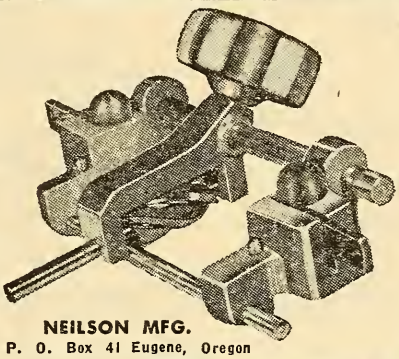


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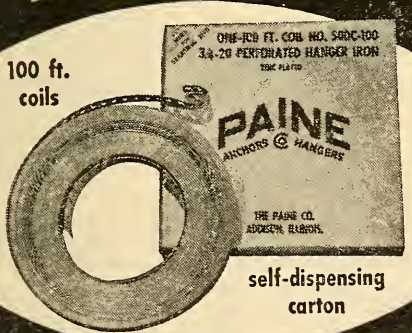
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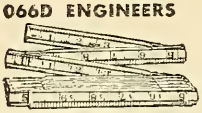
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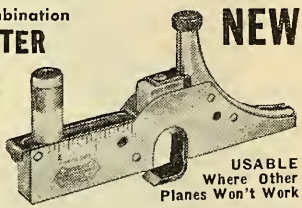
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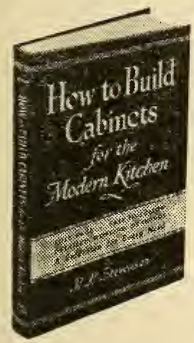
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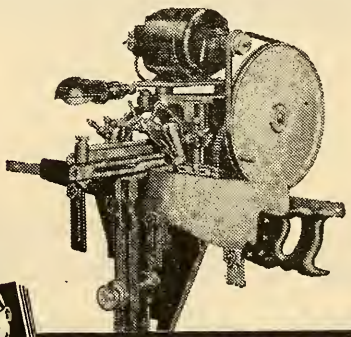
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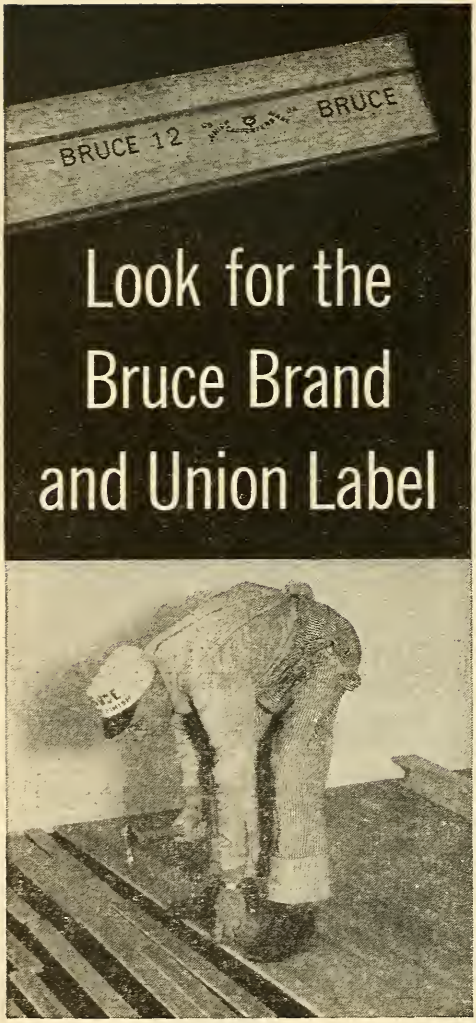
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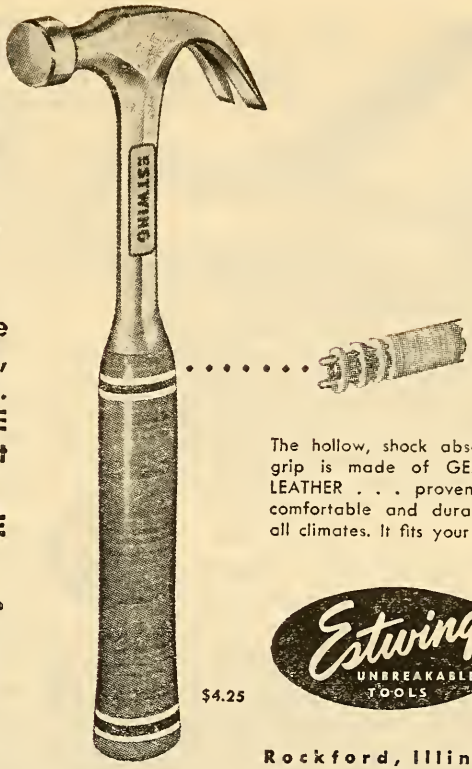
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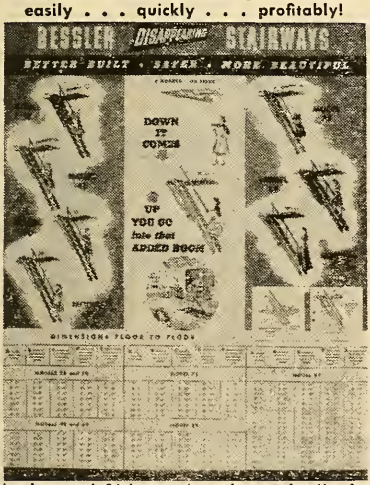
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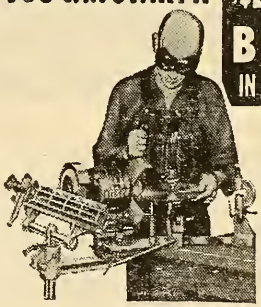
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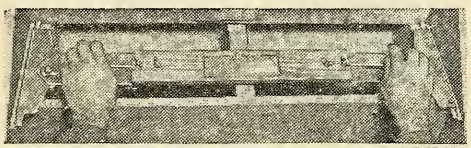
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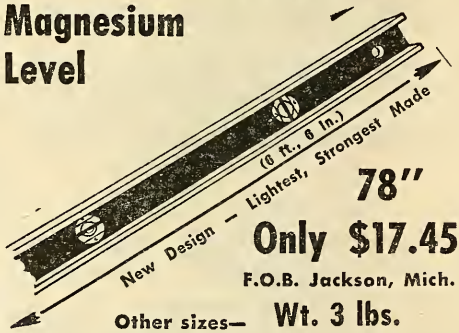
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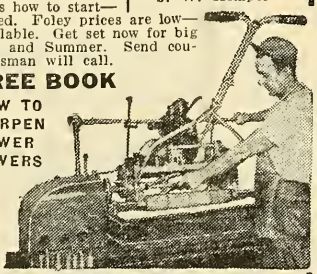
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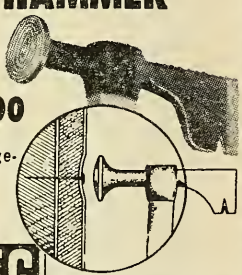
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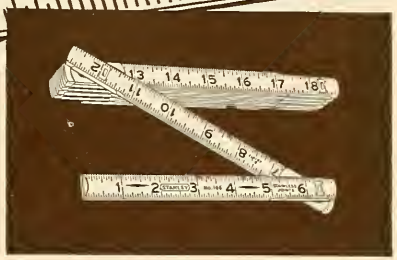
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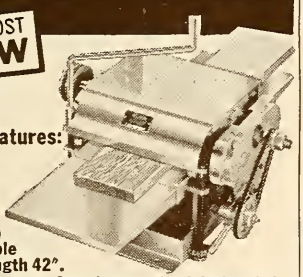
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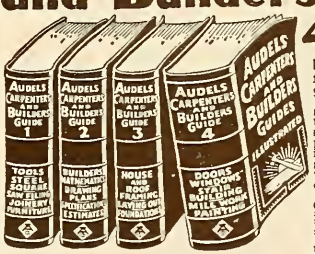
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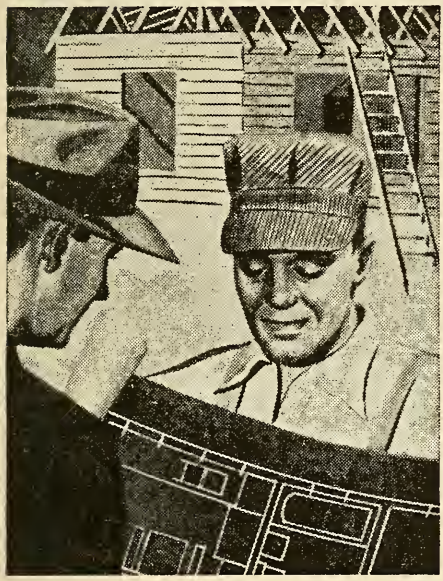
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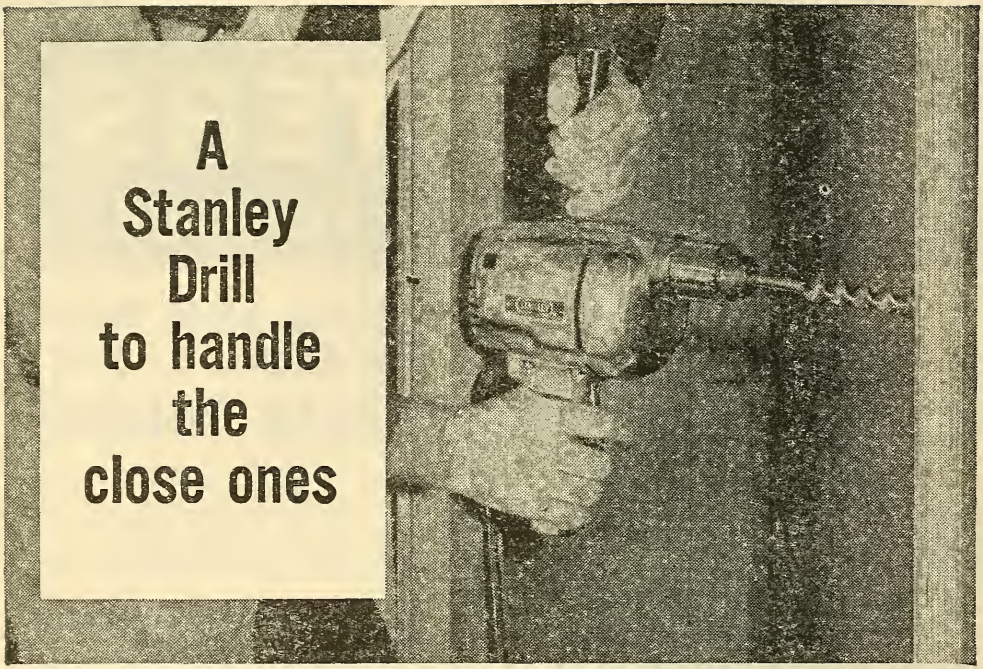
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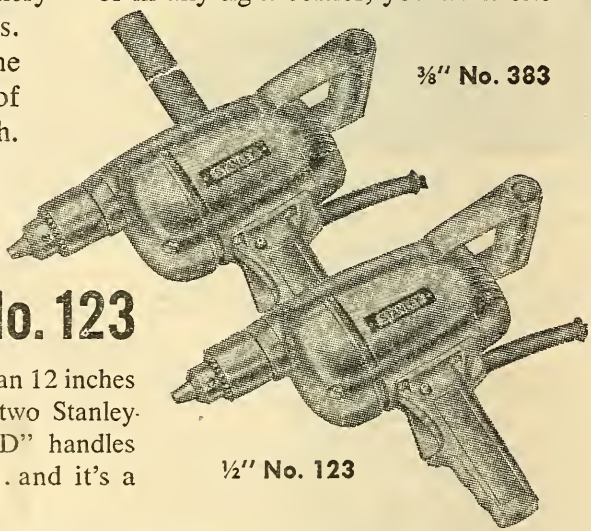
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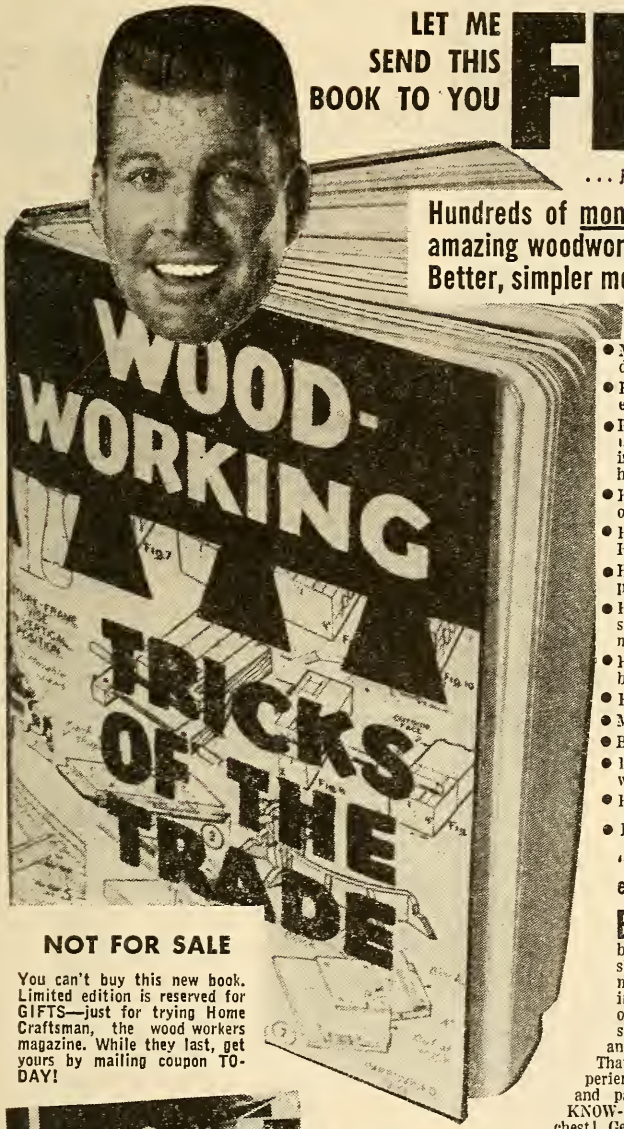
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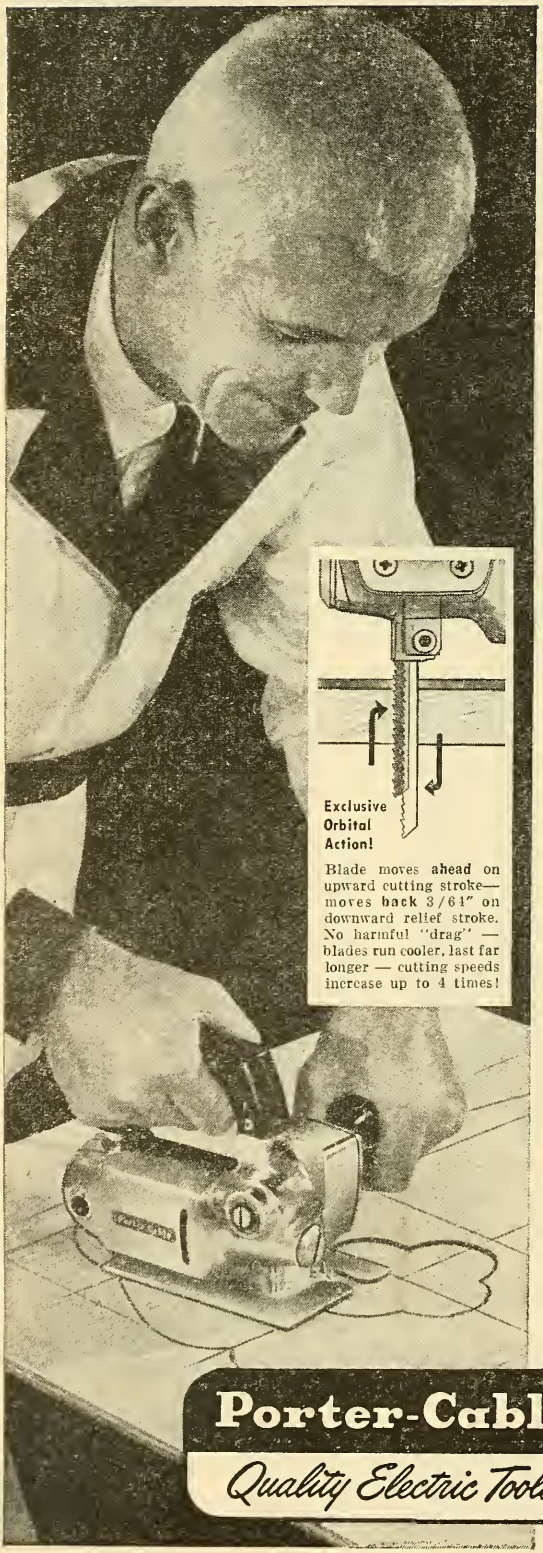
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

Greetings:

The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Ballroom of the Statler Hotel, New York, New York, November 28-30, 1955.

The Credentials Committee reported a total of 97 delegates in attendance, representing 19 nationals and internationals affiliated with the Department.

President Richard J. Gray presented his report to the convention and, after due deliberation by the proper committee, announced concurrence and same was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Included among the important issues with which this report deals are the following: organizational efforts; jurisdictional problems; relations with government agencies; Taft-Hartley Act; Davis-Bacon Act; Highway and School Construction Bills; housing; and meetings and conferences.

In his opening speech to the convention President Gray made, in part, the following remarks:

"We are going through a cycle in this country today that I think needs exceptional caution on the part of all of us. Every segment of our society, without exception, is included, because one segment of our society can no longer isolate itself from the other.

"Sometimes it is impossible for me to conceive what can possibly be the motivation behind the attitude of some parts of the employers in this country when they seek by devious means to cut down the national income, the greater part of which is produced by the working people of the country. They themselves, in my opinion, would be the ultimate sufferers. We, ourselves, should take stock of just what is confronting us. You recall that after the war we in the building trades were the first to take off restrictions that existed in regard to apprentice training, which we were obligated to do in honor of the boys who went away in the service and those who did not return. Those boys now, after ten years in the most prosperous period in volume of construction work our industry has ever enjoyed are now journeymen. Many of them are taking an active part in our unions. They have never been confronted with unemployment situations like most of us older people in this room today. They are an untried force in our affairs.

"According to the best figures that I can get our turnover in membership is about 25 per cent, so there is one quarter of our union membership who are what I term untried in the ordinary problems we older fellows suffered in the past. But they have a much more hazardous position confronting them. Not alone has the cost of living itself gone up, but there are so many things which were the luxuries of yesteryear that have become the necessities of today. Credit buying exceeds anything we have ever experienced in this country.

"Those are the factors I have in mind when I say that our delicate economic structure could be easily kicked over, and I think we all have an obligation, in our negotiation with employers and with our members of our society in other lines of business, to learn more of just what is their problem, so that when we sit down to negotiate with them we have a better conception of their responsibilties, and we do not approach the problem in an absolute selfish way. If we do those things we will incur public approval and public relations today is such an important thing.

"There is no segment of our industry that is suffering so much from the Labor-Management Relations Act as the building and construction industry. You and I know that they have not been able to give us job certification elections except in a very few instances. The industrial plant worker is free to write into his contract provisions taking away from us our construction work that we had jurisdiction over, and under this law if we resort to any means, as we have done in our traditional way to protect ourselves, we find we are charged with secondary boycott and we are hailed before the National Labor Relations Board.

"Let's take another phase of it. What was the purpose on forming the Building and Construction Trades Department? It was so that we in this industry could unify our efforts for mutual protection, so that we could negotiate contracts with provisions in them that would prevent or at least eliminate to the minimum industrial strife which is so costly to all of us. What is wrong with that? Those are laudable principles. But, gentlemen, as long as that law stays as it is on the statute books today you can no longer do that. Just as soon as the second contractor or the second organization becomes involved you are guilty of a secondary boycott, and it is almost impossible under that law to be acquitted of that particular charge.

"There are so many things where we can have the cooperation of both of us that are lost sight of, but still the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association and certain of our own employers—not all of them, thank God—will throw obstacles in our way in every step we attempt to make to give better service to the building public of America. That is what I meant in my preceding remarks when I said each and every segment of our society owes the public as a whole an obligation to be careful and not make excessive demands. On the other hand, and by the same token I think that we in labor are entitled to a fair share of what we have produced."

Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Bonadio submitted his report covering the period from the previous year's convention. As usual, this report deals with information concerning issuance of charters, number of affiliations and delegates from each national and international union, as determined by per capita tax paid.

Building and Construction Trades Council Charters Issued 1954-1955

Eastern Shore, Maryland (Salisbury) Counties of Somerset, Worcester, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Ann and Kent.

Camden, Arkansas—Counties of Ouechita, Camden, Dallas and Nevada.

Northern Berkshire, Mass. (North Adams and Vicinity).

Brevard County, Florida (Cocoa).

CHARTERS REISSUED

Clarksburg, West Virginia (Counties of Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, Upshur and Randolph)
Morgantown, West Virginia (Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson)
Fairmont, West Virginia (Counties of Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Pendleton)
Chautauqua County, New York (Jamestown)
Vancouver Island, British Columbia (Victoria)
Northeastern, Oklahoma (Tulsa)
Dubois, Pennsylvania (Counties of Clearfield and Jefferson)
Pinellas County, Florida (St. Petersburg)

} Formerly known as North Central B & C T C

Number of Delegates to Convention (Based on Per Capita Tax)

	Delegates
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	3
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	7
Granite Cutters International Association	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	7
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association	6
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	7
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association	5
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	5
Total delegates	97

Total Affiliates

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	595
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	21
National and International Unions	19
Total	635

The Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer's report concurred with the latter's recommendations and they were adopted by the convention.

The regular meetings of the Executive Council were held on the following dates: January 26-29, 1955, Miami Beach, Florida; April 20-22, 1955, Washington, D. C.; and August 3-5, 1955, Chicago, Illinois.

The report of the Executive Council deals with discussions of organizational problems, conferences, state right-to-work laws, constitutional changes, jurisdictional problems, etc., and recommendations on the merger of the AFL and the CIO.

There were several resolutions submitted to the convention. The first resolution that was reported by the Resolutions Committee and known as Resolution No. 1, listed those in the Building Construction, who have departed in the past year and, one amongst those was our late General Secretary Emeritus, Frank Duffy. The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution and action was concurred in by the convention. The delegates attending the convention stood in silence for one minute in memory of these departed brothers.

A resolution was submitted by the Executive Council, dealing with the plan for settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The resolution for settlement of jurisdictional disputes was favorably recommended for adoption and the recommendation was concurred in by the convention and the resolution is known as Resolution No. 2, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, the Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, incorporated in an agreement between the Building and Construction Trades Department and certain national associations of contractors which became effective May, 1948, was incorporated in 1948 as Section 37 of the Constitution of the Department, and

WHEREAS, by resolution No. 4, of the 1952 Convention (Proceedings, pp. 218-9) the Plan as incorporated in Section 37 was not to be printed as a part of the Constitution but rather was to be printed separately on the sole grounds that employers should not "exercise a partial voice" in writing parts of our constitution, and

WHEREAS, such action of the 1952 Convention was not intended to change the status of the Plan nor the responsibilties of the affiliates to the Department, and

WHEREAS, some plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes has been from the outset of this Department a traditional part of the Constitution as Section 37 or Section 38, since 1916,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Constitution of the Department again include Section 37 to read as follows: "Such Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes recognized by the Building and Construction Trades Department shall be recognized by and binding on all affiliates."

In connection with the above quoted resolution the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union submitted a resolution that proposed an amendment and the Resolution Committee recommended non-concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Also, another resolution dealing with National Housing Conference was unanimously concurred.

In furtherance to a resolution, submitted by the Building and Construction Trades Department, to the First Constitutional Convention of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, which was adopted, reads as follows:

Resolution Re Permanent Committee of Building and Construction Trades Department and Industrial Union Department to Resolve Differences

WHEREAS, A committee representing the Building and Construction Trades Department and a committee representing the CIO Industrial Unions met in Washington, D. C. on November 14, 1955, and again in New York City on November 29, 1955, for the purpose of exploring possible solutions to existing conflicts, and

WHEREAS, It was the consensus of agreement between the two committees that a permanent committee should be established to resolve present conflicts and those that may arise in the future, and

WHEREAS, The agreement between the two committees was to the effect that the respective committees would report to President Reuther of the CIO and President Meany of the A F of L recommending a joint committee from the Industrial Union

Department of the merged organization and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the merged organization, and

WHEREAS, Both committees reported and obtained approval from President Meany and President Reuther to the establishment of a permanent committee, and

WHEREAS, It was further agreed between the two committees that the duties of the permanent committee to be established shall be to develop rules of procedure by mutual agreement for the adjustment of any conflict of interest that may presently exist or may arise in the future, such rules of procedure to be subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the A F of L-CIO merged federation.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That a permanent committee be established composed equally of representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department and from the Industrial Union Department, and that the duties of this permanent committee shall be to develop rules of procedure for the adjustment of any conflict of interest that may presently exist or may arise in the future, said rules of procedure when formulated shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the merged federation, in accordance with the Constitution.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES
DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE

In the Supplemental Report of the Executive Council at their November meeting, considered the finances of the Department and since the per capita tax of ¾ of one cent per member per month was established in 1923, expenses of the Department have increased substantially, it was decided to increase the per capita tax by ¼ of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national and international unions, effective as of January 1, 1956.

The report of the Committee on Laws recommended concurrence, which carried unanimously.

The officers of the Executive Council were elected by acclamation. In order to conform to the new constitution of the merged federation, they were elected for a two-year period. Secretary-Treasurer Frank Bonadio cast the ballots for the following officers:

Wm. J. McSorley, First Vice-president.
Wm. E. Maloney, Second Vice-president.
M. A. Hutcheson, Third Vice-president.
Peter Fosco, Fourth Vice-president.
L. M. Raftery, Fifth Vice-president.
Gordon M. Freeman, Sixth Vice-president.
Peter T. Schoemann, Seventh Vice-president.
Dave Beck, Eighth Vice-president.

The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was adjourned at the completion of its business on November 30, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson,
O. Wm. Blaier,
A. E. Fischer,
Daniel Butler,
J. W. Howard,
Robert Johnson,
Otto F. Suhr,
Eugene Considine.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Greetings:

The Seventy-Fourth Annual and last Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) were held in New York City, December 1 and 2, and December 5 through the 9th, 1955, respectively.

Pursuant to the Convention Call the Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor met in the Grand Ballroom of the Statler Hotel, New York, beginning at 10 A. M., Thursday morning, December 1, 1955.

On the first day of the Convention, by unanimous action, ratification of the Merger Agreement took place as worked out by the Unity Committees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, as set forth in the Supplemental Report of the Executive Council, which was titled, "Labor Unity," the Supplemental Report of the Council was referred to the Resolutions Committee, who recommended the acceptance of the recommendations of the Executive Council and recommended the adoption of the Resolution on the achievement of Labor Unity, which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF LABOR UNITY

WHEREAS, The combination of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations into a single labor federation is a long-cherished goal of the trade union movement of this country, and

WHEREAS, On February 9, 1955, the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee agreed upon and recommended to the two federations the adoption of the "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex A, and

WHEREAS, The Agreement of February 9 was ratified by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on February 10, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on February 24, 1955, and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement of February 9, 1955, a proposed constitution for the combined federation was drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee for submission to the two federations, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations reviewed this draft constitution on several occasions, and made various changes therein, and

WHEREAS, the "Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex B was approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on November 30, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on November 30, 1955, and

WHEREAS, The Agreement of February 9, provides that upon approval by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of that Agreement and of a Constitution for the combined federation, that the Agreement and the Constitution, and any other agreements necessary to accomplish the combination of the two federations, shall be submitted to the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and that upon approval by the separate conventions of the Agreement and of the Constitution of the combined federation, a joint convention shall be held, and

WHEREAS, The Implementation Agreement dated November 30, 1955, attached hereto as Annex C, was approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on November 30, 1955, and by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on November 30, 1955, and is necessary and appropriate to dispose of various matters arising out of the combination of the two federations, and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," attached hereto as Annex B, provides in Articles XIX and XX that it shall become effective upon approval by the separate conventions of the two federations and shall govern the joint convention of the combined federations.

NOW, Therefore, be it resolved:

1. The "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations", attached hereto as Annex A, is ratified, approved and adopted.

2. The Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" attached hereto as Annex B, is ratified, approved and adopted as the Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations," and as an amendment to and substitute for the Constitution of this federation heretofore in effect.

3. The Implementation Agreement dated November 30, 1955, and attached hereto as Annex C, is ratified, approved and adopted.

4. The adoption of this Resolution by this convention is conditional upon the adoption of an identical Resolution by the present separate convention of the other federation: *provided, however*, that this Resolution, the Agreement for Merger, the Constitution of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" and the Implementation Agreement shall become effective upon the opening of the initial convention of the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" on December 5, 1955.

A resolution bearing the title of Reuniting Labor Movement, which resolved that the Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor record its approval and support of the constructive and successful efforts of President Meany and the Executive Council in reuniting the labor movement.

The Resolution Committee recommended approval and its adoption.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee proposed that the Committee's report as a whole on the subject of the Merger be approved, which is within keeping of the Committee's report of the prior day. i. e., be acted on collectively and approved as a whole on the question of merger and unity. The proposal of the Resolution Committee, as well as the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Before the conclusion of the Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention on the second day it was announced that the CIO had taken similar action ratifying the Merger Agreement as worked out by the Unity Committees.

The records show that 852 delegates were present and represented:

		Delegates
103	National and International Organizations	435
5	Departments	5
48	State Branches	48
260	Central Labor Unions	264
97	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	97
2	Fraternal Organizations	3
515	Total	852

The Report of the Executive Council was voluminous and contained matters of great importance, some of which were as follows:

Atomic Energy
Labor Unity
Organization
Wage and Hour Administration
Research
Farm Price Supports
National and State Legislation
Health and Welfare Funds
Housing
World Affairs
Internal Disputes Plan
Social Security
International Labor Organization
National Defense
Economic Situation
Taxation
Department of Labor
Development and Social Security
Civil Rights
Apprentice Training
Labor's League for Political Education
Foreign Trade

The Executive Council's report was referred to the Resolution Committee for review. After approval of certain sections of said report the Resolution Committee recommended adoption. Carried unanimously.

The sections adopted were necessary in order to have placed in the record the historic sequence of the affairs of the American Federation of Labor. Other sections of the Council's Report are to be referred to the new Organization for consideration and action. The sections of the Executive Council's Report adopted are as follows:

Secretary Treasurer Schnitzler's Report
Report of Trustees of A. F. of L. buildings
Change of Title
Official Changes
New A. F. of L. Headquarters Building
Selection of Fraternal Delegates
Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America
National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Handlers
Internal Disputes Plan
A. F. of L.-CIO No-Raiding Agreement
Auditing Department
Organization
Benefit Services of Standard National and International Unions for 1954
Research
Public Relations
The Record of Legislation
State Legislative Activities
Community Relations
Building and Construction Trades Department
Union Label and Service Trades Department
Metal Trades Department
Railway Employees' Department
Maritime Trades Department

The Resolution Committee reported that there were approximately 150 Resolutions submitted, which also dealt with many subjects and the Resolution Committee recommended referring enmasse certain resolutions as listed in the second day's proceedings to the incoming Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations for consideration and action.

Resolutions paying tribute to deceased members which list included paying respect to our late General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy, were appropriately acted upon by the delegates rising in memory of those who have departed since the last Convention.

Also, the Resolution Committee made mention of the William Green Memorial Fund, as set forth in the Executive Council's Report. The proposed amendment in connection with this fund would retain the basic method of operation of the fund as it exists at the present time. The significant change in the amendment is to make it possible for the fund to be guided by a Committee composed of the current members of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which was necessary because of the Merger situation. The motion to adopt the recommendation of the Committee carried unanimously.

The total membership of the American Federation of Labor reported was 9,615,333 as of June 30, 1955. This is based upon actual per capita tax received from affiliated organizations.

The Executive Council Report states that during 1954, a total of $111,555,250.00 was paid in benefits by National and International Unions. These benefit payments were made by these National and International Unions directly to the members of the various affiliated organizations for causes such as death, sickness, unemployment, disability and old age.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1954, there have been issued twenty-three charters to Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions. Of this number, thirteen were issued to Central Labor Unions and ten to Federal Labor Unions.

The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that was adopted, as indicated in the forepart of this report, the Preamble of the Constitution sets forth its objectives:

> We pledge ourselves to the more effective organizations of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions; to the attainment of security for all the people; to the enjoyment of the leisure which their skills make possible; and to the strengthening and extension of our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our democratic society.

Also, in connection with this pledge, the Preamble includes another objective which reads as follows:

> We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.

In the body of the Constitution it provides for a President, Secretary-Treasurer and Twenty-Seven Vice-presidents.

On December 2, 1955, Friday at 12:10 P.M., President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor adjourned the Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION A.F.L-C.I.O.

In compliance with the action taken by the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations held in the City of New York on December 1 and 2, 1955, the merger Convention, which is titled—First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations convened Monday Morning, December 5, 1955, in the Seventy-First Regimental Armory, in the City of New York and continued in session through December 9, 1955.

The Report of the Credentials Committee made in behalf of the Joint Labor Unity Committee reported the names of 1,487 delegates to the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing 135 National and International Unions, 5 Departments, 93 State Branches, 490 Central Bodies and Industrial Union Councils, 148 Local Unions and Local Industrial Unions.

Temporary Chairman, Walter Reuther of the CIO simultaneously, with George Meany of the A. F. of L., called the session to order. Upon the seating of the delegates, the Convention Call was read, and which Convention Call makes mention of the merger agreement and the proposed Constitution, et cetera, in order to appropriately carry on the functions and to effectuate the object and principles of the organization to be known as the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committees reported after the usual adoption of rules and order of business. The basic documents representing each of these steps toward Unity is set forth, which are several in number and the Unity Committee proposed a resolution confirming and ratifying the achievement of labor unity and the resolve read as follows:

> "That this initial constitutional convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations confirms and ratifies the action of the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in ratifying, approving and adopting the Resolution on the Achievement of Labor Unity, the Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Implementation Agreement and the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations."

By unanimous action the report of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, as well as the Resolution, was unanimously adopted.

The agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations were published in the February 1955 General Executive Board Minutes. The adopted Constitution as well as the Implementation Agreement are herewith, quoted in full to complete the record:

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

PREAMBLE

The establishment of this Federation through the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America.

We seek the fulfillment of these hopes and aspirations through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions.

At the collective bargaining table, in the community, in the exercise of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, we shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people.

We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to which they are justly entitled; to the achievement of ever higher standards of living and working conditions; to the attainment of security for all the people; to the enjoyment of the leisure which their skills make possible; and to the strengthening and extension of our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our democratic society.

We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.

With Divine guidance, grateful for the fine traditions of our past, confident of meeting the challenge of the future, we proclaim this constitution.

ARTICLE I

Name

This Federation shall be known as The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. It is established pursuant to and as a result of a merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It shall consist of such affiliates as shall conform to its constitution and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

ARTICLE II

Objects and Principles

The objects and principles of this Federation are:

1. To aid workers in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions with due regard for the autonomy, integrity and jurisdiction of affiliated unions.

2. To aid and assist affiliated unions in extending the benefits of mutual assistance and collective bargaining to workers and to promote the organization of the unorganized into unions of their own choosing for their mutual aid, protection and advancement, giving recognition to the principle that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

3. To affiliate national and international unions with this Federation and to establish such unions; to form organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions and to secure their affiliation to appropriate national and international unions affiliated with or chartered by the Federation; to establish, assist and promote state and local central bodies composed of local unions of all affiliated organizations and directly affiliated local unions; to establish and assist trade departments composed of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

4. To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization.

5. To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and the security and welfare of all the people and to oppose legislation inimical to these objectives.

6. To protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to secure full recognition and enjoyment of the rights and liberties to which we are justly entitled, and to preserve and perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

7. To give constructive aid in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world and to aid, assist and cooperate with free and democratic labor movements throughout the world.

8. To preserve and maintain the integrity of each affiliated union in the organization to the end that each affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationships of every other affiliate and that each affiliate shall refrain from raiding the established bargaining relationship of any other affiliate and at the same time, to encourage the elimination of conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions through the process of voluntary agreement or voluntary merger in consultation with the appropriate officials of the Federation, to preserve, subject to the foregoing, the organizing jurisdiction of each affiliate.

9. To aid and encourage the sale and use of union made goods and union services through the use of the union label and other symbols; to promote the labor press and other means of furthering the education of the labor movement.

10. To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free democratic unionism.

11. To safeguard the democratic character of the labor movement and to protect the autonomy of each affiliated national and international union.

12. While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities.

ARTICLE III

Affiliates

Section 1. The Federation shall be composed of (1) affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees, (2) directly affiliated local unions (such as Local Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Industrial Unions) and national councils thereof, (3) state and local central bodies (such as State and Territorial Federations, City Central Labor Unions and Industrial Union Councils), and (4) trade and industrial departments.

Sec. 2. Each national and international union and each federal labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this constitution by reason of a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by that federation and each national and international union, organizing committee and local industrial union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this constitution by reason of a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by that federation shall retain its charter or certificate, which shall become and be a charter or certificate of this Federation and, by virtue of the same and as a result of the merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be an affiliate of this Federation and subject to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 3. Each such affiliate shall retain and enjoy the same organizing jurisdiction in this Federation which it had and enjoyed by reason of its prior affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In cases of conflicting and duplicating jurisdictions involving such affiliates the President and the Executive Council of this Federation shall seek to eliminate such conflicts and duplications through the process of voluntary agreement or voluntary merger between the affiliates involved.

Sec. 4. The integrity of each such affiliate of this Federation shall be maintained and preserved. Each such affiliate shall respect the established collective bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. When a complaint has been filed with the President by an affiliate alleging a violation of this section by another affiliate, that has not been settled under the provisions of the No-Raiding Agreement referred to in Article XVIII, the President shall endeavor, by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to settle the matter by voluntary agreement between such affiliates. In the event no such voluntary agreement is reached within a reasonable time the President shall report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved, and shall make such decision as it believes to be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this section. In the event an affiliate shall fail to comply with such decision, the Executive Council shall submit the matter to the convention for such action as the convention may deem appropriate under the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 5. State and Territorial Federations of Labor and Local Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and State and Local Industrial Union Councils affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall become and be affiliates of this Federation and shall, as such continue to exist as state, territorial and local central bodies, each representing the respective federal labor unions or local industrial unions now affiliated to such central body and such local unions now affiliated to such central body as are affiliated with a national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation. Provided, however: That a merger of these state, territorial and local central bodies, heretofore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be effected within two years after the adoption of this constitution, through the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the President of this Federation and its Executive Council.

Sec. 6. Existing departments of the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue as trade departments of this Federation with the rights of and subject to the rules governing trade and industrial departments provided in Article XII.

Sec. 7. The Executive Council shall have power to issue charters or certificates of affiliation to organizations desiring to affiliate with this Federation. This power may be delegated to the President. Subject to the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this Article, charters or certificates of affiliation shall not be issued to national or international unions, organizing committees, or directly affiliated local unions in conflict with the jurisdiction of affiliated national or international unions, except with the written consent of such unions, and shall be based upon a strict recognition that both craft and industrial unions are equal and necessary as methods of trade

union organization, and that each affiliated national and international union is entitled to have its autonomy, integrity and jurisdiction protected and preserved.

Sec. 8. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution no national or international union chartered by or affiliated with this Federation may be suspended from membership in the Federation except by a majority roll-call vote at the convention. No such national or international union shall have its charter or certificate of affiliation with the Federation revoked except by a two-thirds majority roll-call vote at the convention.

Sec. 9. No organization officered, controlled or dominated by communists, fascists, or other totalitarians, or whose policies and activities are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, shall be permitted as an affiliate of this Federation or any of its state or local central bodies.

Sec. 10. Affiliates of the Federation shall be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications in organization and jurisdictions through the process of voluntary agreement or voluntary merger in consultation with the appropriate officials of the Federation.

ARTICLE IV
Convention

Section 1. The convention shall be the supreme governing body of the Federation and except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, its decisions shall be by a majority vote.

Sec. 2. The regular conventions of the Federation shall be held every two years, beginning in 1955, at a time during the last four months of the year. The time and place for holding the regular conventions shall be designated by the Executive Council which shall give at least 90 days' notice of the time and place designated.

Sec. 3. (a) Special conventions may be called by direction of a regular convention, by order of the Executive Council, or on request of national and international unions representing a majority of the total membership of the Federation, as evidenced by the records of the Secretary-Treasurer to the last convention.

(b) In the event a special convention has been called all affiliated organizations shall be given at least 30 days' notice, together with a statement of the particular subject or subjects to be considered at such convention.

(c) Representation to special conventions shall be on the same basis and subject to like qualifications and procedure governing regular conventions.

(d) A special convention shall be clothed with like authority and power conferred upon regular conventions, its decisions shall be equally binding and it shall be governed by the same procedure applicable to regular conventions; however, such special conventions shall be limited solely to the subject or subjects specifically and definitely indicated in the call for such special convention.

Sec. 4. Each national or international union and organizing committee shall be entitled to the number of delegates indicated in the following scale:

Less than	4,000	members	1 delegate
Over	4,000	"	2 delegates
"	8,000	"	3 "
"	12,000	"	4 "
"	25,000	"	5 "
"	50,000	"	6 "
"	75,000	"	7 "
"	125,000	"	8 "
"	175,000	"	9 "

plus one additional delegate for each 75,000 members over 175,000.

Each directly affiliated local union and each national trade and industrial department shall be entitled to one delegate. Each industrial union council and each state or local central body shall be entitled to one delegate. Directly affiliated local unions, with the approval of the President, may combine with other such unions within a reasonable distance to elect a single delegate to represent such unions.

Sec. 5. Delegates to a regular convention of the Federation shall be elected or otherwise designated by the affiliate at last 30 days prior to the convention, except in cases in which the convention of the affiliate meets within this 30-day period. The names of the delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation immediately after their selection.

Sec. 6. No organization that has seceded or has been suspended or expelled by this Federation, the American Federation of Labor, or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or by any national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in the Federation, or in any subordinate body thereof, or in any national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section. No affiliate which, at the opening date of the convention, is in arrears to the Federation for per capita tax or assessments for two months or more, shall be entitled to recognition or representation in the convention.

Sec. 7. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is selected to represent.

Sec. 8. The number of members of each national and international union, organizing committee and directly affiliated local unions for the purpose of selecting delegates and for roll-call votes at the convention shall be the average monthly number on which per capita tax is paid for the 24-month period prior to and including the second month preceding the month of the opening date of the convention. Where affiliation has occurred during this 24-month period, the average shall be computed from the month of affiliation, and the number of members shall be deemed to be one twenty-fourth of such average for each month for which per capita tax has been paid. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare for the use of the convention and submit to it a printed list showing the number of votes and the number of delegates to which each affiliate is entitled.

Sec. 9. The President shall appoint, in consultation with the Executive Council, prior to the opening date of the convention and subject to the approval of the convention, such committees as are necessary to conduct the affairs of the convention. Such committees may meet before the

opening date of the convention and shall proceed to consider all resolutions, appeals, reports, and constitutional amendments submitted to the convention, and shall report thereon to the convention.

Sec. 10. (a) All resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals to be considered by any convention of the Federation must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters in Washington, D. C., 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention: except in instances where such matters have been acted upon and approved at a regular convention of a national or international union, or state central body, or national trade and industrial department held during this 30-day period in which event such proposals shall be received up to the opening date of the convention.

(b) All resolutions, petitions, memorials and appeals received or submitted after the time stipulated above or during the convention shall be referred to the Executive Council, and the Executive Council shall refer all such proposal or proposals to the convention with the understanding that consideration of such proposal or proposals is dependent upon the unanimous consent of the convention.

(c) Any or all proposals emanating from directly affiliated local unions shall be referred to the Executive Council for consideration and disposition. The Executive Council shall in turn advise the convention of the disposition made of such proposal or proposals.

(d) Proposals emanating from state central bodies to receive consideration of a convention must first have received the approval of the previous convention of the state central body involved. In the case of local central bodies any proposal or proposals to be considered must have first received the approval of such central labor body at a regularly constituted meeting of such organization.

(e) Each resolution, memorial, petition, or appeal properly received for consideration by the convention, as soon as practical after receipt thereof, shall be classified by the President as to nature, contents and subject matter and referred by him to an appropriate committee, which committee shall make a report thereon to the convention prior to consideration of any such matter by the convention. He shall cause to be distributed copies of such resolutions, petitions, memorials or appeals to the delegates of the convention at the opening session thereof or as soon thereafter as practical, but before any such matters are considered by the convention.

Sec. 11. Not less than 60 days prior to the opening of each regular convention, the Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish each affiliate with credential blanks in duplicate, which must be attested as required on the blanks. The duplicates shall be retained by the delegate, and the original sent to the Secretary-Treasurer. Subject to the provisions of Section 5 of this Article, no credentials shall be accepted later than 20 days prior to the opening date of the convention.

Sec. 12. Prior to the opening date of the convention, the Executive Council shall meet and constitute itself or a subcommittee as the Credentials Committee for the convention. Appeals from its decisions may be made to the floor of the convention. The convention shall not be constituted for business until after the Credentials Committee shall have examined and reported on credentials of all delegates present at the scheduled time on the opening date of the convention.

Sec. 13. All members of the Executive Council who are not elected as delegates shall be ex-officio delegates to the convention with all the rights and privileges of elected delegates, but without vote.

Sec. 14. Fraternal delegates attending conventions of the Federation shall be entitled to all rights of delegates but shall not be entitled to vote.

Sec. 15. At the opening of the convention the President shall take the chair and call the convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

Sec. 16. One-fourth of the delegates seated at any convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 17. Questions may be decided by divisions or a show of hands, but a call of the roll may be demanded by 30 per cent of the delegates present. Upon such roll-call each delegate representing affiliated national or international unions, organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions shall be entitled to cast one vote for every member whom he represents. Each state and local central body and national trade and industrial department shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 18. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be enforced from the opening of any convention of the Federation until new rules have been adopted by action of the convention.

Sec. 19. Unless otherwise specified, any action taken by the convention shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

ARTICLE V
Officers

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be the Executive Officers, and 27 Vice-presidents.

Sec. 2. Each officer shall be a member of an affiliated organization.

Sec. 3. The officers shall be elected by the convention by majority vote. Such election shall take place on the last day of the convention, unless otherwise determined by the convention. In the event that more than two candidates are nominated for any office and no one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, all except the two candidates receiving the highest votes shall be eliminated from the list of candidates and a second vote taken.

Sec. 4. Each officer elected at the convention shall take office immediately upon his election and shall serve until his successor is elected at the next regular convention.

Sec. 5. In the event of a vacancy in the office of either the President or the Secretary-Treasurer by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining executive officer shall perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is elected. It shall be the duty of such executive officer to issue, within ten days of the date of the vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council of this Federation, upon ten days' notice, for the purpose of electing an executive officer to fill said vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 6. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Vice-president by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the Executive Council shall have the power to fill the vacancy by majority vote of all its members for the period of the unexpired term.

Sec. 7. The national headquarters of the Federation shall be maintained by the Executive Officers at Washington, D. C.

Sec. 8. The Executive Officers shall, by virtue of their office, hold title to the real estate of the Federation as trustees for the Federation.

Sec. 9. The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation or either of them may retire after reaching age 65 years, and after having served 20 years. Time served as an officer of any organization affiliated with the Federation, or with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be included in determining length of service hereunder. In the event of retirement such officers shall have the title of President Emeritus, or Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus and shall render service to the Federation in an advisory and consultative status. They shall be compensated for such service by the Federation for life in an amount, payable weekly, equal to 75 per cent of the annual salary paid to the corresponding Executive Officer of this Federation.

Sec. 10. No individual shall be eligible to serve either as an Executive Officer or as a member of the Executive Council who is a member of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of the President

Section 1. The President shall function as the chief executive officer of the Federation. He shall exercise supervision of the affairs of the Federation, sign all official documents and preside at regular and special conventions, and at meetings of the Executive Council, Executive Committee and General Board. He shall call meetings of the Executive Council at least three times each year and a meeting of the General Board at last once each year.

Sec. 2. The President shall have authority to interpret the constitution between meetings of the Executive Council and his interpretation shall be conclusive and in full force and effect unless reversed or changed by the Executive Council or a convention.

Sec. 3. The President shall receive for his services a salary of $35.000 per annum payable weekly.

Sec. 4. The appointment and compensation, direction, suspension and removal of organizers, representatives, agents and employees of the Federation shall be under the direction of the President.

Sec. 5. The President shall make a report of the administration of his office and of the affairs of the Federation to the convention through the report of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE VII

Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer

Section 1. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Federation and shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation which moneys shall be paid out on the approval of the President.

Sec. 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be in charge of and preserve all moneys, properties, securities and other evidence of investment, books, documents, files and effects of the Federation which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall issue the call for and act as secretary at conventions, and shall cause the proceedings of all conventions and all sessions of the Executive Council and General Board to be recorded.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of each national and international union, organizing committee, each trade and industrial department, state and local central bodies and each directly affiliated local union, to furnish the Secretary-Treasurer a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations together with a statement of their membership in good standing and to furnish such additional statistical data in their possession relating to the membership of such organizations as may be called for by the Secretary-Treasurer of this Federation.

Sec. 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as may be determined by the Executive Council and shall report to the biennial convention of the Federation through the report of the Executive Council, and for his services he shall receive $33.000 per annum, payable weekly.

Sec. 6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall print quarterly, as a separate document, a financial statement of the Federation and forward a copy thereof to all affiliated national and international unions, organizing committees, directly affiliated local unions and state and local central bodies.

Sec. 7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be required, from time to time, but no less than semi-annually, to provide for an audit of all books, accounts, records and financial transactions of the Federation by an independent public accountant. Such audits shall be furnished to the Executive Council and a biennial audit shall be furnished to the Convention.

Sec. 8. The Secretary-Treasurer shall, under the direction and instructions of the Executive Council, invest the surplus funds of the Federation in sound securities or deposit the same in a bank or banks.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Council

Section 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council shall be the governing body of this Federation between conventions. It is authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as may be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions and to enforce the provisions contained in this constitution. Between conventions it shall have the power to direct the affairs of the Federation and to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the Federation and its affiliated unions, including the organization of unorganized industries by means most appropriate for that purpose.

Sec. 3. The Executive Council shall meet upon the call of the President at least three times within each year at a time and place designated by the President.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, wherever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct.

Sec. 5. The Executive Council shall prepare and present to the convention in printed form a statement of all matters of interest to the convention and of the activities of the Federation between conventions.

Sec. 6. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters consistent with this constitution and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

Sec. 7. It is a basic principle of this Federation that it must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist, fascist or other totalitarian agencies who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism. The Executive Council, when requested to do so by the President or by any other member of the Executive Council, shall have the power to conduct an investigation, directly or through an appropriate standing or special committee appointed by the President, of any situation in which there is reason to believe that any affiliate is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence, or that the policies or activities of any affiliate are consistently directed toward the advocacy, support, advancement or achievement of the program or of the purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization or other totalitarian movement. Upon the completion of such an investigation, including a hearing if requested, the Executive Council shall have the authority to make recommendations or give directions to the affiliate involved and shall have the further authority, upon a two-thirds vote, to suspend any affiliate found guilty of a violation of this section. Any action of the Executive Council under this section may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Sec. 8. Subject to the provisions of Article III, Section 7, the Executive Council shall use every possible means to assist affiliated unions in the organization of the unorganized and to organize new national and international unions, organizing committees, and directly affiliated local unions.

Until such time as it is feasible to form a new national or international union composed of directly affiliated local unions or to affiliate such unions with an existing affiliated national or international union within whose jurisdiction they might properly come, the Executive Council may group such directly affiliated local unions, in a particular craft or industry, into national councils or organizing committees which shall be under the direct supervision and control of the Executive Council and the President.

Sec. 9. In carrying out the provisions of this Article the Executive Council shall recognize that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization and that all workers whatever their race, color, creed or national origin are entitled to share in the full benefits of trade union organization.

Sec. 10. A majority of the members of the Executive Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Council.

Sec. 11. The Executive Council shall have the power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against any Executive Officer of the Federation or other member of the Executive Council on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a report to the convention of recommending appropriate action. The Executive Council must serve such officer with a copy of the written charges a reasonable time before the hearing.

Sec. 12. The Executive Council shall have the further power to refuse to seat or to remove from office any member of the Executive Council, or to remove from office any officer, who is found by the Council, by a two-thirds vote after notice and hearing, to be ineligible to serve under the provisions of Article V, Section 10. Any action of the Executive Council under this section may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Sec. 13. In any case in which an affiliate has been suspended from membership in the Federation by the convention, or by two-thirds vote of the Executive Council in the cases set forth in Section 7 of this Article, and in which it is shown that the cause for such suspension no longer exists, the Executive Council shall have the power, upon a two-thirds vote, to terminate such suspension.

Sec. 14. No affiliated national or international union or organizing committee shall be permitted to change its title or name without first having obtained the consent and approval of the Executive Council or the convention.

Sec. 15. The Executive Council shall be authorized to reimburse members of the Council for necessary expenses in performing their duties for the Federation.

ARTICLE IX

Executive Committee

There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer and six Vice-presidents to be selected by the Executive Council. The Executive Committee shall meet every two months and shall advise and consult with the President and Secretary-Treasurer on policy matters.

ARTICLE X

General Board

Section 1. The General Board of the Federation shall consist of all of the members of the Executive Council of the Federation and the president or other principal officer of each of the affiliated national and international unions and of each trade and industrial department.

Sec. 2. The General Board shall meet upon the call of the President of the Federation, but such meeting shall be called at least once each year.

Sec. 3. The General Board shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Officers or by the Executive Council.

Sec. 4. Questions coming before the General Board shall be decided in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 17 of Article IV of this Constitution with the president or other principal officer of each affiliated national or international union casting the vote of such union and with the president or other principal officer of each Department casting the one vote of such department. The number of members of each national and international union on a roll-call vote of the General Board shall be deemed to be the number of members represented at the last preceding convention except in the case where affiliation has occurred subsequent to such convention or within a 24-month period prior to and including the second month preceding such convention. In such cases the number of members of such affiliate shall be deemed to be one twenty-

fourth of the average membership for which per capita tax was paid for each month, prior to the meeting of the General Board, for which such tax was paid.

ARTICLE XI

Department of Organization

Section 1. The organizing work of this Federation as set forth in Article VIII, Section 8, shall be conducted by the Department of Organization under the general supervision of the President. The Department of Organization shall be provided the staff and resources necessary to conduct such activities.

Sec. 2. The Department of Organization shall be headed by a Director of Organization who shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE XII

Trade and Industrial Departments

Section 1. The Trade and Industrial Departments shall be subordinate to the Federation and shall consist of the following: Building and Construction Trades Department: Metal Trades Department: Union Label and Service Trades Department: Maritime Trades Department; Railway Employes Department: and a department of industrial organizations to be known as Industrial Union Department, and such other departments as may be established by the Executive Council or the convention. Each department is to manage and finance its own affairs and may establish local councils or railway system federations of departments. Affiliation to the departments in the Federation shall be open to all appropriate affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

Section 2. To be entitled to representation in any department, international unions and organizing committees eligible to join it must first be and remain in affiliation to the Federation.

Sec. 3. To be entitled to representation in local councils or railway system federations of Departments, local unions are required to be part of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated to departments or to be directly affiliated to the Federation.

Sec. 4. The fundamental laws and procedure of each department are to conform to and be administered in the same manner as the laws and procedure governing the Federation. No department, local council or railway system federation of the same shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with the laws and procedure of the Federation, and in the event of change of laws, rules, regulations and procedures of the latter, departments, local councils and railway system federations are to change their laws, rules, and regulations to conform thereto.

Sec. 5. Each department is to be considered an official method of the Federation for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be part of their respective departments and should comply with the actions and decisions of such departments, subject to appeal therefrom to the Executive Council and the conventions of the Federation. An organization affiliated with one or more departments shall pay per capita tax to each such department upon the number of members whose occupation comes under such department.

Sec. 6. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the Federation of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

Sec. 7. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the Federation, there shall be present, during some period of the Council meeting, the executive officer or officers of each department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

Sec. 8. Departments of the Federation shall have their headquarters in Washington, D. C., and in the headquarters of the Federation unless permitted to locate elsewhere.

ARTICLE XIII

Committees and Staff Departments

Section 1. The President of the Federation shall appoint the following standing committees and such other committees as may from time to time be necessary. The President with the approval of the Executive Council may combine standing committees. The committees, under the direction of the President, and subject to the authority of the Executive Council and the Convention, shall carry out their functions as described herein:

(a) The Committee on Legislation shall undertake to carry out the policies and programs of the Federation in the Congress and in the legislatures of state and local governments;

(b) The Committee on Civil Rights shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council to bring about at the earliest possible date the effective implementation of the principle stated in this constitution of non-discrimination in accordance with the provisions of this constitution;

(c) The Committee on Political Education shall be vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the Executive Council in meeting the need for sound political education and in bringing about the effective implementation of the objectives stated in this constitution of encouraging workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilties of citizenship and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the city, state, and national communities;

(d) The Committee on Ethical Practices shall be vested with the duty and resonsibility to assist the Executive Council in carrying out the constitutional determination of the Federation to keep the Federation free from any taint of corruption or communism, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution;

(e) The Committee on International Affairs shall be concerned with international developments facing our nation and the Federation's relationships with the international trade union movement;

(f) The Committee on Education shall promote the widest possible understanding among union members of the aims of the Federation, shall assist affiliated unions in developing their own educational programs and shall implement the Federation's interest in providing the nation with the highest standard of education at all levels;

(g) The Committee on Social Security shall have the responsibility of providing guidance and information in the fields of social insurance and welfare;

(h) The Committee on Economic Policy shall undertake to recommend programs and policies toward the end of promoting prosperity, full employment and full utilization of our resources;

(i) The Committee on Community Services shall stimulate the active participation by members and affiliated unions in the affairs of their communities and the development of sound relationships with social agencies in such communities;

(j) The Committee on Housing shall advise on all matters relating to housing programs and policies;

(k) The Committee on Research shall have the responsibility of reviewing and appraising the research activities of the Federation to the end that adequate research facilities are available to the Federation:

(l) The Committee on Public Relations shall review and appraise the needs of the Federation in keeping the general public informed of the goals and policies of the Federation, the extent to which these needs are being met and shall make recommendations in this field;

(m) The Committee on Safety and Occupational Health shall be vested with the responsibility of recommending and promoting ways in which the work places of our nation can be made safe and healthful;

(n) The Committee on Veterans Affairs shall keep all affiliates informed of the rights and benefits available to veterans under federal and state laws and shall propose measures to protect such rights and benefits;

(o) All other committees shall have the function vested in them by the President, the Executive Council, or the convention, consistent with this constitution.

Sec. 2. Staff departments shall be established where appropriate under the direction of the President to function in the fields of activity described above and in such other fields as may be determined by the President, the Executive Council or the convention.

Sec. 3. The Committees and staff departments shall have adequate staff which shall be under the general direction of the President of the Federation.

ARTICLE XIV

State and Local Central Bodies

Section 1. Central bodies subordinate to the Federation may be established upon a city, state or other regional basis as may be deemed advisable by the Executive Council and shall be composed exclusively of locals of national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the Federation, directly affiliated local unions, local central bodies within the geographical limits of state and regional bodies, and such other subordinate bodies as the Executive Council may determine are eligible for affiliation.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the Federation to instruct their local unions to join affiliated central labor bodies in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the Federation to all local unions affiliated directly to it.

Sec. 3. The Executive Council of the Federation shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property of central labor bodies and providing procedures for the discipline, including suspension and expulsion, of such bodies or their officers. Such rules shall define the powers of the President, or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against central labor bodies, or their officers. They shall provide for notice and hearing in all cases in which such action is taken, but shall permit emergency action (including the authority to suspend officers and establish a trusteeship over such central bodies and their property) prior to hearing where in the opinion of the President the interests of the Federation so require. The rules shall further provide for appeals to the Executive Council and to the convention, but shall provide that decisions appealed from shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Sec. 4. Upon the dissolution, suspension or revocation of the charter of any state or local central body, all funds and property of any character shall revert to the Federation to be held in trust until such time that the suspended or defunct organization may be reorganized and be able to confine its activities and actions to conform with the constitution and laws of this Federation. It shall be the duty of the officers of a state or local central body which has been dissolved or whose charter has been suspended or revoked, or which has been placed under trusteeship under Section 3 of this Section, to deliver all funds and property to the President of the Federation or his designated representative. In the event of a failure or refusal to so deliver such funds and property, all expenses incurred by the Federation in recovering such funds and property shall be a lawful charge upon the funds and property involved and, on recovery thereof, the Federation shall reimburse itself from the funds and property recovered.

Sec. 5. Merger of existing state and local central bodies of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall be accomplished as provided in Article III, Section 5. Pending such merger state and local central bodies of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall be permitted to continue to exist as state and local central bodies representing the respective local unions or organizations now affiliated to such central bodies.

ARTICLE XV

Local Unions Directly Affiliated to the Federation, Organizing Committees and National Councils

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of Article III, Section 7, the Federation is authorized to issue charters and certificates of affiliation to organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions.

Sec. 2. The Executive Council of the Federation shall issue rules governing the conduct, activities, affairs, finances and property of organizing committees, national councils, and directly affiliated local unions, and governing the suspension, expulsion and termination of such organizations. Such rules shall define the powers of the President, or his designee, with respect to disciplinary action against such organizations, or their officers. They shall provide for notice and hearing in all cases in which such action is taken with respect to directly affiliated local unions, but shall permit emergency action (including the authority to suspend officers and establish a trusteeship over such local unions and their property) prior to hearing where in the opinion of

the President the interests of the Federation so require. The rules shall further provide for appeals to the Executive Council and to the convention, but shall provide that decisions appealed from shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Upon the dissolution, suspension or revocation of the charter of any such organizations, all funds and property of any character shall revert to the Federation, which shall to the extent appropriate hold such funds and property in trust until such time that the suspended or defunct organization may be reorganized and be able to confine its activities and actions to conform with the constitution and laws of this Federation. It shall be the duty of the officers of any such organization which has been dissolved or whose charter has been suspended or revoked to deliver all funds and property to the President of the Federation or his designated representative. In the event of a failure or refusal to so deliver such funds and property, all expenses incurred by the Federation in recovering such funds and property shall be a lawful charge upon the funds and property involved and, on recovery thereof, the Federation shall reimburse itself from the funds and property recovered.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to combine directly affiliated local unions in related fields into national or international unions, organizing committees or national councils when such action appears to be appropriate. Any local union directly affiliated to the Federation or a group of such local unions may request the Executive Council to authorize such combination.

When directly affiliated local unions are grouped into an organizing committee they shall become locals of the organizing committee. The organizing committee shall have the same status as a national or international union under this constitution except that it shall be under the direct supervision and control of this Federation, as provided herein.

When directly affiliated local unions are grouped into a national council they shall remain local unions directly affiliated with this Federation.

Sec. 4. The per capita payment to the Federation by local unions directly affiliated to it shall be determined by the Executive Council but shall not be less than eighty cents per month.

Sec. 5. Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and Local Industrial Unions which are affiliated with this Federation pursuant to Article III, Section 2, of this constitution shall be for all purposes local unions directly affiliated to the Federation under this and all other sections of the constitution.

Sec. 6. The Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor, created under its constitution, shall be continued as a defense fund for local unions directly affiliated with this Federation, subject to the rules provided for in Section 2 of this Article and subject to such provisions concerning contributions by and the eligibility of Local Industrial Unions formerly affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations as may be determined by the Executive Council.

ARTICLE XVI

Per Capita Tax and Assessments

Section 1. A per capita tax shall be paid upon the full paid up membership of each affiliated national or international union, organizing committee and directly affiliated local union.

Sec. 2. Each national or international union and organizing committee shall pay on or before the fifteenth day of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of 4 cents per member per month.

Sec. 3. Each directly affiliated local union shall pay on or before the fifteenth day of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of not less than 80 cents per member per month, as provided for in the rules governing the organization and activities of such directly affiliated local unions. Each directly affiliated local union shall also pay to the Federation a portion, to be fixed by the Executive Council, of the intiation fee received by such union from its members, but such payment to the Federation shall in no case be less than $1.00 per member.

Sec. 4. Revenue may also be derived from assessments when and as ordered by a majority vote of a convention. The Executive Council may also declare an assessment of not to exceed 4 cents per member per month on all affiliated unions for a period not to exceed six months in any one year when the interests of the Federation require and when funds available from per capita tax are insufficient to meet the needs of the Federation.

Sec. 5. Any affiliated organization which does not pay its per capita tax on or before the fifteenth of each month, and assessment or assessments when due and payable, shall be notified of that fact by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. Any affiliated organization three months in arrears in payment of per capita or assessments automatically becomes suspended from membership in the Federation and can be reinstated only after such arrearages are paid in full.

Sec. 6. Each affiliate, upon the issuance of a certificate of affiliation, shall pay to the Federation the sum of $15.00.

Sec. 7. Each state and local central body affiliated with the Federation shall pay to the Federation an annual fee of $20.00.

Sec. 8. The Executive Council may exonerate any national or international union, organizing committee and directly affiliated local union from the payment of per capita tax or assessments due to the Federation for any month upon a proper showing that, in the opinion of the Executive Council, good cause therefor exists. Exonerated members shall be regarded, for the purposes of this constitution, as paid up members for the period of exoneration.

ARTICLE XVII

Amendments

This constitution can be amended or altered only by the convention, by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, either by a show of hands, or, if a roll-call is properly demanded as provided in this constitution, by such roll-call.

ARTICLE XVIII

Existing Agreements

Section 1. The agreement for the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the conventions of both federations is incorporated herein and made a part of this constitution.

Sec. 2. The AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement shall be preserved and, with the consent of the signatories, shall be extended for a period of two years from its present expiration date and amended to make it effective as between all unions signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation. The CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement shall be maintained in force for its term as between the unions which have adhered to it. The AFL Internal Disputes Plan shall be maintained in force for its term with respect to the unions which have adhered to it. A Joint Committee shall be established by the Executive Council to formulate the means for incorporating these three agreements into a combined no-raiding and organizational and jurisdictional disputes agreement which can be effective as between all of the unions becoming signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation and for the purpose of extending, by voluntary agreement, such provisions to all affiliates of this Federation.

ARTICLE XIX

Initial Convention

Section 1. The provisions of this constitution shall govern the initial convention of the Federation except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Sec. 2. The initial convention shall be called, and the time and place determined, by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the conventions of the two federations.

Sec. 3. The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee shall act as the credentials committee for the initial convention and shall be empowered to accredit as delegates to such convention all of the delegates who have been duly accredited to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations which approved this constitution. Where the total number of such delegates of any affiliated organization is less than the number of delegates to which such organization is entitled under Article IV, Section 4, the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee shall be empowered to accredit additional delegates from such organization up to such number.

Sec. 4. Delegations representing national and international unions, organizing committees and directly affiliated local unions shall each be entitled to a total number of votes based upon the membership represented by such delegation at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations approving this constitution. State and local central bodies and national departments shall each be represented by one delegate and shall each be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 5. The Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee shall report to the convention, designate temporary officers for the convention, appoint all convention committees, and take such other action with respect to the conduct of the convention as may become necessary by virtue of the fact that it is an initial convention.

ARTICLE XX

Effective Date

This constitution and the Merger Agreement between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shall become effective upon approval by the separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and shall govern the affairs of the Federation beginning with the first convention of the Federation.

IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT

Made this 30th day of November, 1955, by and between the American Federation of Labor, sometimes referred to hereinafter as the AFL, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, sometimes referred to hereinafter as the CIO.

WHEREAS, the AFL and the CIO, by their duly constituted executive bodies, have concluded an agreement entitled "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" to combine and continue both organizations into a single organization, the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" (sometimes referred to hereinafter as the AFL-CIO), and

WHEREAS, the executive bodies of the AFL and the CIO have approved a proposed constitution for such combined organization, and

WHEREAS, the agreement to combine and the proposed constitution will be submitted for approval to the forthcoming constitutional conventions of the AFL and of the CIO, and

WHEREAS, the combination of the AFL and the CIO into the AFL-CIO will become effective, in accordance with the agreement to combine and the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO, on the effective date of the approval of such agreement and such constitution by the separate conventions of the AFL and of the CIO, and

WHEREAS, the duly constituted executive bodies of the AFL and the CIO have authorized the undersigned Officers of the respective organizations to enter into this agreement to implement the combination of the AFL and the CIO.

NOW, THEREFORE, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations do hereby agree as follows:

1. The AFL-CIO shall be deemed, for all purposes, to be a combination and continuation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Neither of such organizations shall be deemed, for any purpose, to be dissolved, terminated or discontinued, but upon the effective date of the combination they shall be combined and continued as a single organization, the AFL-CIO, to be governed by the constitution of the AFL-CIO, which shall be an amendment to and substitute for the present separate constitutions of the AFL and the CIO.

2. Immediately prior to the effective date of the combination of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the CIO shall, in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of the "Agreement for the Merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations" transfer to an appropriate account or other depository, for the benefit of, and to be the sole property of, the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, a sum in cash or securities estimated to be equal to the difference between the value of the net assets of the CIO and $1,238,536.00. Any errors in this estimate of the amounts due to the AFL-CIO and to the Industrial Union Department under the said Paragraph 4(a) shall be cor-

rected subsequently by an appropriate adjustment between the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Department.

3. On the effective date of the combination, all the property, real and personal and mixed and all right, title and interest, either legal or equitable, in any monies, funds or property, tangible and intangible, of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and their respective separate names, trademarks, and emblems, and all debts due to each of them, and all the rights, privileges and powers and every other interest of each of them, of whatever nature, except for the sum transferred to the Industrial Union Department as provided in paragraph 2 of of this Agreement, shall by virtue of the combination of the AFL and the CIO, be transferred to and vested in the AFL-CIO and all such rights and properties shall thereafter be as effectually the property of the AFL-CIO as they were of the AFL and the CIO. Title to any property, real, personal or mixed, legally or beneficially vested by deed or otherwise in the AFL or the CIO, shall not be any way impaired by reason of the combination but shall in all respects be vested in the combined organization by virtue of the combination. The AFL-CIO shall, on and after the effective date of the combination, be responsible, by virtue of the combination, for all the debts, liabilities and obligations of the AFL and the CIO, and all such debts, liabilities and obligations shall from that time forth attach to the combined organization and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if said debts, liabilities, and obligations were incurred or otherwise contracted by it.

4. The present executive officers, the present members of the Executive Council of the AFL and any trustee holding property for the AFL, and the present executive officers, the present members of the Executive Board of the CIO and any trustee holding property for the CIO shall be empowered to and shall from time to time after the effective date of the combination, execute and deliver or cause to be executed and delivered, upon request of the combined organization, all such deeds, authorizations, or other instruments as the combined organization may deem necessary or desirable in order to confirm the right and title of the combined organization to the property, rights and privileges referred to in paragraph 3 above, and shall take such further and other action as may be requested by the combined organization for such purposes.

5. In accordance with the provisions of Article III of the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO each national and international union and each Federal Labor and Local Trade Union and each State and Territorial Federation of Labor and Local Central Body affiliated with the AFL, and each department of the AFL and each national and international union, organizing committee and Local Industrial Union, and each State and Local Industrial Union Council affiliated with the CIO, and the Industrial Union Department provided for in Article XII of the constitution of the AFL-CIO, shall, on the effective date of the combination of the AFL and the CIO, and by virtue of such combination, be an affiliate of the AFL-CIO unless, in the case of a national or international union, it expressly disaffiliates therefrom.

6. The combination of the AFL and the CIO into the AFL-CIO shall not affect, interrupt or change in any way the continuing status, or the rights or duties with respect to third persons, of any organization affiliated with the AFL or the CIO, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, whether such organization be a national or international union, organizing committee, national council, federal labor or local trade union, local industrial union, state or territorial federation, city central labor union, state or local industrial union council, or trade and industrial department, and, further, shall not impair the status of such organizations, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, in any pending action or proceedings, or any right, title or interest in any property or arising from any deeds, bonds, mortgages, leases or contracts of any kind, or the continuity thereof; and, further, shall not impair any federal, state or territorial certification or any rights or obligations of such organizations, or any of their subordinate or affiliated bodies, under their existing collective bargaining agreements or checkoff authorizations.

7. The combination of the AFL and the CIO is not intended to affect any presently existing collective bargaining agreement or any federal, state or territorial certification of the AFL or the CIO, but all rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities vested in either the AFL or the CIO pursuant to such contracts or certifications are intended to be vested in the AFL-CIO by virtue of the combination.

8. The combination of the AFL and the CIO is not intended, nor shall it be deemed, in itself to terminate the employment of any employe of either the AFL or the CIO. All employes of the AFL and the CIO initially shall, upon the effective date of the combination, and by virtue thereof, be deemed to be employes of the AFL-CIO without interruption of their employment status.

9. The combination of the AFL and the CIO shall not terminate or affect in any way any existing pension or insurance plan which may be in effect with respect to the employes of the AFL or the CIO but such plans shall be maintained in force by the AFL-CIO with respect to the employes covered thereby on the effective date of the combination until such time as consolidated pension and insurance plans shall be substituted therefor.

10. This Agreement is subject to and shall not become effective unless the agreement to combine the AFL and the CIO and the proposed constitution of the AFL-CIO are approved and made effective by the separate conventions of the AFL and the CIO.

GEORGE MEANY,
President,
American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of Labor.

WALTER P. REUTHER,
President,
Congress of Industrial Organizations.

JAMES B. CAREY,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In keeping with the regular order of business the nomination and election of officers for the merging Organizations took place. George Meany, who since the year of 1952 as President of the American Federation of Labor was nominated and elected unanimously for the position of President of the AFL-CIO for the ensuing term, which raised the curtain of a new era for labor in America.

Following this, the nomination and election of Vice-presidents was the next order of business. M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood was one of the

Vice-presidents for whom was also cast the unanimous ballot of the Convention, as well as the following on behalf of the American Federation of Labor:

Matthew Woll
George M. Harrison
Harry C. Bates
W. C. Birthright
W. C. Doherty
David Dubinsky
Charles J. MacGowan
Herman Winter
William L. McFetridge
James C. Petrillo
Dave Beck
A. J. Hayes
Joseph D. Keenan
A. Philip Randolph
Richard E. Walsh
A. L. Spradling

Also, a unanimous ballot was cast for the election of William Schnitzler as Secretary-Treasurer, for the ensuing term.

On behalf of the former CIO, the following were nominated and elected as Vice-presidents:

Walter P. Reuther
James B. Carey
Emil Rieve
Joseph Curran
L. S. Buckmaster
O. A Knight
Joseph A. Beirne
David J. McDonald
Jacob S. Potofsky
Willard S. Townsend

Of the Twenty-Seven Vice-presidents elected, seventeen are from the American Federation of Labor and ten from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The combined membership of the two merged organizations is approximately 15,000,000.

Each National or International Union per capita tax will be 4c per member per month.

On the memorable first day, afternoon session, President Eisenhower addressed the Convention by phone, also many other prominent National, State and Local dignitaries, as well as several prominent union officials addressed the Convention.

The opening remarks of the Co-Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, indicated that the Committee was aware of the large number of resolutions introduced in the recent separate Conventions of both organizations, i. e. the American Federation of Labor and CIO.

In view of the differences between the two organizations dealing with these resolutions, it did not seem feasible for each of these resolutions to be considered at this First Convention; however, that the subjects covered in most of the resolutions submitted to the separate conventions are covered in the resolutions which the Resolutions Committee submitted at this convention.

At the first Convention of the merged organizations the Committee reported on sixty-six resolutions and as usual these resolutions covered many varied subjects, which are as follows:

TITLE OF RESOLUTION

Academic Freedom and Integrity
Adequate Support for our Schools
Atomic Energy
Children and Youth
Childrens Bureau
Civil Defense
Civil Liberties and Internal Security
Civil Rights
Collective Bargaining
Community Cooperation
Community Services
Cooperatives
Distressed Areas and Industrial Migration
Economic Policy
Education
Educational T. V.
Electoral Reform
Ethical Practices

TITLE OF RESOLUTION

Farmer-Labor Unity
Federal Aid in the Development of the Arts
Federal Flood Insurance
Federal Government Employes
Foreign Policy
Government Statistical Programs
Health and Welfare Plan Administration
Health Programs
Housing
Immigration
Labor Extension Service
Manpower Policy for Full Mobilization
Merchant Marine
Migrant Farm Workers and Foreign Contract Labor
Military Manpower Policies
Natural Gas

TITLE OF RESOLUTION	TITLE OF RESOLUTION
Occupational Safety and Health	Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and Home Rule for the District of Columbia
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Disability Insurance and Public Assistance	Support of Unions on Strike
Organizing Fund Raising Committee	Surplus Foods
Organizing the Unorganized	Taft-Hartley Act and the NLRB
Pay Television	Taxation and Budget Policy
Physically Handicapped	Unemployment Insurance and the Employment Service
Political Action	Union Label
Power	United States Office of Education
Public Relations	Veterans
Public Safety	Vocational Education
Puerto Rico	Wage-Hour and Walsh-Healey Acts
Rural Library Demonstration Centers	White House Conference on Education
School Lunch Program	Workman's Compensation
Shipbuilding	Women Workers
State and Local Taxes	Women's Auxiliaries
State Anti-Union Laws	Women's Political Activities

Under the newly adopted Constitution, Article IX, the Executive Council was empowered to set up an Executive Committee of six of its number. The Executive Committee is to meet every two months and shall advise and consult with the President and Secretary-Treasurer on policy matters.

Article X provides a General Board consisting of all of the members of the Executive Council of the Federation and the President or other principle officers of each of the affiliated National or International Unions and of each trade and industrial department. This General Board shall meet at least once a year and decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Officers or by the Executive Council.

Article XI makes provision for a Department of Organization, which department's functions are set forth in Article VIII of the newly adopted Constitution.

In accordance with Paragraph 3, (a) of the agreement for the merger of the AFL and CIO and in accordance with Article XII created new Industrial Union Department.

The First Constitutional Convention of this Department convened Wednesday afternoon, December 7, 1955 in the 71st Regimental Armory, New York City.

Delegates to this founding Convention were accredited from Unions which were eligible to affiliate with this Department.

Objects and Principles

The objects and principles of this Department are:

1. To promote the interests of industrial unions within the AFL-CIO consistent with the principle established in the AFL-CIO constitution that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

2. To aid and assist affiliates in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions through collective bargaining with due regard and respect for the autonomy and integrity of affiliated unions.

3. To engage in legislative activity with respect to matters of interest to industrial unions, consistent with the policies established by the AFL-CIO.

4. To act as a clearing house for the exchange of information and experience among the unions affiliated to the Department.

5. To engage in research, legal, publications and public relations activities appropriate to the Department and consistent with the policies of the CIO-AFL.

6. To administer the CIO Organizational Disputes Agreement until that agreement shall be incorporated into a combined no-raiding and organizational disputes agreement, as contemplated in the constitution of the AFL-CIO, and thereafter to perform such functions as may be provided in such combined agreement.

7. In conformity with the constitution of the AFL-CIO, to encourage all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, to share equally in the

full benefits of union organization in affiliated unions, and to protect this Department from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism.

In the listing of organizations applying for membership in this Department, the United Brotherhood is listed as affiliating and its delegates to this Convention were the same accredited delegates to the First Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO and the following is a list of National and International Organizations also affiliated:

Union	Members Represented
United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	1,350,000
Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union of America	3,003
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers	45,000
National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians	3,698
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	210,000
Communications Workers of America	249,043
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	301,000
United Furniture Workers of America	45,000
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America	40,937
Government and Civic Employes Organizing Committee	27,316
Insurance Workers of America	8,734
Leather Workers International Union	8,000
Amalgamated Lithographers of America	30,000
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association	8,563
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America	26,955
National Maritime Union of America	40,000
Mechanics Educational Society of America	48,989
American Newspaper Guild	21,252
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union	160,240
United Packinghouse Workers	117,535
United Paperworkers of America	40,002
American Radio Association	1,580
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America	163,277
Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union	97,034
United Shoe Workers of America	51,245
United Steelworkers of America	1,100,000
United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America	11,387
Textile Workers Union of America	202,500
United Transport Service Employees of America	3,000
Utility Workers of America	52,854
International Woodworkers of America	60,000
International Association of Machinists	450,000
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	350,000
Office Employes International Union	3,000
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	50,000
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	275,000
Hotel and Restaurant Employes & Bartenders International Union	100,000
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America	60,000
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America	400,000
Laundry Workers International Union	25,000
International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers	55,000
International Union of Operating Engineers	52,000
United Textile Workers of America	48,730
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	46,979

Union	Members Represented
International Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union of North America	40,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	35,000
United Cement, Lime and Gysum Workers International Union	35,000
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	30,000
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union	25,528
United Brick and Clay Workers of America	23,423
Coopers International Union of North America	2,000
International Chemical Workers Union	77,000
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes	30,000
International Union of Doll and Toy Workers of the United States and Canada	15,000
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	12,000
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	5,000
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	5,000 00
International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	1,500
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	50,616
International Molders and Foundry Union of North America	66,000
American Flint Glass Workers	28,000
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	26,000
Retail Clerks, International Association	100,000
National Aricultural Workers Union	4,200
American Federation of Technical Engineers	2,000
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	100,000

After the adoption of the Constitution, officers of the Department were elected. The officers of the new Department consist of President, Secretary-Treasurer and Twelve Vice-presidents, also a Director of the Department.

The per capita tax to this Department is 2c per member per month upon its industrial union membership, of the affiliated National and International Unions.

The Constitution provides that each organization affiliated is to name a person who will represent their organization on the Executive Board of this Department. General President M. A. Hutcheson is representing the United Brotherhood on this Executive Board.

The Department and the Building and Construction Trades Department created a standing committee in keeping with a resolution adopted by the Building and Construction Trades Department and jointly the following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Resolution Re Permanent Committee of Building and Construction Trades Department and Industrial Union Department to Resolve Differences

WHEREAS, A committee representing the Building and Construction Trades Department and a committee representing the CIO Industrial Unions met in Washington, D. C. on November 14, 1955, and again in New York City on November 29, 1955, for the purpose of exploring possible solutions to existing conflicts, and

WHEREAS, It was the consensus of agreement between the two committees that a permanent committee should be established to resolve present conflicts and those that may arise in the future, and

WHEREAS, The agreement between the two committees was to the effect that the respective committees would report to President Reuther of the CIO and President Meany of the A. F. of L. recommending a joint committee from the Industrial Union Department of the merged organization and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the merged organization, and

WHEREAS, Both committees reported and obtained approval from President Meany and President Reuther to the establishment of a permanent committee, and

WHEREAS, It was further agreed between the two committees that the duties of the permanent committee to be established shall be to develop rules of procedure by mutual agreement for the adjustment of any conflict of interest that may presently exist or may arise in the future, such rules of procedure to be subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. merged federation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That a permanent committee be established composed equally of representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department and from the Industrial Union Department, and that the duties of this permanent committee shall be to develop rules of procedure for the adjustment of any conflict of interest that may presently exist or may arise in the future, said rules of procedure when formulated shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council of the merged federation, in accordance with the Constitution.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES
DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE.

In addition to this newly created Department, the other Trade and Industrial Departments are as follows:

Building and Construction Trades
Union Label and Service Trades
Maritime Trades
Railway Employes
Metal Trades Department

For years the United Brotherhood was an associate of the Metal Trades Department and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board at their recent session, the United Brotherhood affiliated with the Metal Trades Department.

Delegates to the Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

M. A. Hutcheson
John R. Stevenson
O. Wm. Blaier
Albert E. Fischer
Frank Chapman
Charles W. Hanson
Ted Kenney
Kenneth Davis
Carl Reiter

Delegates to the First Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations:

M. A. Hutcheson
John R. Stevenson
O. Wm. Blaier
Albert E. Fischer
Frank Chapman
Charles Johnson, Jr.
Raleigh Rajoppi
Harry Schwarzer
Henry W. Chandler
R. E. Roberts
J. F. Cambiano
Andrew V. Cooper
Charles W. Hanson
Ted Kenney
Kenneth Davis
Carl Reiter

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

UNION FOES ALSO OPPOSE LIBERTIES

The same right-wing organizations and individuals who are opposed to trade unions are among those fighting against civil liberties, according to Ben Segal, trade union consultant of the Fund for the Republic.

Drawing a parallel between many organizations now attacking the Fund and proponents of anti-labor legislation, Segal contended that their opposition to the Fund, in part, stemmed from the fact that many of its activities concern labor.

"More than $300,000 has been given to the Southern Regional Council, which is strongly backed by the trades unions for its work in inter-group relations in 12 southern states," Segal said.

"When you look at the list of those attacking the Fund," Segal pointed out, "you will find among them the leading proponents of 'right-to-work' laws, the same groups who are trying to prevent legitimate political action by unions and those opposed to the entire legislative program of the trade unions."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALBERT ALTO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
KARL BACKMAN, L. U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
HOMER BAILEY, L. U. 4, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JAMES S. BAILEY, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BARDALMAS, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.
JAMES J. BARDEN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
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HERBERT BARRALL, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
WILLIAM H. BEHRENS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
WALTER J. BISHOP, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
EARL BLACKWELL, L. U. 2126, Porterville, Cal.
STEPHEN BORHI, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
STANLEY A. BOWLING, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HAROLD BRYANT, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
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MATHIAS DOBROWSKY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
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Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, D. C. LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Fifty years of unionism were recently celebrated by members and guests of Local Union 132, of Washington, D. C., with a banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. More than 300 persons were in attendance at the Washington showplace.

Speakers of the evening told of the half century of progressive unionism of the militant Capital Local. Included among them was Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, who spoke of the past and hopes for the future as he acted as Toastmaster.



Speakers and guests at Local 132's fiftieth anniversary celebration in the beautiful Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel..

Among those whom Brother Blaier introduced were General Executive Board member Raleigh Rajoppi, W. A. Johnson, General Representative; Robert Gray, president of the Metropolitan D. C. (Philadelphia); and Nicholas R. Loope, director of apprenticeship training in the Washington area.

Reverend Francis B. Harris, Chaplain of the United States Senate, delivered the invocation to the gathering.

A program was furnished members for the event, reciting some of the history of the Local. It was chartered in October, 1905, and resulted from the consolidation of five Locals which had existed in the city. One of the charter members was Gabriel Edmonston, first General President of the United Brotherhood. Brother Edmonston retained his membership in Local 132 until the time of his death, in 1918.

In 1925, Local 132 built its fine, eight story building, locating it just one block from the site of the present headquarters of the AFL-CIO. It has been fully occupied for many years, housing at least three different international unions and the B'nai B'rith, which has had offices there for nearly 20 years.

During the last two great wars Local 132 has played an important part. In World War I its members built the majority of the war installations in and near the nation's Capital.

Nearly 700 Brothers from the Local served in the various Armed Forces during World War II. The ones left at home gave their support by contributing generously, not only with their time and energy on war jobs, but in support of bond rallys and in the purchase of a fully equipped ambulance, which was donated to the District government. The Local invested its surplus funds in war bonds and still retains the majority of them.

We agree wholeheartedly with the closing statement on the program, which says: "Our members can point with pride to their contribution in the development of the Capital City and the Metropolitan Area, its beautiful buildings, bridges and memorials. Also in other activities such as civic associations, fraternal groups, church boards and almost every line of civic endeavor, Union Carpenters may be found."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL HOLDS 45th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

Town Hall was the scene of the 45th anniversary banquet of Local 1050, of Philadelphia, held last October. Approximately 1,000 members and their guests attended the affair.



Gathering of 1,000 members and guests at Local 1050's 45th anniversary banquet.

Second General Vice president O. William Blaier served as Toastmaster and gave a brief speech relating the history of the Local. He introduced the four remaining charter members of the Local to the assemblage. They are James Ginnetti, Joseph Sindoni, John Lalli, and Archie DiGiacchino.

General Executive Board member Raleigh Rajoppi was among the speakers at the event. Others included Eli Rock, labor consultant for the City of Philadelphia; Charles Slinker, president of the Pennsylvania State Council; Sam Turco, president of Local 1050; and Ray Ginnetti, secretary of the Local.

Following the banquet a show was presented for the entertainment of the guests.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

SPECIAL LESSON

Bargains:—An old-timer lent me a book of plans for houses that evidently dates back to the era of the "Gay Nineties." He got the book from a still older old-timer, who picked it out of a mixture of attic-stored things, when he wrecked an old house. Some evidence of the date can be found in the form for the contract, which gives this: "dated the_____day of_____, 18___, between_____." This is the nearest date given, which throws it back, no

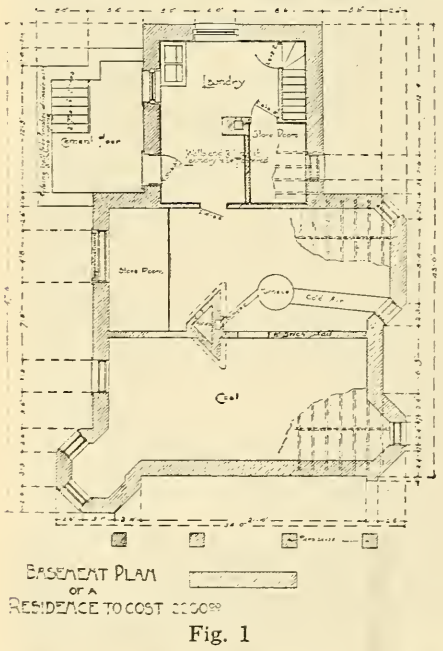


Fig. 1

doubt, to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Other evidence of the date can be found in the estimated costs of the different buildings. See the illustrations. Fig. 10 gives the name and address of the architects, as Morrison and Torrance, Architects, Chicago, Ill. Some old-timers may remember that firm.

Extracts from Specifications:—"Lime mortar, where specified, shall be mixed in the the following proportions, and manner: Only the best quality of well burned stone lime is to be used; no shell lime will be permitted. It shall be slaked in a water-tight box of planks, with plank bottom 12 inches deep, and the lime shall be introduced one cask at a time, to which shall be applied two barrels of water to one barrel of lime. The pen shall then be covered until the whole is reduced to a smooth, uniform paste, after which clean, sharp sand shall be added in the proportion of two parts in volume of sand to one part of lime paste. . . . Above the roof black cement mortar shall be used, and all flues shall be surrounded by 8 inches of good brickwork laid in lime mortar."

The mention of "black cement mortar," would indicate that cement had already been in use for mortar. However, I have been unable to find anything in the specifications about forms for concrete, or concrete, as it is now used. Here are a few

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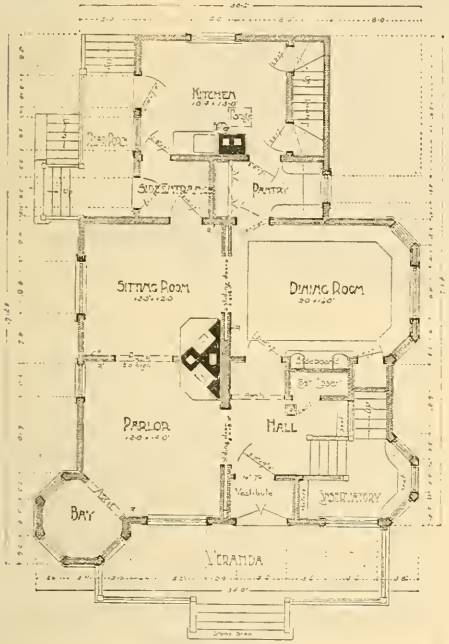
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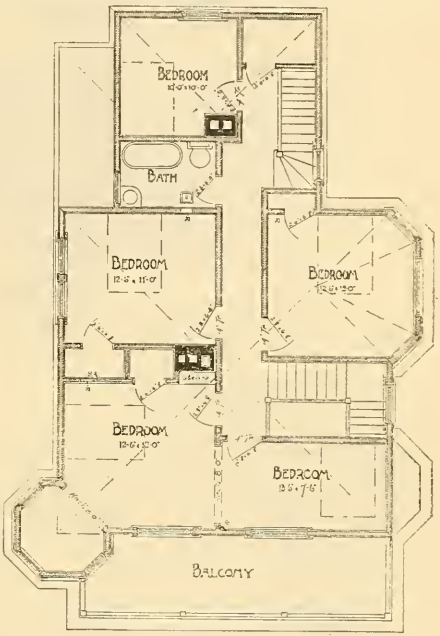
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short quotations from the specifications: "Wall plates 4x4 inches; hip rafters, 4x8 inches; partition studs, 3x4 inches (If back plastering, 2x6 inches) . . . Posts shall be 4x8 inches. Sills shall be 4x6 inches, or better."



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF A
RESIDENCE TO COST $3,300.00
Fig. 2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OF A
RESIDENCE TO COST $3,300.00
Fig. 3

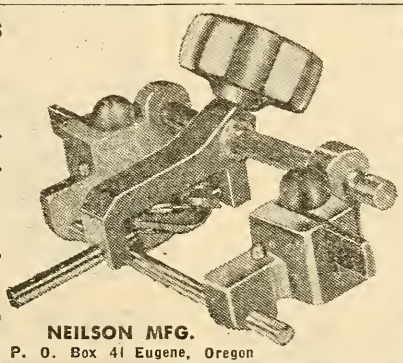
"Shingles:—Cover roof and walls where shown with first quality 16-inch red cedar shingles, laid 4½ inches to the weather on roof and 5 inches on walls, with joints properly broken and nailed with two galvanized iron nails in each shingle, upon shingle strips 1⅜ x 2½ inches, nailed two inches apart in the sheathing of the roof. (In some sections cypress shingles are much cheaper than cedar and nearly as good.)

"Floors:—All floors are to be laid double, with an under floor of 7/8 x 6 inches planed, tongued and grooved boards, laid diagonally on the floor beams. The top floor shall be of the best seasoned 4-inch white pine "C" flooring, tongued and grooved and free from unsound or loose knots or shakes, and blind nailed to each joist or beam. (In some sections yellow pine is cheaper than white; it is better for floors.)"

"Baseboards:—Baseboards shall be put down in all rooms and halls, and shall be

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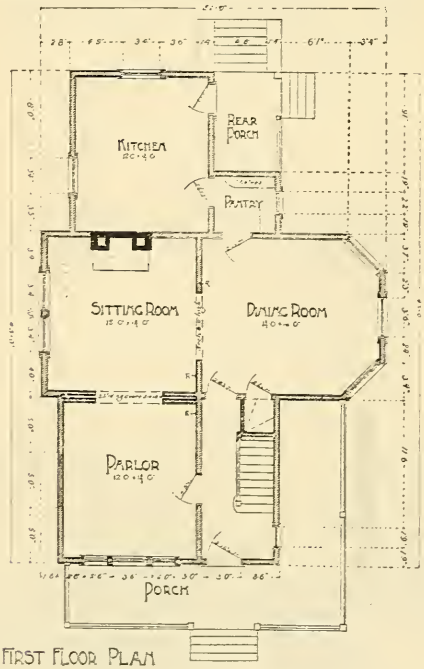
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Fig. 4



PERSPECTIVE
OF A
RESIDENCE TO COST $3,300.00

set upon the under floor if the floors are double, or tongued into the floor plank if



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF A
HOUSE TO COST $2.000.00

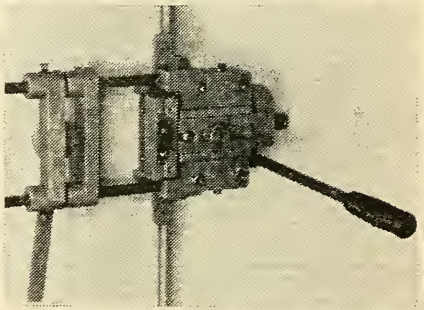
Fig. 5

the floors are to be single, with beads on all angles, the base 8 inches molded through-

out, except in closets, where there shall be 6-inch baseboards."

"Plastering:—In preparing the brown mortar, only the best clear, sharp sand, live quicklime and good hair, well picked apart or mixed with good fibre, shall be used, which will be mixed by slaking and straining the lime, working in as much sand and

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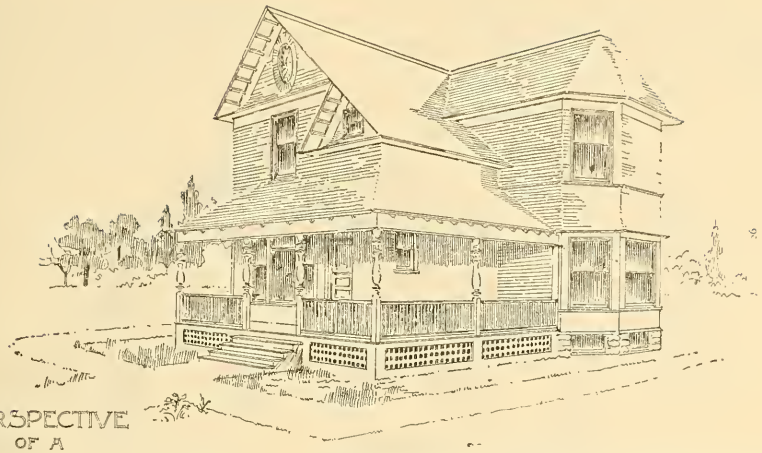
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Fig. 6



PERSPECTIVE
OF A
HOUSE TO COST $2,000.00

such portion of hair as can be used and enable the plasterers to put same on walls or ceilings. The hair shall be well beaten and soaked before using, in the proportion of 2¼ lbs. to a bushel of mortar. The lime shall be slaked and mixed into the mortar with one part of lime to three parts of clean grit sand for two weeks before applying under shelter, but no plaster shall be made or stacked in cellar."

"**Back-Plastering:**—This contractor is to back-lath and plaster between the exterior studs on all stories from the sill to the plate; also the walls of attic and below the rafters of the pitch roof in the attic. The fire stop or brick nogging between inner plastering and outer sheathing of the building at each story is to be finished before back-plastering."

The above extracts are from the specifications for the house that is to cost $3,300.00 Fig. 1 shows the basement plan. Notice the thick walls. Fig. 2 is the first floor plan. Sitting room, parlor and veranda are terms that belong to that period, rather than to

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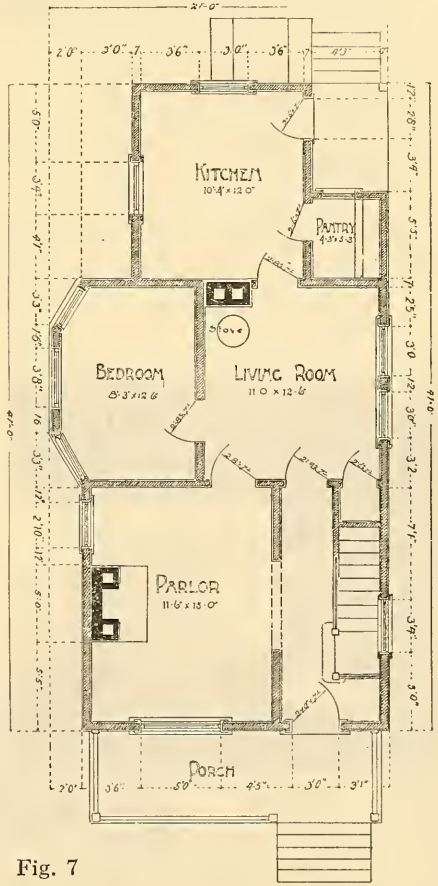
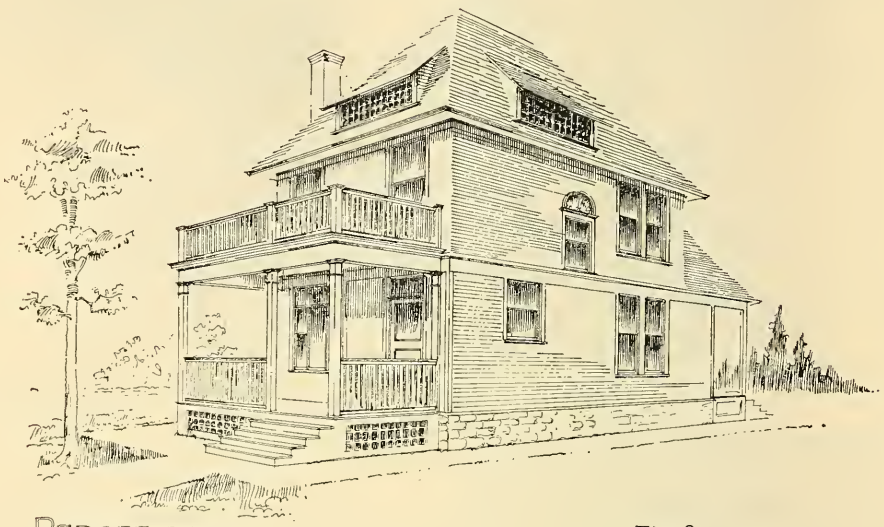


Fig. 7

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OF A
HOUSE TO COST $1,250.00

ours. Fig. 3, shows the second story plan. Here we have five bedrooms and a balcony.

$2,000 House:—Fig. 5 shows the first floor of a house that was to be built for



PERSPECTIVE OF A HOUSE TO COST $1,250.00

Fig. 8

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the house. A study of this drawing, reveals that this architecture belongs to the gingerbread era of architecture. The elevations of the house are omitted here.

$2,000.00. Fig. 6 gives the perspective view of this house. The basement plan, second floor plan, and the elevations are omitted.

$1,250 and $650 Houses:—The first floor plan of the $1,250.00 house is shown by

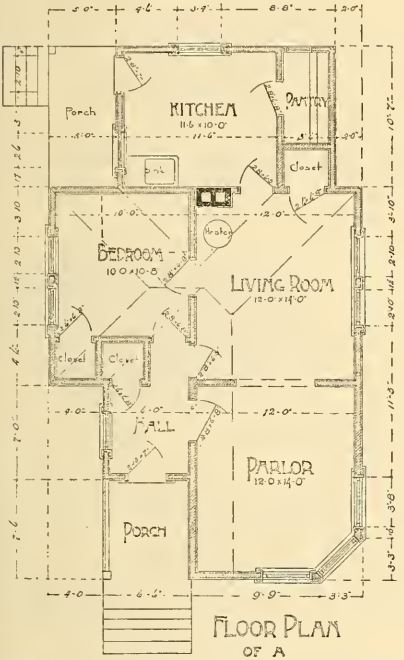
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Fig. 7. Fig. 8 shows the perspective view of the house. The second floor plan and the elevations are not given. Fig. 9 shows the first floor plan of the $650.00 house, and Fig. 10 gives the perspective view.

This special lesson was prepared with a feeling that a great many of the readers would be interested, not only in the style of architecture, but also in the bargain prices of the different houses that are included.



FLOOR PLAN OF A HOUSE TO COST $650.00

Fig. 9

WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know about making picture window frames, for brick veneer and frame buildings.

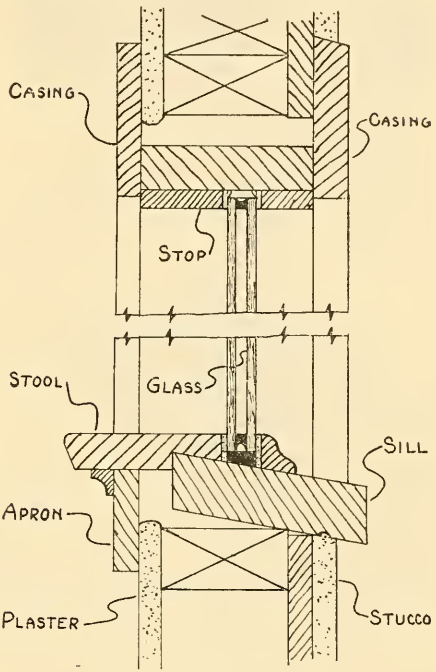


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a simple design for a picture window frame for a frame building with stucco on the outside. The frame can be used with other outside wall finishes, without much modification, if any. Fig. 2 shows

Fig. 10



PERSPECTIVE OF A HOUSE TO COST $650.00

Morrison and Torrance, Architects. Chicago, Ills

a construction of such a frame for a brick veneer building. Here we have the outside blind casing projecting enough over the jamb to make the outside stop for the glass.

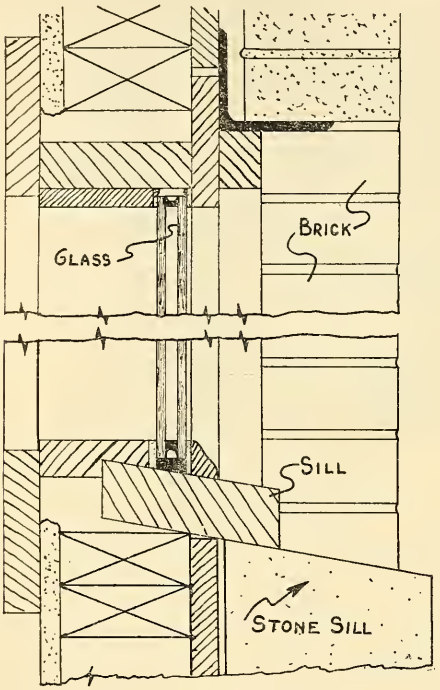


Fig. 2

The joint between the window frame and the wall is covered with a brick molding, or rather by a 1⅛" by 2" brick casing. Notice the angle iron, heavily shaded, toward the top. The glass should be bedded in putty, or glazing compound, as indicated on each of the three drawings. Fig. 3 gives a simple design for a picture window frame, suitable for use in concrete wall or wall of masonry. Notice the anchor, calking, and the cushion for the glass, shown heavily shaded in the three illustrations.

It is suggested that the manufacturer's specifications be followed in the matter of

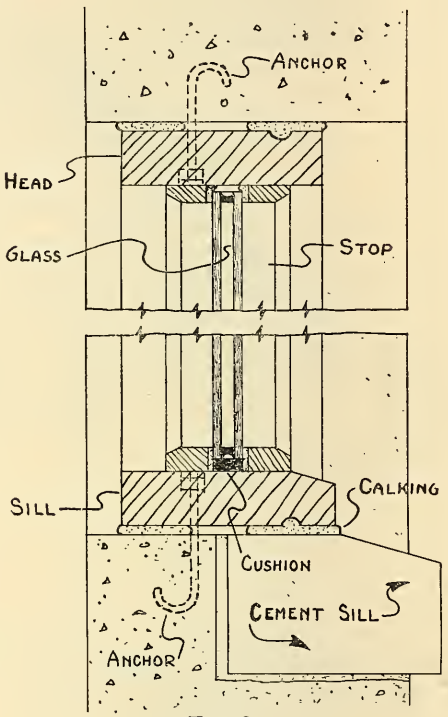


Fig. 3

putty, cushion, and the proper amount of play for the glass.

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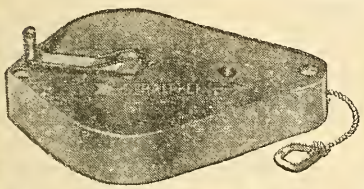
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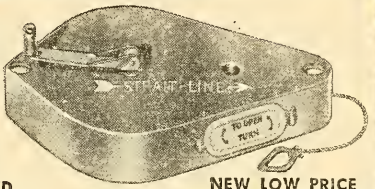
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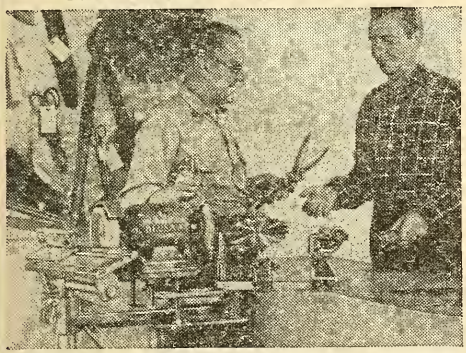


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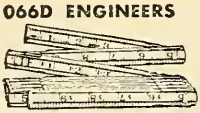
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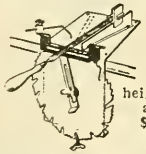
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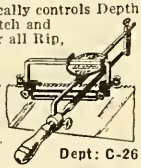
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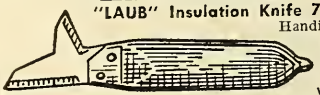
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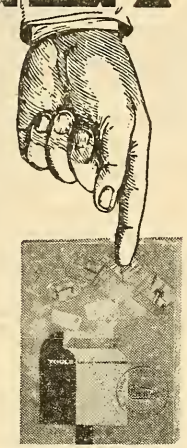


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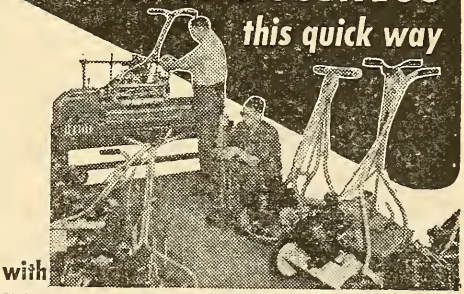
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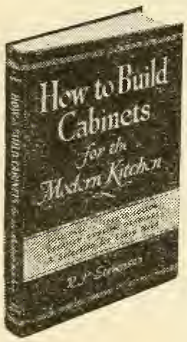
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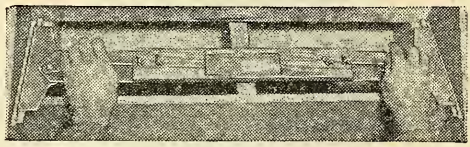
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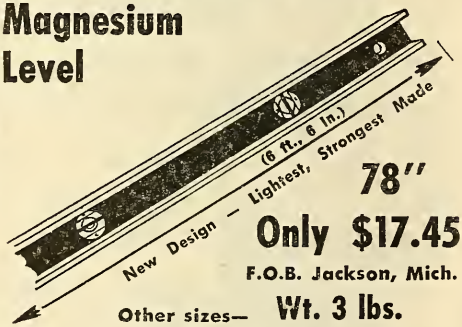
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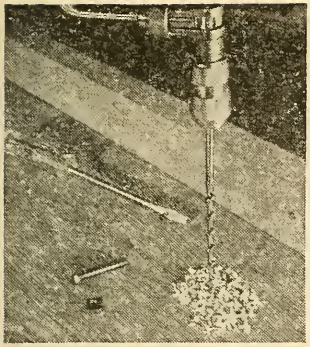
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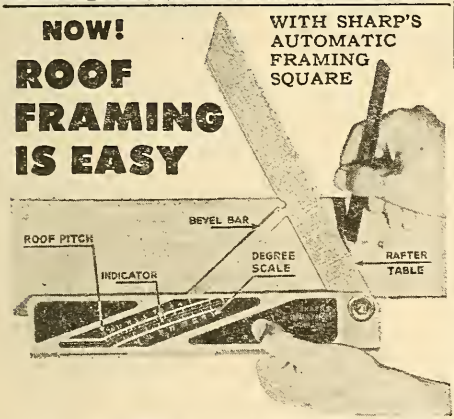
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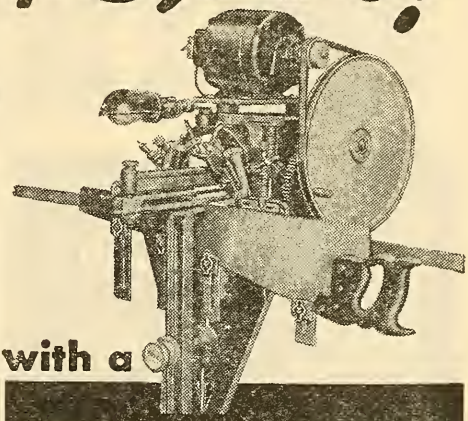
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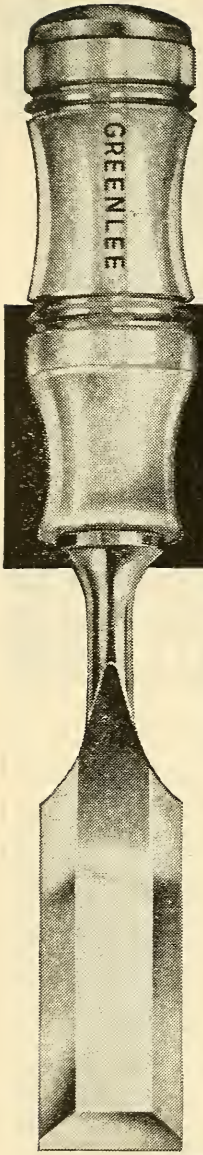
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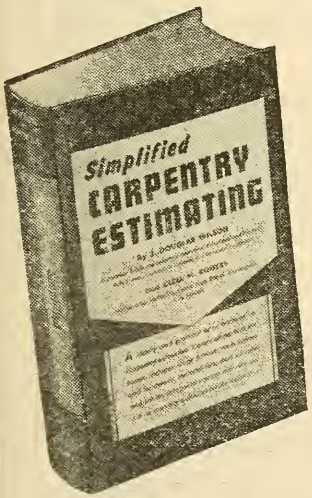
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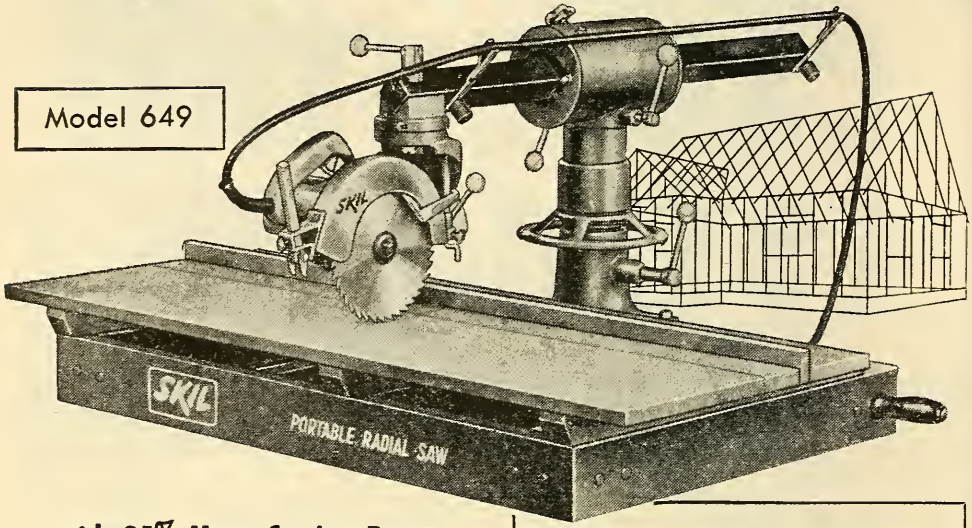
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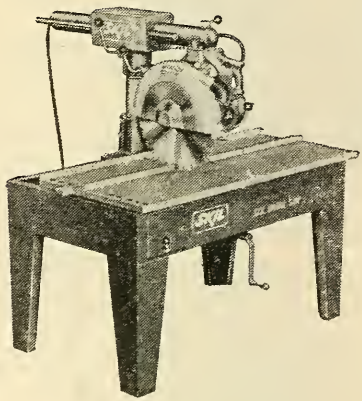
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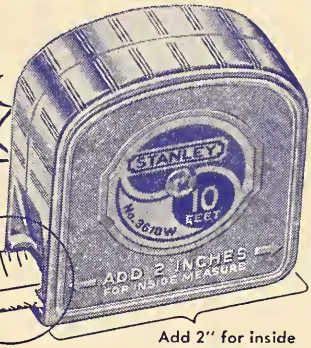
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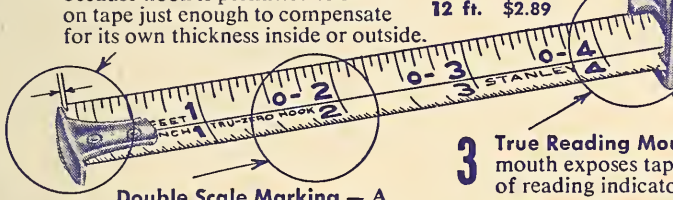
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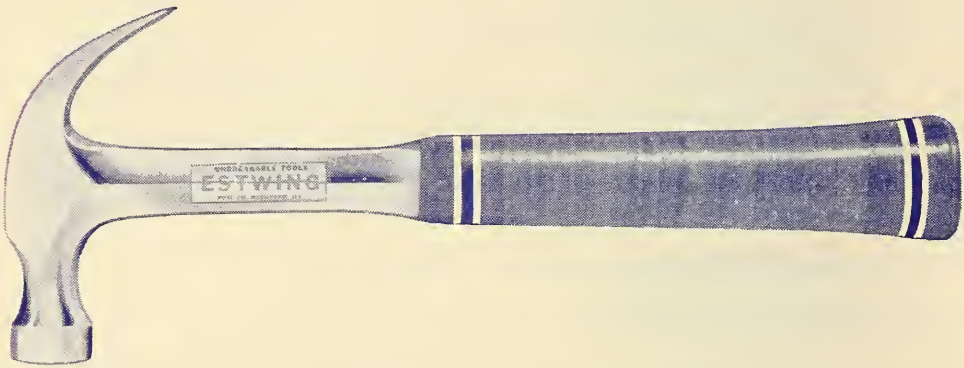
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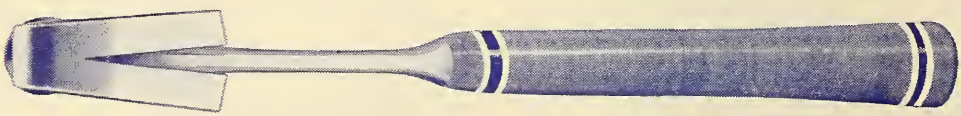
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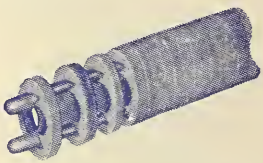
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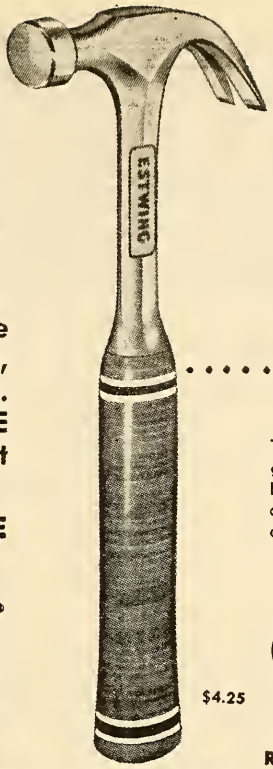

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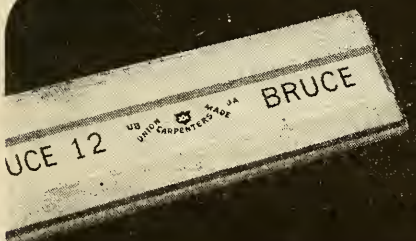


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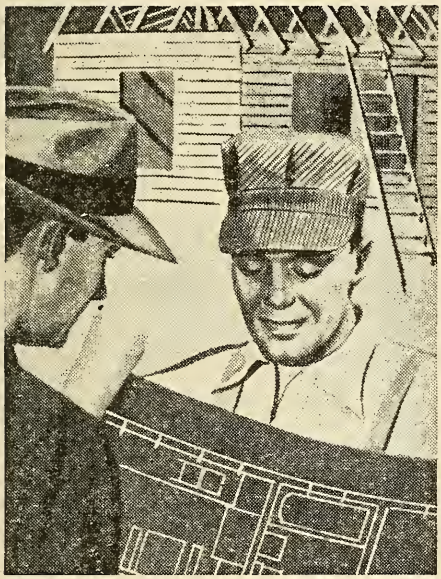
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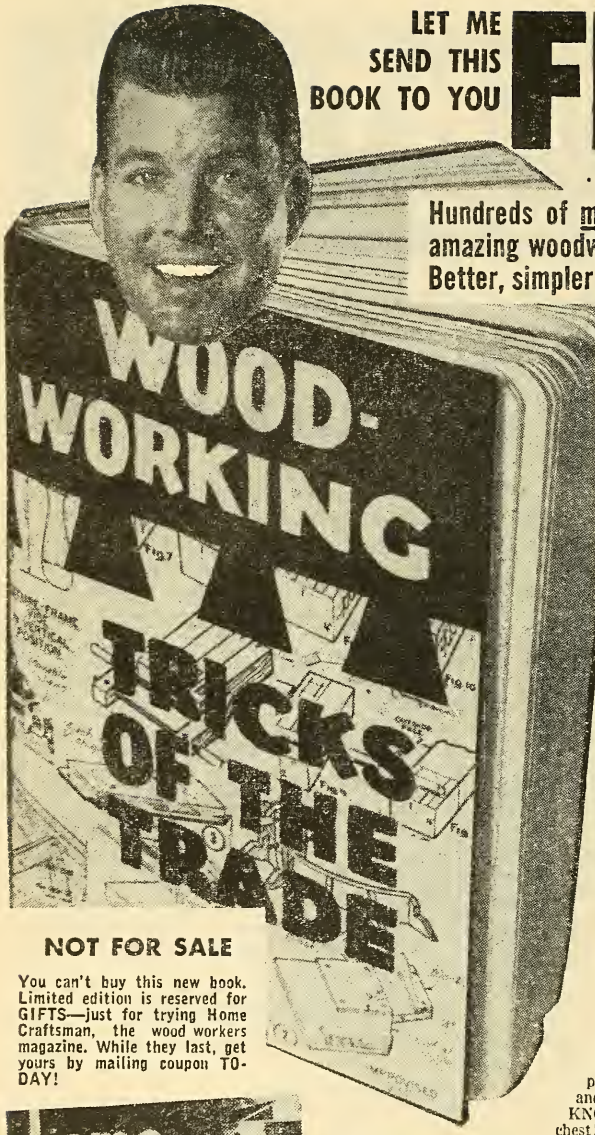
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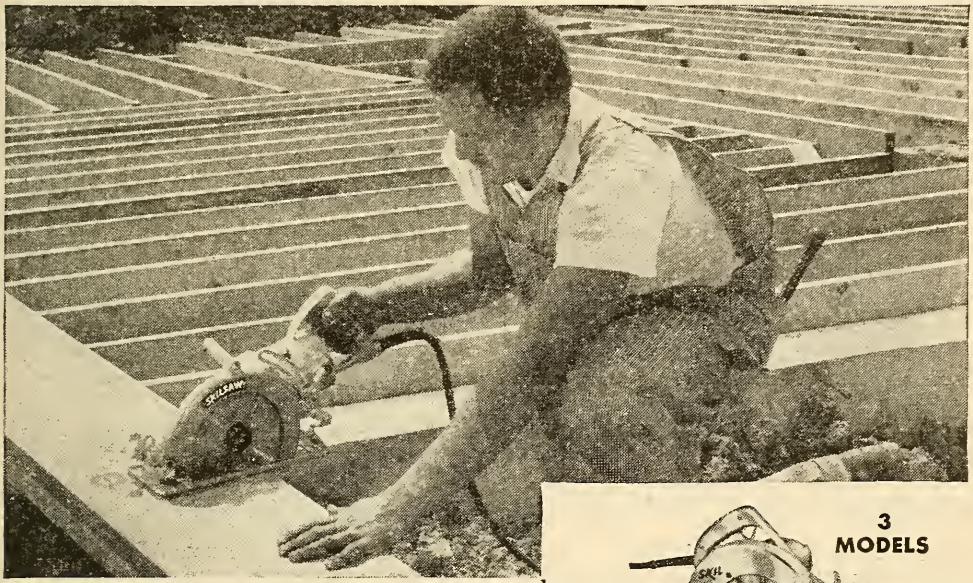
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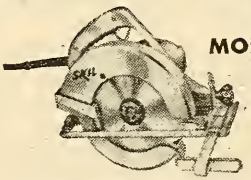
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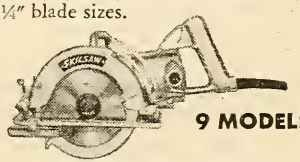
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3 MODELS

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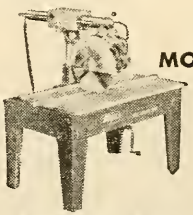
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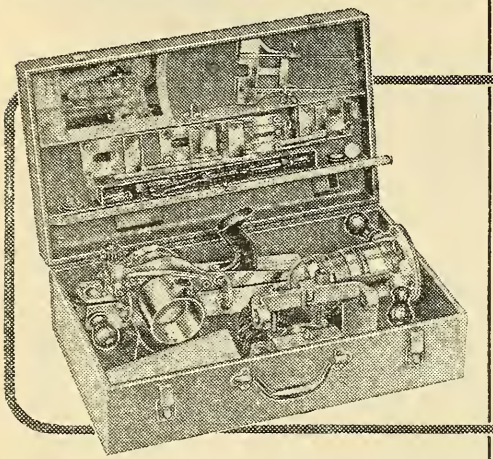


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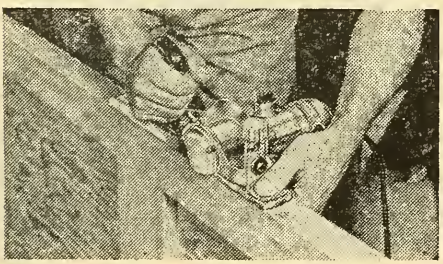
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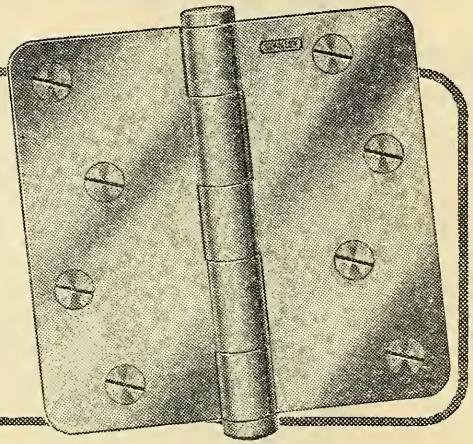
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Your dealer has Stanley No. 183 Builder's Kit, or write Stanley Electric Tools, 400 Myrtle St., New Britain, Conn.



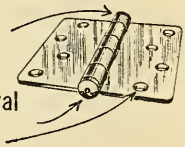
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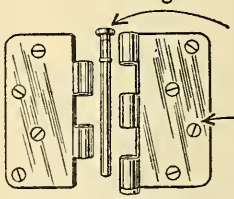


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Non-Union Dues Are Terrific

By GEORGE T. BROWN

★ ★

OF ALL THE MYTHS which have widespread acceptance today, none has a stronger hold on the imagination of the general public than the belief that non-union workers do not pay dues.

As a matter of fact, it is a practical impossibility to discuss trade unionism at almost any level of society without reaching the point where this myth is cited as a "good reason" for not joining a labor union. More than that, anti-union employers not only believe this "fact" but they never miss an opportunity to remind their employes of their "freedom" from dues-paying.

Popular myths die a slow death, but die they will if reason and truth are allowed to prevail. Do you believe that only trade union members pay dues but nonmembers do not? Well, let's put aside our emotions and our biases and face the facts. *What* facts? *Whose* facts?

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U. S. Department of Labor published the results of its comparative studies of union and non-union wages since 1950. The studies were made in some eleven manufacturing industries in which there were both unionized and non-unionized plants, fully organized industries were excluded along with industries that were fully unorganized. All told, some 306 occupations in these eleven industries were examined and comparative data on a nationwide basis were obtained.

These Government-directed studies demonstrated that average union wage rates are higher than average non-union wage rates and that the differential varied considerably from job to job and from industry to industry. On a nationwide basis, the most usual differential is from 10 cents to 20 CENTS AND MORE per hour.

With these facts concerning wage differentials in mind—as established by actual surveys conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor—let us return to our very popular myth that "non-union employes do not pay dues."

Concretely, the non-union workers in those occupations which paid 20 cents per hour less than union wage for the same job received $8 per week or roughly $32 per month *less* than the union worker. In other words, while the non-union worker did not pay *union* dues each month, he certainly paid $32 per month dues for not being a trade union member. In effect, he paid his employer—by a check-off—$32 per month for the privilege of staying out of the trade union of his trade or occupation.

Incidentally, there were wage rate differentials amounting to 42 cents and 55 cents per hour in favor of union workers. You figure out the amount of dues the non-union workers paid in those instances.

When these U. S. Government facts concerning wage differentials or non-union dues are placed beside the $2.50 to $5 per month dues paid by trade

unionists, the high cost of non-union dues becomes self-evident. The non-union worker who believes he is "saving money" by not paying union dues is certainly deluding himself. He should sit down and figure for himself the dues he must pay his employer for keeping the wage rates low.

There is still another fact which the non-union worker should bear in mind. No matter how high the cost of *not* belonging to the trade union may be to him, he should thank the trade union movement for keeping those non-union dues so "low."

The fact has long been established that trade unions induce non-union employers as well as union employers to raise wages. When collective bargaining leads to wage increases, non-union employers in the same industry or in the same area follow suit—not to the same amount and not at the same time, to be sure. Instead, the non-union employers follow the lead of more progressive employers as a matter of compulsion and fear of losing their better employes. As a consequence, the wage differentials between union and non-union plants are less than they would be if trade unions did not demonstrate wage leadership, and non-union dues are kept smaller as a result.

While there is unfortunately no identical study of union and non-union differentials in fringe benefits, it is nevertheless possible to make the generalization that union members enjoy fringe benefits superior to those of non-union workers.

Without benefit of the precise measurements resulting from a Federal Government survey, the conclusion is evident that non-union workers also pay dues to their employers in the form of fewer paid holidays, lower overtime rates, shorter vacations, limited health and welfare plans, smaller nightshift differentials and other well-established benefits.

Here again non-union workers must wait—hat in hand—until trade unionists obtain improvements through collective bargaining which will induce the employers of non-union workers to provide them with a reasonable facsimile of union fringe benefits.

One thing the Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics does not, and, of course, cannot show, is what non-union workers must pay in terms of human dignity.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to communicate to the public in general and to non-union wage-earners in particular the meaning of working in shops where human rights are protected and assured by a militant trade union. Self-respect is not measured by money differentials or differences in working conditions.

Yet it is this aspect of labor-management relations which non-union workers will never realize, no matter how high the cost of non-union dues may go.—*The American Federationist.*

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UNCLE SAM U. S.' BIGGEST LANDLORD

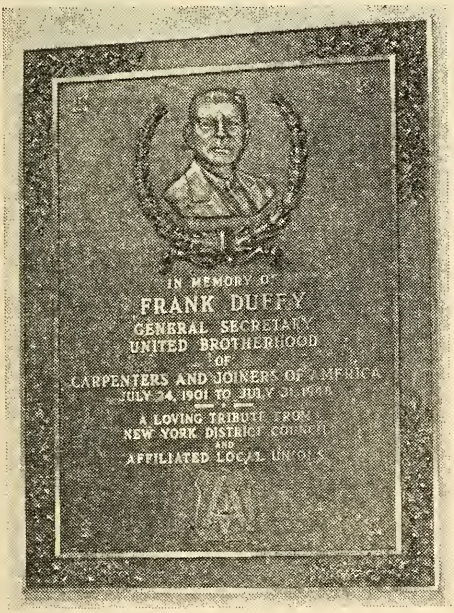
One-fifth of the land area of the United States is currently owned by the Federal government, according to a recent report of the General Services Administration. Located mainly in the West, 354 million acres of the 408 million acre holdings are grazing lands and forest and wildlife preserves. The report also shows that total value of government land, buildings, dams and other installations is currently evaluated at $32.5 billion.

Duffy Plaque Is Dedicated

★ ★ ★

AS GENERAL PRESIDENT and General Secretary, William L. Hutcheson and Frank Duffy worked side by side for nearly 50 years, guiding the destinies of our Brotherhood through the turbulent early years of the century, today they are immortalized in bronze plaques hanging side by side in the fourth floor hallway of the General Office.

Late last Fall, the Chicago District Council unveiled a plaque to the late General President William L. Hutcheson. On Wednesday January 18th, the New York District Council unveiled a similar plaque commemorating the deeds and contributions of Brother Duffy to the advancement of our Brotherhood. Thus, still side by side, the two great stalwarts of the American labor movement will continue inspiring and encouraging younger members for untold generations to come.

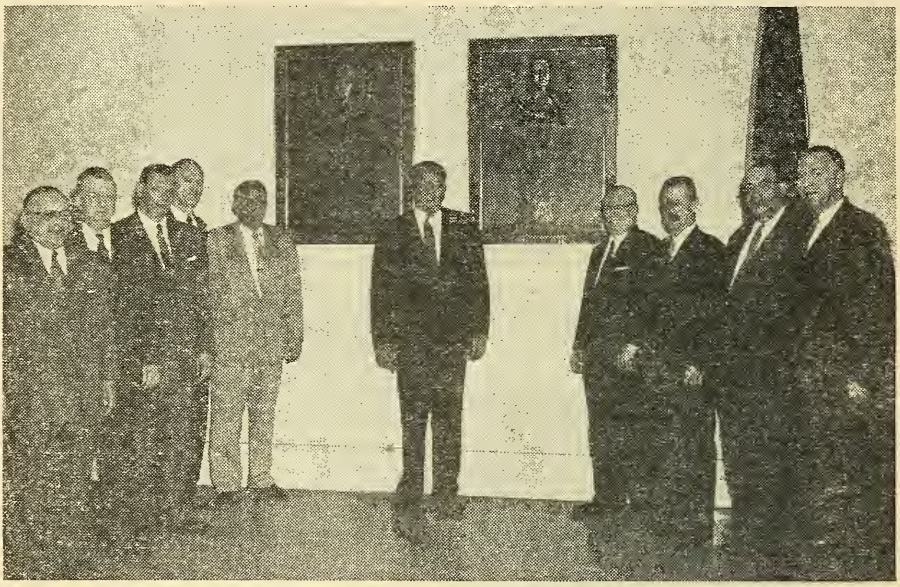


In a simple ceremony, the Duffy plaque was presented to the General Office. Joe Kirkhoff, nephew of the late Brother Duffy, and director of the record department at the General Office, unveiled the plaque. Representatives from virtually every Local Union affiliated with the New York District Council were on hand for the ceremonies. Ill health, however, prevented Council President Charles Hanson from attending.

Dan Quigley, Vice-president of the Council; Bob Johnson, Secretary; and Ed. Bjork, President of Local Union No. 488, to which Brother Duffy belonged for many years, delivered short addresses reviewing some of the many contributions which Frank Duffy made to the building of a better America during his 60 years of activity in organized labor. They recalled the early days in the 1890's when Brother Duffy rode a bicycle from job to job to spread the gospel of unionism. A few old timers still remember the days and talk about them.

Whenever there was trouble or strife or need for voluntary aid, the late Brother Duffy could always be found in the front line of volunteers. Neither threats nor intimidation nor personal attacks could change his mind nor weaken his resolve to do what he thought right. With his church and his family, his union rounded out his whole life. The won-

derful organization which the New York District Council and affiliated locals have built up rests to a great extent on the foundation that Brother Duffy helped to lay years ago in an era when to admit to union membership was to invite discharge, blacklisting, and perhaps even broken bones.



General Officers and officers of the New York District Council pose before the plaques honoring William L. Hutcheson and Frank Duffy. From left to right, they are: Second General Vice president, O. Wm. Blaier; First General Vice president, John R .Stevenson; Bob Johnson, New York D. C. secretary; C. Olson, assistant to the president, New York D. C.; Ed. Bjork, president, Local 488; Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President; Chas. Johnson, Jr., Board member, first district; Dan Quigley, New York D. C. vice president; Frank Chapman, General Treasurer; and Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary.

General President Maurice A. Hutcheson accepted the plaque on behalf of all the members of our Brotherhood. On behalf of all members, too, he thanked the New York District Council for its thoughtfulness and generosity in enshrining in bronze the name of a great leader whose career will forever shine brightly in Brotherhood history.

First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, General Secretary Fischer, General Treasurer Chapman and Board member from the First District Charles Johnson, Jr., also paid brief tribute to the memory of Brother Duffy and recalled the many instances where his advice and wisdom were gratefully received.

Perhaps General Secretary Fischer best summarized the feelings of the assemblage when he quoted a poem which the late Brother Duffy read at the dedication of the Gabriel Edmonston plaque in 1920. That poem reads as follows:

"He hasn't been one who hungered for fame,
Nor struck out for goals that the selfish may claim,
He sought not the glory that many pursue,
But his strength had been spent for the good he could do;
For his life has been rich in the service of love,
And his fame and his name are now written above."

Survey shows main problem of old people is—

How To Stay Alive After 65

★ ★ ★

NEARLY THREE FOURTHS of Americans over 65 have either no income of their own or less than $1,000 income a year, says a report soon to be issued by the Twentieth Century Fund surveying the economic conditions of our our older people.

Of the increasingly larger sector of our population over 65 it is estimated that 36 per cent have no income of their own; 38 per cent have a yearly income under $1,000; and 11 per cent have an income between $1,000 and $2,000. Fifteen per cent have $2,000 or more. Implicit in these figures, which are part of the new study, "Economic Needs of Older People," prepared for the Fund by John J. Corson and John W. McConnell, is one of the most pressing social problems of our times—providing for the urgent economic needs of an aging population.

The study gives a comprehensive survey of the entire problem of older and retired persons, with an emphasis on economic factors. The following facts highlight some of the findings of the 500-page report.

Profile of the Aged

Older persons (those over 65) are steadily increasing in number in relation to the total population. Since 1900 the number of persons 65 and over in the United States has quadrupled, while the total population has only doubled. Their number is now close to 14 million. In 1953 about 40 per cent (of those 65 and over) were 65-69; 30 per cent were 70-74; and 30 per cent were 75 or older.

Fifty-two per cent of all the aged were women. The proportion is greater among persons aged 70 and over.

Most of the women and one-third of the men are widowed, divorced or single.

Main Sources of Income

Thirty-three per cent of persons 65 and over were receiving social security benefits or benefits from related public and private retirement programs.

Thirty per cent were at work or were the wives of wage earners.

Twenty per cent were receiving public assistance.

Twelve per cent had income from personal savings, insurance, investments, relatives or veterans benefits.

Five per cent were in public or private homes, hospitals and other institutions.

Although Social Security and other benefits provide income for a larger number of older persons, employment provides the largest share of total income in terms of dollars.

Many persons had income from two or more sources.

An analysis of the over-all financial status of older people shows that:

1. More aged persons are in the low-income groups than would be expected from their proportion in the population.

2. Old people constitute a smaller-than-proportionate share of all persons in the middle-income groups.

3. On the other hand, the aged make up a larger-than-proportionate share of persons in the high-income group.

Those Out of a Job

Unemployment is at a minimum from age 35 to 44 and rises gradually between 45 and 64. Unemployment figures for men aged 65 or over understate the extent of unemployment and reflect the tendency of older unemployed men to withdraw from the labor force. Once unemployed, older workers remain out of work longer than younger workers.

Two causes of unemployment strike older workers hardest—the replacement of human skill by machines and the relocation of plants.

The chief barrier, however, to employment for older workers seems to be the widely held belief that men or women who have reached a certain arbitrary age are not going to make good workers regardless of the fact that individual abilities vary irrespective of age.

Why Do People Retire?

Fifty-six per cent of retired persons surveyed in connection with this study said that the employer's policy on age compelled them to retire.

Twenty-six per cent were retired or retired voluntarily because of poor health or accidents.

Nine per cent retired to have more time to themselves.

Five per cent retired for miscellaneous reasons, including illness of spouse, moving to another locality and so on.

Four per cent retired because their jobs were discontinued.

How Satisfactory Is Retirement?

Satisfaction with retirement conditions seems to vary with income levels. Seventy-three per cent of people with an income of $5,000 or over expressed general satisfaction with retirement status; but those with incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 only 52 per cent liked it and of those with less than $1,000 only 38 per cent found retirement satisfactory.

How Good Is Their Health?

Among persons over 65 it is estimated from one-tenth to one-third are chronically ill. Research suggests that 75 per cent of chronic diseases are partially or completely controllable, but rehabilitation is seldom attempted.

As age increases so does the frequency of extended illness. Medical studies disclose that persons aged 65 or over have almost twice as many disabling illnesses lasting a week or longer as persons aged 15-64. The average disabling illness of the aged lasts twice as long as that of the younger group. Brief illnesses—those of less than a week—are less prevalent among the aged than among the younger group.

Although most old people live at home about 500,000 aged persons are now being cared for in institutions.

Three of every four general-hospital beds in this country, it is estimated, are occupied by the chronically ill, a large proportion of whom are aged. Mental hospitals care for an increasing number of older men and women.

A recent study made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance found that no more than three-fifths of those who had been hospitalized during the survey year paid the hospital charge wholly or even in part from their own resources. One in eight had insurance to assist in meeting hospitalization costs.

Only one-fourth of the states have special divisions concerned with the chronically ill. Thirteen states have established state hospitals to care for

such patients and others have county hospitals for this purpose or special wings in general hospitals.

Geographical Distribution

Most of the older people who are still at work live where they have spent their active lives.

In New England, the aged constitute a larger proportion of the total population than elsewhere; in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, the proportion is more than one-third greater than in the nation as a whole. Four states in the farm belt—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska—and one Mountain state, Montana, also have relatively high proportions of aged persons as a result of emigration of the younger generations.

Southern California, peninsular Florida, and eastern Texas are the principal areas to which old people have migrated in the past two decades. In these areas they have tended to locate in a limited number of counties and smaller cities. But the proportion of the aged in the population of California and Florida—7.9 and 7.6 per cent respectively—is still below the national average.

As a result of the shift of population from farm to city four-fifths of the aged live in cities and towns. Among unmarried older persons the proportion is even higher.

Relatively few of the larger cities, however, attract significant numbers of elderly men and women from elsewhere. The exceptions are Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Atlanta, Miami and Jacksonville.

State capitals and university towns seem to attract old people and to offer the type of life sought by those who migrate.

How They Are Housed

About 80 per cent of the persons in the nonfarm population over age 65 maintain independent households. Of these, 68 per cent own the homes in which they live, as compared with 53 per cent in the total population.

In 1950 the average value of nonfarm homes was lower for the aged ($6,000) than for the whole population ($7,400). The average rental paid by older persons was also lower than the average for the whole population. Older persons had less overcrowding because of the rooms vacated by children who had left the family circle. More of their homes were dilapidated and more (36 per cent) lacked either a private flush toilet, a bath or running hot water.

Students of housing suggest for older persons small, convenient and accessible quarters with strong lighting, hand rails in bathrooms and stairways and no door sills. Kitchen facilities should make it feasible to avoid bending and overreaching. All rooms should be on the same floor. There should be ample storage space for personal belongings, which mean much to older people. These students suggest that where zoning regulations permit, single-family dwellings be planned with a small separate housekeeping unit to provide privacy for older members of the family.

John J. Corson and John W. McConnell, who wrote "Economic Needs of Older People," are both well qualified to make such a study. Mr. Corson, who is now a partner in the management consultant firm of McKinsey & Company, was for several years Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Mr. McConnell is Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, and an authority on problems of personnel and retirement.

PLANE GOSSIP

SURE BET

According to a recent publicity release by the Census Bureau, the number of working wives reached a new high during 1955, with 11,800,000 bringing home bacon every Friday. This was an increase of 600,000 over the previous year. At the same time, the number of single women in the labor force dropped from 5,400,000 to 5,100,000—a reduction of 300,000.

This is a bit confusing; either husbands are getting smarter, girls are getting married sooner, or single girls are finding more Sugar Daddies to foot their bills. The one thing we are sure of is that it is no longer a man's world.

In this respect we may be something like the fellow who visited the nudist camp. In telling a friend about it, he said: "They were really nude. Even the butler was nude."

"Then how did you know it was the butler?" asked the friend.

"Well, come to think about it, I couldn't be sure it was the butler," replied the visitor. "But one thing I am positive of—it wasn't the maid."



"By the way, can I borrow five bucks till payday, Joe? I just remembered I'm flat busted."

ELEGY

While he still lived, in great renown—
He shopped the finest stores in town.

He dined on steaks and caviar;
And hired a man to drive his car.

His glass was filled with vintage wine;
His home looked like a Sultan's shrine.

The best-dressed man—the papers said;
He's still well-dressed—but awfully dead.

Ninety suits he owned with pride—
Yet wore but one the day he died.

His hats were Stetson—Homburg—Conn;
But they buried him without one on.

Of shirts he owned a gross or more;
But one he took to the chapel door.

His tie-rack reached from wall to wall—
But 'neath his chin was one—that's all.

Expensive shoes he used to wear;
But they lowered him without a pair.

A thousand pairs of silken sox—
Yet he wore but one in the walnut box.

He had more clothes than you and I—
But it mattered not—when he came to die.

So finally, when he lay inert,
His last top-coat was just plain dirt.

Bert A. Hall in Labor's Daily

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HELL ON WHEELS

The "Spirit of Geneva" having evaporated faster than a half-keg at a pile driver's picnic, Krushev and Bulganin, the Rover Boys of the Kremlin, busily toured the Far East peddling propaganda and hate against the free world in general, and the United States in particular.

Apparently the Geneva meeting was nothing more than a political vehicle devised by the Kremlin to give the Rover Boys an opportunity to spread fear and hatred of us throughout more of the world.

About all we can think of in this connection is the mother who suggested to daddy that they buy their boy a bicycle.

"Do you think it will improve his behavior?" asked dad.

"No," replied the mother, "but it will spread his meanness over a wider territory."

DANGEROUS ROAD

Labor leaders long have preached that some sort of provision ought to be set up for protecting workers thrown out of work by automation. Recently a Congressional committee came to that same conclusion.

After months of study, a Joint Congressional Economic Committee, headed by Wright Patman of Texas, concluded:

"Industry and management, for its part, must be prepared to accept the human costs of displacement and retraining as charges against the saving from the introduction of automation."

However, industry spokesmen seem little inclined to heed this advice. They seem to be too busy painting rosy pictures about the future to worry about such details as worker displacement by automation.

Their attitude seems to be something like that of the Swiss guide who was taking a customer up a mountain. At a certain spot near the summit he said:

"Be very careful here. Keep close to the mountain and step carefully, but in case you do fall be sure to look North. The view is extraordinary."

If provisions are not made for easing unemployment brought on by automation, our economy may be looking at beautiful scenery on its way down to an awful thud.

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STATISTICS PROVE IT

Grace Kelly, the daughter of an ex-bricklayer, who made good in the movies, recently stole the headlines from atomic warfare, official corruption in high places, and even politics, by getting herself engaged to a prince of sorts.

Advice to the lovelorn is not a strong feature of this publication, but the urge to pass on Joe Paup's sage advice to Miss Kelly is irresistible.

"The European upper crust," said Joe recently, "gets married for better or worse—but seldom for good."

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COULD BE

A visitor from a foreign country was asked what he thought of Americans.

"You Americans are very funny people," he replied. "You take a glass. You put sugar in your drink to make it sweet, and lemon to make it sour. You put in gin to warm you up and ice to keep you cool. You say: 'here's to you' and then you drink it yourself."

"Funny people, you Americans," he concluded.

CREDIT FOR AN ASSIST

A recent TV program spent an hour and a half extolling the mighty contribution industry has made to America's growth. Company presidents and chairmen of the board were interviewed and praised, but not once in the whole show was labor mentioned. For all the viewers might know, corporation executives did the whole job themselves.

It all sort of brings to mind the story of the farmer who took over a run-down farm and brought it back into first class condition. One day the preacher came to call. As the farmer was showing him around the place, the minister was amazed. As the farmer showed him one improvement after another, the minister constantly exclaimed:

"With God's help, you have done a wonderful job," or "God has been good to you."

About the fifth or sixth time this happened, the farmer finally said:

"Reverend, God indeed has been good to me. But you ought to have seen this place when He was running the show alone."

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LOGICAL CONCLUSION

After a long series of tests with a large group of university students a scientist recently announced that people who eat meat are considerably more active than vegetarians.

Considering the price of meat today, they have to be.



"We should get a hand-out here. I hear a lot of these congressmen are always passing the buck."

1956 Is Far Cry From 1929

By General President M. A. Hutcheson

(Excerpts from the address delivered by General President Hutcheson before the 37th Annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors, New York, February 14th.)

★ ★

WE ARE NOW in the midst of the greatest construction boom in history. Last year we put in place the staggering total of 42 billion dollars worth of construction. In addition, the men who peer into the crystal ball predict that an even better year for construction is in prospect for 1956.

We, too, from our vantage point view the general outlook for new construction hopefully. Uncle Sam's big highway construction program, killed last year has come to life again, promising an outpouring of over fifty billion dollars in Federal and State funds, a step up in contracts for the nation's road builders and an increased demand for construction workers. The program is designed to give our country an entire network of modernized roads, forty thousand miles of super highways, stretching from coast to coast. With a financing agreement in the works, the road building plan has an excellent chance of congressional passage before the 1956 session ends.

I'm somewhat abashed by all the talk about a decreased demand for new housing. It conflicts with the facts as you and I know them. There is a vast amount of construction work required in many underdeveloped regions of America. Slums have to be cleared, and the acute shortage of classrooms and new schools cries out for remedial action.

Recent floods in the east and west have finally roused budget-minded solons in Washington, and from all appearances it looks like we are going to get some real action at long last in line with the recommendations of the Army's Engineers Corps. You the contractors and we in labor, should exert all the moral suasion we can muster to influence Congress to make necessary appropriations, lest we permit more Americans to go unprotected from future floods.

According to your invitation and program, you also wanted me to tell you something about labor's aspirations and objectives. Well, let me tell it to you in this way:

In the past fifteen years, Americans have become accustomed to a luxury state undreamt of heretofore. Boundless goods and services are now available to most. According to estimates, a majority of Americans live in their own homes, whatever the size of their mortgage. They tell me that only those who love their mothers-in-law still live with them. Most people own their own car and a considerable number operate two.

But, peculiarly, people are plenty worried! Countless are plagued by the "economic jitters." And small wonder why! We worry because we have too much to lose; homes, cars, T. V. sets, washing machines, freezers, sun-lamps —all the appurtenances of the wealthy of the world. Americans are still haunted by the memory of the last

depression from whose grip we did not emerge until World War II.

Do you know that as a nation we spend an inordinate amount of time feeling our indices, gobbling up many forecasts and prognostications by the "experts"? Every time freight car loadings drop we tremble, and when they rise, we jump for joy. One research organization or another is constantly making surveys of businessmen's intentions to re-tool, to expand and invest, and of consumers' buying trends. The stock market is even more sensitive. Like a man with nervous indigestion, it cannot bear the slightest uncertainties. All of us recall the dive it took when our beloved President Dwight Eisenhower suffered his heart attack.

We can all be thankful that 1956 is not 1929. Business has finally gotten around to the idea that the more dollars you place in the hands of all the people the greater the likelihood that prosperity and full employment will continue. The government of the United States no matter what party is in power, will henceforth not stand idly by permitting a full scale depression to develop. We have learned sufficiently about "propping up the economy" not to permit a repetition of the '29 debacle. Today, in boom times our government, through the use of subsidies and small loans, rallies to the aid of depressed sections of the populace.

All in all, I feel that America and Americans have more than adequate reasons to retain their faith. Our free enterprise system, is flexible and virile enough to gear itself to any emergency we may confront in this era of uncertainty, as we race to outdistance and outmaneuver the "masterminds" of international communism, who today control one third of the land's mass and fully half of the world's population of two billion five hundred million people.

American labor is capitalism's bulwark. Jointly, in unison and harmony we can go forward together to still greater glory, as our creative geniuses introduce us to the still greater wonders to come, as we lift the curtain on the age of automation.

Let us jointly then work to build in America a land where poverty does not exist, where ruthless exploitation has disappeared, where electronic brains and mechanical robots do not displace men but serve them—a land where there is an existing balance between the work we do to make a living and other work which enriches our minds, adding joy and long life to all God's children. . .

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L. A. SCHOOLS CONDUCT CLASSES FOR OLDSTERS

Los Angeles public schools are holding classes for older workers who have difficulty in getting jobs. The subject is entitled "Marketing Yourself."

Topics under discussion in the classes include "New Ways to Approach Employers," "Best Techniques for Marketing Your Services" and "Why Older Workers Fail to Get Jobs They Seek."

The classes are being jointly sponsored by the Board of Education and the Senior Citizen Service.

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EAST GERMAN POPULATION DECLINES

Only one area in continental Europe has had a population decline in the past ten years, according to the U.S. Information Agency. That is East Germany, from which two and three-quarter million people have fled to escape Soviet oppression.

In its broadcasts, the Information Agency announced that 2,704,680 Germans have escaped from the Soviet Zone into Western Germany since 1946. This exodus has accounted for a loss of 15 per cent of the 1946 population of 17,314,000.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

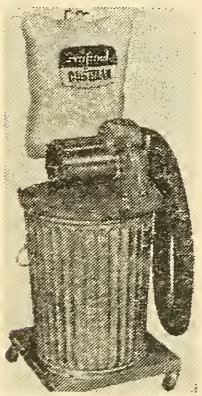
Adequate protection for the face should be provided by a newly developed visor,



designed to be attached to a safety hat. An aluminum pivot arm permits the shield to be swiveled up or down to a desired position. A product of Mine Safety Appliances Co., 210 N. Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

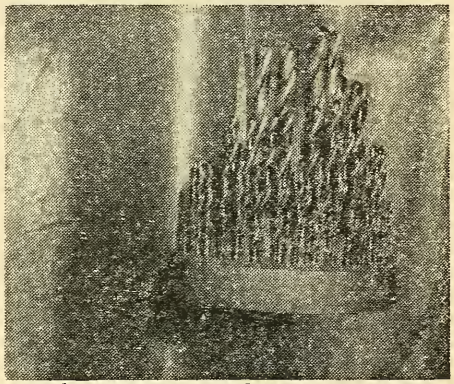
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This new portable dust collector and shop cleaner should be a handy article around the small woodworking shop. Uses a standard garbage can (large size) as a receptacle. It has a 2½" diameter hose and a specially designed 8" pressure type blower. Powered by a 1/3 horsepower, capacitor type motor, operating on 110-120 volt, A. C., single-phase system. Also available for three-phase systems. Product of Craftools, Inc., 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.



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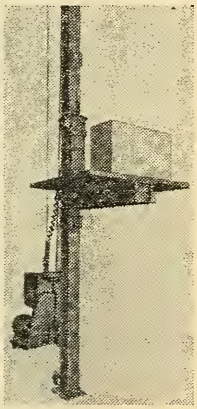
A handy drill stand, called the "Lazy Sam," is now on the market. Mounted on a tip-proof base, the stand revolves for easier accessibility to all bits. Holds 60 bits in sizes 1/16 through 1/2 by 64ths. Each storage hole is marked with permanent, easy-to-read numbers. Made of lightweight al-



loys, by Precision Products Co., Route 1, Box 250, Sandy, Ore.

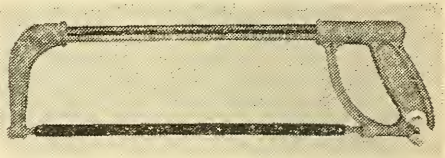
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A new type hoist consists of a platform which rides on a single column. Said to be so simple to erect that two men can do the job in three hours. The vertical monorail, on which the platform rides, is made in six foot lengths. The hoist has a capacity of one ton and is powered by a 5 hp. electric motor. May also be used with gasoline engine. Product of Hawkeye Engineering Co., 248 Lincoln Ave., Syracuse 4, N. Y.



1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A standard size hack saw, weighing only 14 ounces, is now on the market. A hard-drawn steel tubing, set between two alum-



inum castings, forms the frame and the manufacturer claims that it is untwistable. A product of Drier Brothers, 5642 Lake Park Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

New Lumber Grades For West

★ ★

NOT SINCE Swan Alverdson wrote the world's first lumber grading rule at Stockholm, Sweden back in 1754 has a new grading rule caused as much comment as the West Coast Rule No. 15 which will become effective March 15.

Three years in preparation, the newest lumber grading rules will cover Douglas fir, west coast hemlock, western red cedar and Sitka spruce produced in the rain belt of western Oregon, western Washington, western British Columbia, and northern California.

Not content with re-writing the rules which govern the production of nearly one-half of the nation's softwood lumber production, the west coast lumber industry invited four of Oregon's loveliest beauties to help publicize the change. Now it is not certain which is publicizing which, but it is a safe bet that the nation's 25,000 retail lumber merchants and many thousands of lumber distributors as well as some millions more carpenters, home owners and other lumber users will know a change has been made in the tall timber country of the far west—provided they can take their eyes off the picture long enough to read the accompanying type.

The new rules will conform to modern, streamlined merchandising methods and will eliminate much of the misunderstood verbiage of past rules so that the lumber purchaser can understand what he is buying.

Basically all lumber is graded for its suitability for the use intended. There are two major divisions of grading; for appearance (clears, uppers and pattern grades) and for strength (construction lumber, joists, timbers, dimension).

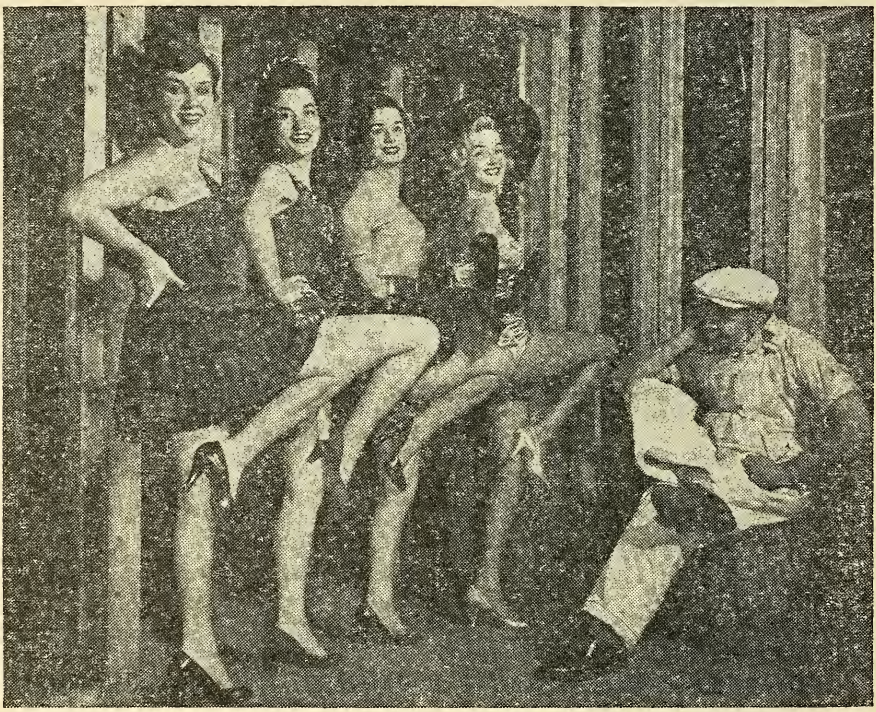
U. S. lumber manufacturers have come a long way in their application of lumber grading rules since Swan Alverdson wrote the first crude rules 202 years ago. In fact, they have come a long way since the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association proudly published a four-page fir export rule book back in 1902.

Today, lumber is graded in hundreds of special grades for many thousands of special uses in our complex society. For instance, producers grade fir and hemlock lumber for stress grades and engineering values carefully established through years of research and tests. They know that fir and hemlock dimension grades have certain strength factors which they can safely give them.

Major changes in the new rules, aside from the greatly simplified reduction of data to understandable terms are the changes of former number designations of common grades to names. In the new rules, No. 1 common becomes Construction; No. 2 becomes Standard; No. 3 becomes Utility; and, No. 4 becomes Economy. Each of these grades has specific values and uses throughout our construction industry and in everyday use. However, many people in the past couldn't visualize No. 3, for instance,

as having many construction uses. Lumbermen finally awakened to the fact they were putting a curse on some of their good lumber by poorly conceived grading designations.

Select Merchantable remains as the top grade in boards and Select Structural is the top dimension grade. The thickness. No. 15 rule provides that six inch material becomes 5½ inches instead of 5⅝. This already applies to wider sizes, 7½, 9½, and 11½ inches. The new provision simply extends the practice to 6″ nominal width and is in accordance with the American Lumber Standards.



Not necessarily representative of on-the-job conditions of carpenters everywhere, this craftsman takes advantage of a unique moment in the life of the woodworker. This chorus line of Oregon beauties represents new grade names recently authored by west coast lumbermen to replace old numbered designations of 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Douglas fir, western red cedar, west coast hemlock and Sitka spruce. Effective March 15, new names are intended to more nearly suit lumber's individual uses. The beauties, and grade titles from left to right are; Judy Cheney as charmingly kilted Miss Economy; Patti Throop is the black-haired Miss Utility; sweater girl Pat Filer represents a perky Miss Standard; and lovely blonde Joyce Izzard is the well-constructed Miss Construction.

lettering system for finish, flooring, casing and other clear items is unchanged, excepting top grade of flat grain clears becomes C&Btr.

The fibre stress value of present 1450 grade has been increased to 1500f and 1100f has been increased to 1200f. The thickness of boards and finish items has been reduced from 25/32 to ¾ inch, because half of these items sold today are in the ¾ inch

This is a grading rule shaped for the buyer and user of lumber rather than for the professional grader. The long time user of lumber is not expected to encounter any difficulty in familiarizing himself with the new names; Construction, Standard, Utility and Economy.

Copies of rules will be in the hands of retailers, specifiers, and users well in advance of effective date—March 15.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

A WELL STUCK JOB

The old-timers of our organization are familiar with this story which used to be an oft told tale in dayroom gabfests. Many years ago an English carpenter came over here seeking fame and fortune, which should indicate how long ago it was. This ambitious fellow, whose name was Perkins or something similar, was admirably equipped for his noble purpose. He had a thorough knowledge of the trade in all its branches, acquired from a seven-year apprenticeship and several added years experience as a journeyman, a full chest of tools, and a paid-up Amalgamated due book in his money pocket. After a few days straightening out the Western Ocean wobble in his legs he went to work.

His first job was erecting a dividing partition in an office. The foreman gave him the layout, told him to do a good job, and left him on his own. After an hour or so he was back for a look-see and what he saw staggered him. Perkins had the shoe and top plate on a couple of horses, all marked off and pencil-gauged for stud housings. He was chiseling happily away when the foreman jerked him around. "Holy mackerel! What's going on here? Housing in for the studs. Look mister, that ain't the way we do it here. Cut these studs in between. What holds them? Toenail them, that's what holds them—toenails, and not a damn thing else."

On another job putting up a dropped ceiling in a hallway, Perkins ran a 1x4 all around, nailed a furring strip on the bottom for a fillet, and started notching the joist ends to sit on the strip. He was nabbed just in time. The foreman put him wise. "Rip off that damn strip, cut the joists stiff in between and—. Toenail them? You guessed it, brother. Toenail them is right."

Next job—closet shelving. Perkins ripped a 45° bevel on the front edge of the back shelf, mitered the end of the return shelf, dropped it nicely in place and stuck in a few brads—a neat job. And once again he heard the old refrain. "None of that fancy work here, Mr. Tiffany. Cut the return shelf tight in and just toenail it." There and then Perkins threw in the towel. He told the foreman to get his money—he was quitting. Why was he quitting? "I'll tell you why," said the Englishman, "I'm going home to England and I'm going quick. It isn't safe here. This whole bloody country is toenailed together."

Now we all know that isn't so. The Rocky Mountains are not toenailed together, neither are the Empire State Building and the Golden Gate Bridge toenailed together. Our fearful Brother piled it on a bit. But—just hang around a while and this whole country will be stuck together—well, pretty near the whole. The way things are shaping up you won't hang around very long.

Away back when this country was being built up and furnished, the glue commonly used by carpenters was animal glue, which was made from the cuttings of hides and skins, bones, hooves, horns, the leather scrap sweepings of tanneries and very likely old boots and shoes and discarded harness were also thrown in for good measure. This awful mess was cooked in a glue works located near the town dump way outside the residential area —the farther out the better—but, however remotely situated, the terrible stink penetrated the ozone all the way back to Town Hall—up wind or down wind. The gooey liquid resultant from this witch's brew was poured into pan molds and after congealing, was vertically sliced into cakes much like you'd slice a loaf of bread. In this form it was sold as cake glue, a typical cake being about the dimensions of a half-pound choclate bar. It was prepared for use by a tedious and complicated process. The brittle cake was broken into small pieces by wrapping it in a cloth and pounding it with a hammer. No other cloth being available you used the tail of your apron or your cap. Now it was ready for the glue pot. A glue pot was the sloppiest thing in a carpenter's shop. The accumulated drippings of years were caked on the outside, there being more glue outside the pot than inside. The glue pot worked like the double boiler in which we used to cook the breakfast cereal before that lengthy operation became speeded up by the introduction of one-minute preparations. It was a cast iron pot, water-filled, in which was set the inner pot containing the glue. After a lot of stirring and fussing around and testing for consistency it was ready for use—hot, always hot. The glue brush harmonized with the pot—a messy-looking stick with six and a half hairs on one end. A glue brush had a long life in a carpenter's shop. This was the kind of glue used on the antique furniture you see in museums, and on the joinery work

(Continued on page 28)

COPE Is Labor's Political Hope

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THE COMMITTEE on Political Education has prepared a leaflet entitled "What Is COPE?", explaining the aims and functions of the Committee. The leaflet is available in quantity lots free of charge, from the Committee on Political Education, 1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Here are some of the questions which the "What Is COPE?" leaflet answers:

What Is COPE?

The letters COPE stand for Committee on Political Education, the committee of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations to advance and promote the general welfare of America by political education and political activity.

As stated in the AFL-CIO Constitution, COPE has the task "of encouraging workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the city, state, and national communities."

COPE is made up of local and state committees of AFL-CIO members, and a national committee consisting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, George Meany, chairman.

Why Is the AFL-CIO in Politics?

The AFL-CIO fights to secure a better standard of living for American working men and women and their children. Its unions fight for better wages and working conditions.

But the gains won at the bargaining table can be whittled down or wiped out by decisions of Congress, a state legislature, or a city council. That is where the small but powerful core of reactionary business groups is attempting to kill labor's efforts to achieve greater welfare and security.

To protect and enlarge our gains on the economic front, we must also fight on the political front. In the complicated world of today the two cannot be separated.

COPE is the means through which AFL-CIO members exert their collective strength to obtain good government—good officials acting under good laws. It seeks to inform union members and their neighbors about the issues and the candidates for public office and to organize them so they can act upon this information.

How Does COPE Work?

COPE reports the facts about issues and candidates. It closely follows the voting records of our elected officials. It helps to educate AFL-CIO members so that they will vote and vote intelligently.

COPE workers carry on registration drives and try to get out the vote on election day so that the result will be a decision of the true majority of the people.

What Is the COPE Program?

The AFL-CIO stands for world peace founded on justice, freedom and security. To secure such a peace, America must be strong and prosperous. Our country must be free from economic and social injustice, and ra-

cial or any other type of discrimination. The AFL-CIO stands for full employment based on an economy in which our increasing productivity is matched by increasing consumer purchasing power.

It stands for the re-establishment of sound and fair labor relations, for better education, housing, social security, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

It stands for an equal distribution of the tax burden, the protection of our natural resources, adequate health services, fair treatment of immigrants, and the extension of civil rights and civil liberties to *all* our citizens.

Who Determines COPE Policies?

The policies of COPE are determined by the national committee of COPE in the light of actions of the AFL-CIO convention.

Is COPE a Political Party?

COPE is not a political party. The resolution on political action passed unanimously by the first AFL-CIO Constitutional Convention states: "We reaffirm organized labor's traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with any other group and of supporting worthy candidates regardless of party affiliation." The Convention also called for voting records to be placed in the home of every AFL-CIO member.

How Does COPE Get Its Money?

COPE funds come from the voluntary contributions of AFL-CIO members.

Where Does The Money Go?

Of every dollar contributed to COPE, half is used by local and state Committees on Political Education. The other half is used by national COPE to aid worthy candidates for national offices.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Recently a letter appeared on the editorial page of the Daily Palo Alto (Calif.) Times. It was written by John J. Cassidy, district manager of the Social Security Administration office located there. Mr. Cassidy was thanking officers and members of Local Union 668, of Palo Alto, for allowing his people to use their hall for the second consecutive year.

Excerpts from his letter follow:

"I wish to take this means of expressing the very great appreciation of my staff and myself for the use of the space, and also for the many courtesies extended to us by the members of the Palo Alto Carpenters' Union.

"Representatives of our office are at Palo Alto Union Hall on Thursdays to assist applicants in filing claims for old-age and survivors insurance and to furnish information on this federal social security program. During the past year, many persons have availed themselves of these services.

"If it had not been for the cooperation of the Carpenters' union in providing us with this free meeting space, it would have been necessary for these individuals either to travel to San Jose, or to go without information as to their rights under this vital insurance system.

"Some persons perhaps do not realize that in accordance with the policy of keeping government costs at a minimum, no funds are budgeted for purchasing space in areas where there is no district office.

"We maintain about 3,000 of these contact points throughout the United States where public space is usually furnished, and in some places the carpenters' hall is used. Nor is this the first time the government has made use of a carpenters' hall. On September 5, 1774, the First Continental Congress met in the Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia.

"We thank the Palo Alto Carpenters' Union for carrying on a great tradition."

We also wish to add our thanks to Mr. Cassidy's for Local 668's thoughtfulness in helping the aged of their community. Each contribution, regardless of its scope, which helps to make life easier for the members of the community is undoubtedly worthwhile. This is truly the personification of the American way of life.

Editorial

Learning The Hard Way

As they have for the past fifty years, Big League baseball teams this March are going through Spring training in Florida, Arizona and other sunny spots. But for a while last winter it looked at though there might not be any baseball this year. The players—the guys who do the sweating and take the bumps—have been getting increasingly fed up with the "glories" of individual bargaining. More and more of them feel that ball players ought to have some say as to the general conditions under which they must work. The way it has been, the club owner sets the terms and the players like it or lump it.

Bob Feller, ace pitcher of the Cleveland Indians and player representative for the American League, puts it this way:

"In baseball, we can't sell our services to the highest bidder. Either we have to take what we're offered or go grab a lunch bucket."

For a number of years, players in the Big Leagues have had a sort of employe organization,—not a union, mind you, but an organization nevertheless. Each league names a man to speak for the players in that league. These player representatives meet with the owners once a year, at which time grievances and pay are discussed.

"How can you get things done that way?" Feller recently asked. "We'd like to get together with them at regular intervals. We have the power to negotiate with the owners, but they have no group possessing the power for us to negotiate with. If Roberts (Robin Roberts, National League player representative) and I could get together with two of their representatives having authority to make decisions, it would make for much smoother relations."

Baseball players are not the only professional athletes who have been getting fed up with the dictatorial policies pursued by management. Pro basketball players came within an ace of striking last winter. A compromise was reached so that all teams finished out their schedules, but the dissatisfactions and grievances that irked players are still far from being settled. More undoubtedly will be heard on the subject before next season starts.

This growing dissension between ball players and club owners points up two things. First, ball players are learning the hard way that individual bargaining is no bargain for people relying on jobs for their daily bread. In baseball they have all the glories of free individual bargaining that the Chamber of Commerce describes so vividly. They do not have to pay any union dues or join a union. It's just as though they had a private right-to-work law. They have exactly the kind of "protection" the NAM and various other employer groups want to establish for all industries and, Brother, they are fed up to the gills with it.

Second, like many white-collar workers, ball players are finding out that there is no real future for an employe organization outside of the regular labor movement, the AFL-CIO. Pen-pushers and groups which are subject to cal-

louses on the seat of the britches rather than on the palms of the hands sometimes seem to think they might lose dignity or something by affiliating with the sixteen million other workers who are organized in the AFL-CIO, but sooner or later they are bound to find out that going it alone is next to impossible.

When ball players and other white-collar groups make up their minds that their only hope for economic justice lies in aligning themselves with the regular labor movement, they will make the kind of progress they want. But not one moment before.

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Taking A Look Can Do No Harm

A national women's organization is undertaking a program of sponsoring community meetings to look into the status of personal freedom after five years of hot war and 10 years of cold war. To our way of thinking such an evaluation is long overdue.

Except for a handful of genuine subversives, all of us want to see our country kept safe and strong. We are willing to make whatever concessions are needed to get the job done. Whenever there is a conflict between national security and personal freedoms, the conflict must be resolved in favor of collective security. Subversives must be rooted out whatever the cost.

However, security measures have been used in some strange ways lately —ways that smell more of covering up bureaucratic bungling than of furthering national safety. And there are grounds for the suspicions that subversive hunting sometimes can be used for headline grabbing and political purposes as well as for protecting the common interest.

So, striking a balance between personal freedom and the unquestioned right of the government to protect itself against subversion is a delicate matter. However, it is not an impossible one.

As we see it, the prime need is the establishment of a clear-cut line of demarkation between subversion and dissent. Dissent is nowhere specifically mentioned in the Bill of Rights, yet is inherent in every one of the 10 amendments.

Without the right to dissent, the right to assemble or speak or write freely is meaningless. There is not a dictatorship in the world which does not permit citizens to speak or write or assemble freely—SO LONG AS THEY VOICE ONLY THE OPINIONS OF THE POWERS-THAT-BE—that is, the majority. Where our strength and glory has always lain is in the fact that here people are free to speak and write even when they disagree with the majority.

So the problem plaguing our time becomes one of distinguishing clearly between that which is merely unpopular and that which is actually a threat to our continued safety. It becomes a problem of denying the American people information that might aid the enemy in any way—even a roundabout one—but letting them know what is going on in other areas.

Last month a former Assistant Secretary of Defense was being questioned by a Congressional committee regarding a secrecy order he issued. He maintained that the order was necessary to keep the enemy from gaining useful in-

formation. When he was asked what kind of information the enemy might gain if no secrecy order existed, he answered that that was a military secret too.

Reporters are running into this sort of "paper curtain" more and more in Washington. Department heads apparently are empowered to place a "secret" tag on anything they want—including information that might disclose nothing more dangerous than whether or not they are doing a decent job.

Since there seems to be little likelihood that the Communist threat will diminish for many years to come, the need for resolving the conflict between personal freedom and national security is a pressing one. National security unquestionably comes first, yet sight must not be lost of the fact that personal freedom is the thing we want to protect. In the final analysis, it does not make much difference how we lose our cherished rights—whether through Communist infiltration or too undiscriminating anti-Communism—once they are gone, they are gone. What we need is to maintain our bulwark of personal freedom within a framework of maximum national security.

Therefore, a long hard look at the direction in which we are going certainly is not amiss.

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"Everyman's Death Diminishes Me"

John Donne, the great English writer, once wrote: "Everyman's death diminishes me, for I am involved in mankind." In these lines he touched on a great universal truth, for the death of a fellow human being anywhere in this world is truly a cause for sadness, and is sadly set down in the ledger of God, whose eyes, we are told, mark the fall of even the tiniest sparrow.

During the just-finished year of 1955, in the forest products industry in two California counties alone, Humboldt and Del Norte, the lives of 24 of God's creatures were crushed out in accidents. These lives precious to God and to the families and friends of the unfortunate victims, rated, in most instances, only a few column inches in the newspaper accounts of the mishaps, and brief obituaries.

Yet during this same year, when the rivers of these same two counties went wild, over-running their banks and inundating vast areas of the county, six persons met death at the hands of the water. Their deaths rated headlines.

This is not to say that perhaps death does not rate a headline. The human life, with all its capacity for loving and hating, for doing good or evil, for remolding our world as we know it for better or for worse, is perhaps the most important thing on this giddy planet. And the death of one, as Donne wrote several centuries ago, diminishes all.

There are two considerations that enter into the difference in newspaper treatment of the deaths. A flood is a dramatic backdrop—it is quick and sudden, wreaking havoc, sweeping away houses and homes, leaving death by water. It is a thing which touches many people simultaneously. It exudes communal alarm, or even panic. But a death in the forest products industry is stark in its singularity. It touches directly on one individual, and indirectly only those who lose him as a member of a family, as a friend, as an employe. The twenty-four "woods" deaths in the two counties last year were spaced-out

things, January, February, March and April each producing one. May produced two, June four, July one, August four, September five, October one, November two and December one. They were in widely separated areas of the two counties.

But twenty-four fatalities in a single industry in two counties in the span of one year are far too many. The deaths were caused by a number of things—persons being hit by falling trees, limbs, snags, flying chunks, by logs being skidded, by truck collision and runaway, by rigging failure, by other faulty equipment.

We have never held with sensationalism, and we recognize that there is no actual way to combat death. But caution can stave him off a little, and we wonder if a way to combat him might not be by creating a stir of alarm in the hearts of those working in hazardous occupations by banner headlining the deaths of the individuals, calling the attention of everyone to them in huge, glaring type, and exhorting those who are still safe to exercise all caution that they might continue to be so. Some would think this is morbid. No one thinks it is morbid when the deaths of flood victims rate headlines. The deaths of all men, be they low or high, are the same in the eyes of God. And they should be the same in our eyes, too—for everyman's death diminishes us.

—The Lumber Worker

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Too Many Gimmicks For The Wealthy

If you are rich, hire a tax expert! That is the advice given by three business publications and one publicity release (from the American Institute of Accountants) which come to the attention of this journal in a single day last month. There are more ways of cutting taxes, apparently, than there are beans in Boston—if you know the ropes.

Even the pontifical old Wall Street Journal recently ran an article pointing out how some big wheelers-and-dealers are cutting the corners on the tax bite put on them by Uncle Sam.

For example, one Oklahoma oil tycoon put up a three and a half million dollar building. For tax purposes he vested the ownership in some 27 trusts for the benefit of his children and eight corporations. He certainly increased his bookkepping problems thereby but he reputedly cut his income tax by 50% or better. Incidentally, he is president of all the trusts.

A Chicago operator in the upper brackets saved $4,000 on his tax bill by setting up a 12-year trust for his son. In a Texas town, an oil man set up a tax-exempt foundation, to which he transferred quite a chunk of moola. The foundation put up a building and thus has income from two sources—oil and real estate—all of which is seemingly eligible for the big "depletion exemption" the oil industry has long enjoyed.

There are a thousand and one other gimmicks by which taxes can be reduced legitimately. Unfortunately, the gimmicks are good only for those in the upper brackets who can hire experts to uncover the loopholes. For the guy whose only income is wages, the services of a tax expert are out of the question. And even if he hired one, there are very few gimmicks in the tax law as it applies to wages.

(Continued from page 21)

in old buildings. Did you ever see any opened joints in any of these museum pieces? Even after 200 years this crudely prepared glue still holds.

This tiresome, time-wasting business of concocting hot glue from cakes set the efficiency experts experimenting, and they came out with liquid cold glue, made in the same way, but with something added to prevent congealing—vinegar or some similar retardant. Now we had glue ready for instant use, not as good as the slowly cooked hot glue but good enough for ordinary conditions. So for a long time we got along nicely with animal glue, hot or cold—liquid or cake. Then some bright egghead in the dairy products line started figuring out what else they could get out of milk besides cheese and butter, and lo and behold, he discovered they could get glue—powdered glue, which, mixed with water, was stronger than anything in the sticking line then being used. The new synthetics are always better, aren't they? This was called casein glue—glue from contented cows. Borden's, who were doing nicely with just milk, cheese and ice cream, went into the glue business and they now make Casco, a powdered glue well known to carpenters. This concern also makes Cascophen, Cascomite and Cascolo. Precisely what they are we couldn't say except that they stick something to something else and, of course, stick it better.

Now, the preparation of glue has become a trifling matter of mixing together powder and water in a Dixie cup or what have you. You'd think that would be simple enough for all hands and that they'd stop right there. Not at all. Today we have big industry in the glue business. Such corporations as Monsanto Chemical, Minnesota Mining and United States Plywood. And big business sure has gone to town in the stick'em line. From plastic resins, so they say, we now get a new and better type glue—adhesive they call it. You need a major degree in chemistry to get the hang of their jaw-breaking lingo—polyvinyl acetate, resorcinal phenolic resins, urea-formaldehyde, and that's enough of that. Powdered, film, or flexible—flexible meaning liquid. But whatever they call this synthetic stuff, it's a long, long way from the cake animal glue cooked in the old-fashioned cast iron glue pot. But is it as good? Stay with us and we'll tell you how good it is.

Like Will Rogers, all we know is what we read in the papers, and what we read in papers about these strange-sounding adhesives is food for thought, as the fellow said. One article starts off: "In a few years the new home you buy may be just stuck together." Well, fellow carpenters, what do you think of that? "Just stuck together," the man said. The walls are being glued into place, and beams and roof trusses are being stuck together and, so we're told, the house is stronger, more comfortable and better looking—no ugly nail heads showing. All done with synthetic glue, capable of withstanding stresses up to 10,000 lbs a square inch! Imagine that. The manufacturers of rivets, nails and bolts and nuts are tossing around in bed these nights. Adhesives are replacing rivets in the aircraft industry—metal is stuck to metal. Stronger, lighter, safer and cheaper—so 'tis said. Sewer pipes are now stuck together—just a glued butt joint, that's all.

A certain company which specializes in prefabricated houses has something to say about adhesives which should interest all carpenters. They use adhesives to glue the inner and outer wall linings to the studs. Brads are only used temporarily to hold the materials together while the glue sets, and can be withdrawn if considered unsightly—alone the adhesive holds everything—so they claim. They still use nails in the framing members only because of silly, obsolete building codes and the scepticism of the innocent public long accustomed to appreciate a well-nailed job. They don't really need nails—so they maintain—the adhesives do all the holding without them. See what you learn from reading the papers?

A piece in a building magazine tells about a nail-glued roof truss designed by some professors in an Illinois university. This low-pitch truss may have a span up to 28 ft. The rafters and tie beam are all square-cut 2x4's. No struts, fancy angle cuts or crowfoots. Each joint is covered by a glued and nailed gusset plate or by a cleat of half-inch plywood. Fourpenny nails are used only to make glue contact of the plates and cleats with the 2x4's. Casein glue is used, applied with a mechanical glue spreader over the area covered by the cleats and gussets. Let set for 24 hours and away we go and up she goes. Stronger than a bolt-fastened job, the professors tell us. The member will give before the glue joint. And that, dear Brothers, is a glued truss as invented by the learned professors in Illinois.

Material required, 24 ft. truss: rafters—two, 14 ft. 2x4's: tie beam (bottom chord)—two, 12 ft. 2x4's: seven gussets—4 ft. x 4 ft. ½-in. plywood: two cleats: one lb., 4d nails: GLUE. Put them all together and say a prayer. Bless our glue and our fourpenny nails.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

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Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

SPECIAL CONVENTION CALL

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

To all Affiliated Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Federations of Labor:
Greetings:

You are hereby officially notified that a SPECIAL ONE-DAY CONVENTION of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel in the City of Toronto on Saturday, April 21st, 1956. The Special Business Session will convene at 1 p. m.

CONVENTION CALL

For the First Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress

To all Affiliated and Chartered Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada;
To all Affiliated and Chartered Unions, Labour Councils and Federations, Canadian Congress of Labour:
Greetings:

By virtue of the authority vested in the TLC-CCL Unity Committee by action of the 70th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the 15th Annual Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour through the adoption by these conventions of the Report and Recommendations of the TLC-CCL Unity Committee, constitutiug a merger agreement between the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour, we hereby notify you that the First Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress will be held in the Coliseum of the National Exhibition, Toronto, beginning at 10 a. m., on April 23, 1956, and continuing until its business is concluded.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

DONALD AHLFIELD, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GORDON A. ALLABY, L. U. 2450, Plaster Rock, New Brunswick
ROBERT A. ANDERSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES ANNETT, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
PASQUALE ARMENTO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
REGINALD R. AUSTIN, L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
JOHN W. BADGER, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
VIRGIL C. BARNES, L. U. 844. Reseda, Cal.
LEONARD BAUER, L. U. 443, Belleville, Ill.
THOMAS BAYNES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
LEO BEDARD, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
PER E. BELIN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HENRY BENEKIN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
IVAR BERGQUIST, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HARRY BLAIR, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
DANIEL BRACKMANN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. A. BRADLEY, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
THEO. BRENGOSZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
K. M. BRUNSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
ALFRED BUCHANAN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
C. A. BUTTERWORTH, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WALTER F. CARLSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
D. P. CASEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JERRY CHABEK, L. U. 105, East Cleveland, Ohio
ROLLAND CHANDLER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
HAROLD F. CHAPMAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WALTER E. CHENOWITH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GUY COLE, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
MICHAEL J. CONNOR, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
SAM COOK, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JOHN COONEY, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN W. COWELL, L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
T. B. COZBY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
DANIEL CUPPLE, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
L. W. CURTIS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ALLEN DAVIS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HARRY DAY, L. U. 313, Pullman, Wash.
HERMAN DEDRICKSEN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
J. O. DOOLEY, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
CLARENCE DUNCAN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL DUNCAN, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
LOUIS DVORAK, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
ADAM DZIEMIAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
PAUL EGEBERG, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ALEX FERGUSON, L. U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
EDWARD J. FIETSAM, L. U. 443, Belleville, Ill.
KARL FINLEY, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
THOMAS H. FITCH, L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
WALTER F. FLOWERS, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
E. A. GADDY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
OLIVER GERMAIN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
DAVID GREENFELD, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN T. HACKNEY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GEORGE HAMRE, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. A. HARMON, L. U. 313, Pullman, Wash.
L. H. HAWK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
THOMAS HEID, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
H. HEISE, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
HARRY HENDRICKSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
DEAN L. HIBBARD, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
JESSE S. HILL, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
HENRY HINTZE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
LUDWIG HOBMEIER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
O. C. HUFFMAN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
JOHN C. HUGHES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
E. H. HUMPHRIES, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
L. G. HURLBUTT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
PETER JANSSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JACK JARDOS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JENS JENSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CARL JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
EMFIL JOHNSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PEDER JOHNSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
G. W. JOHNSTON, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
L. A. KIDD, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
VICTOR KIEFFER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM KLOSSNER, L. U. 313, Pullman, Wash.
STEFAN KOKRON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
LOUIS KRAMER, L. U. 739, Cincinnati, Ohio
RICHARD KRUEGER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ARTHUR KRUG, L. U. 443, Belleville, Ill.
WILLIAM A. KRUGAR, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CHARLES L. KUDIA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT LAGASSE, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
OSCAR T. LARSON, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES LATCHEM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN LEMANCZYK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Mis.
ROSS LEVERING, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
CHESTER E. LIGHTBODY, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
LEWIS A. MACDONALD,. L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
DONALD MACKENZIE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHARLES C. MARTIN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
DUNCAN A. McCLURE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JOHN MEHAFFEY, L. U. 325, Patterson, N. J.
PHILIP MENDENALL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
H. C. MILLER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LOUIS C. MILLER, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
H. G. MITCHELL, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
R. A. MONTALVO, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
V. H. MONTONEY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOSEPH MYNES, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
NICHOLAI NILSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AUGUST S. NORDLAND, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
NELS OLSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN OSTER, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY PECK, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
JOHN PEDERSON, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
WILLIAM POPPE, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.

In Memoriam

IRWIN PRATT, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
WILLIAM REID, L. U. 105, East Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES H. REISE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
WILLIAM REITZ, Sr., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY RIEGER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
CLARENCE P. RODD, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN F. ROSS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH RUDECKI, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HERMAN SAMUELS, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
SAMUEL T. SAMUELSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ISRAEL SCHEINKER, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE A. SCHLIEF, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
NICK SCHMITT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY M. SLADE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY L. SMITH, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
PETER A. SMITH, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
VICTOR SOUZA, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
R. E. SOWERS, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
JOSEPH W. SPAGNOLI, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
SHELTON STANLEY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
OLEN STEELE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ALFRED STEWART, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
L. L. STEWART, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
GEORGE STICHTER, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
RANDALL STILLMAN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
LEONARD STOLK, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
DAVID E. STOREY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
AVERY STUART, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
LUDWIG STUMPF, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
EMIL SVIBERGSON, L. U. 866, Norwood, Mass.
LUCCA TARABOKIA, L. U. 519, East Rutherford, N. J.
GEORGE TERRY, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
V. L. TETERS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
H. W. THORN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
FRITZ THORSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
H. H. TUCKER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
MATTHEW VANDERPOEL, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN A. VOLKMAN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH WALLNER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN C. WATERS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
F. A. WELLS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
OTTO WENSTROM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOE WESLEY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HERNDON J. WHITE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
LINDSAY R. WILSON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ERICK WINGTOFT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
WILBUR WISE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
C. C. WYATT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
FRANK A. WYMAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GUS YOERGES, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
BENNETT YOUNG, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CISCERO D. YOUNG, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
ABRAHAM YULKE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Seattle Site of Union Label Show

Skilled craftsmen from all phases of union labor will demonstrate their abilities and display the products of their handiwork at the annual AFL-CIO Industries Show, to be held in Seattle, Washington's Civic Auditorium, April 20th through April 25th.

Past shows have stirred up tremendous interest among their thousands of visitors as they played the nation's major cities from coast to coast. Actually more than industrial displays, the Union Label shows are attended by many craftsmen from all phases of union industry, who ably demonstrate the skills they use to help make the United States the industrial leader of the world.

Entertainment is not strictly confined to exhibits, as many celebrities and professional entertainers are present, all members of AFL-CIO.

Prizes and souvenirs are usually given to both children and adults, helping to serve as reminders that products produced by union labor are the best the world has to offer.

From an educational standpoint alone, the Union Label show is well worth the visit. Admission is free, but the demonstrations and exhibits are easily the equal of much high priced entertainment. Both youngsters and adults who have attended the shows of the past need no urging for a return visit.

If you are in or around Seattle from April 20th, through April 25th, be sure to drop in to the Civic Auditoruim and see the greatest industrial spectacle on Earth.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

WINDY CITY LOCAL PRESENTS 15 GOLDEN PINS

A fine example for a young journeyman or apprentice was to be seen recently at a quiet meeting of Local 1784, of Chicago. Following the end of the regular business of the evening, the president of the Local, Valentine Kuchner, read a list of 15 names and asked that each of the men called step forward. As they walked up to the front of the hall, some of the backs a little bowed and the steps not so firm, each was presented with a golden pin bearing the official emblem of the United Brotherhood, in recognition of their half-century of continuous membership.

Perhaps a young member in attendance might have asked himself the cynical question, "What did they get out of it, and what have they got to show for it now?"



Old timers of Local 1784 are, seated from left to right: Charles Bradner, Nick Schmidt, Eugene Klaus, Rudolph Reichardt, Herman Guth and Henry Sechler.

Standing are Louis Sitkey, Frank Fabian, Peter Schilsong and Stephen Nichin.

Anton Petrik, John Perusik, John Orofsik, Charles Schnudtke and Robert Schutt were not present when the photograph was taken.

What did they get out of it? Surely more than a pretty little gold pin? If man is to measure all things by tangible worth then perhaps they haven't much to show for their long years of service, but we imagine those golden pins mean a lot to fifteen aged men in Chicago, as they do to many men all over the United States and Canada. Perhaps many of them can still remember walking to work in the darkness before dawn and going home after dusk. On pay day the envelope wasn't very full and the kids at home didn't have too much to look forward to, but, due to men like these old-timers, things have changed.

Now that youngster in the back of the hall works eight hours, or less per day and his pay is always there at the end of the week. It's usually pretty fat, if the weather is good, and he didn't have to kick back a part of it to a foreman.

Perhaps the old-timers smiled a little when they received the pins and recalled the difference between when they started and now. If they seemed a little proud, it was justi-

fiable, for they knew that they helped to bring about the wonderful change that occurred in the life of the working man. Perhaps that's enough for them to have gotten out of it.

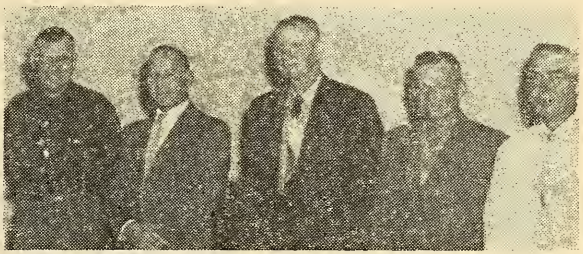
We think those golden pins stand for a lot of achievements and we're sure these Chicago brothers do too.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TEXAS LOCAL HONORS FIVE MEMBERS

Members, friends and their families, guests of Local Union No. 1706, of Vernon, Texas, gathered at the Wilbarger Memorial Auditorium last October to pay tribute to five of their veteran members. Approximately 120 guests were in attendance at the ceremonies.

A relatively small arm of the United Brotherhood, with approximately 65 members, Local 1706 was chartered in December, 1916. It can boast of five members with 30 or more years of continuous membership; a fine record for a small and comparatively young group.



Five veterans of Local 1706 are, from left to right: Joe Liles, Frank Smith, J. B. Osborn, M. V. Liles and George Meyer.

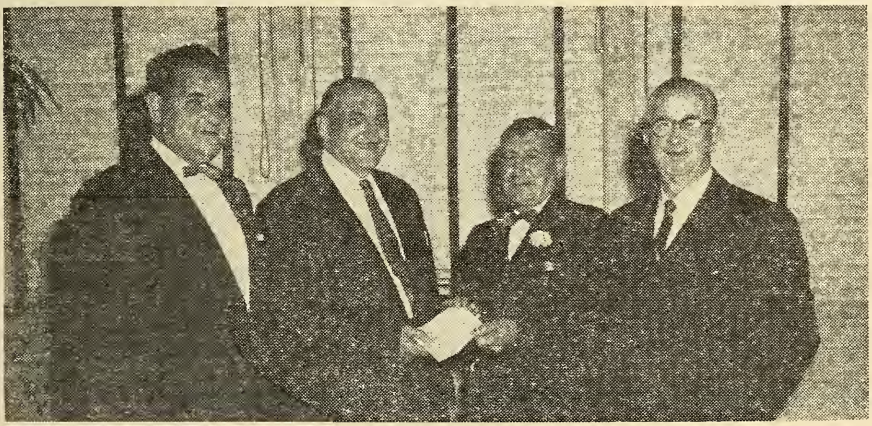
Presentations of gold pins, emblematic of 30 years of continuous membership were made to Joe Liles, 62 years of age, 31 years membership; George Meyer, 68, 30 years; M. V. Liles, 66, 30 years; J. B. Osborn, 67, 30 years; and Frank Smith, 48 years old, 30 years membership.

Each veteran member's wife was presented with her husband's lapel emblem and was given the honor of pinning it on his lapel. The impressive, yet simple ceremony was a fitting tribute of a proud Local to its loyal members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BUSINESS AGENT HONORED AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Members of Local Union 543, of Mamaroneck, New York recently combined their celebrations by observing an anniversary and paying tribute to an officer of long standing.



Louis R. Tolve receives a token of appreciation for 25 years service as business agent of Local 543. From the left are Anthony J. Posillipo, supervisor of the Town of Rye; Joseph Decea, President of Local 543, Brother Tolve and Robert Bowker, president of the Westchester County (N. Y.) D. C.

More than 700 members and guests attended Glen Island Casino recently to observe the 55th year of existence of the Local and to be present at the testimonial dinner honoring their business agent, Louis R. Tolve.

Local 543 was chartered on April 7, 1900 and has weathered several depressions and two world wars to become a strong, fighting champion of the laboring man. In great part the

success of the Local has been largely the result of the efforts of Brother Tolve, who has served its members faithfully and diligently for the past 25 years as business agent.

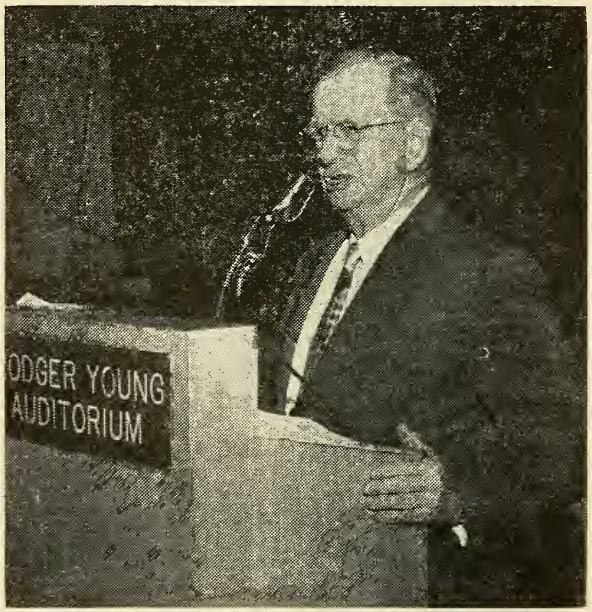
At the age of 19 Brother Tolve joined the United Brotherhood at Local Union 77, of Port Chester, New York. He cleared into Local 543 in 1919 and has retained his membership there to this day. In 1930, during the dark days of the depression, he was elected to the post of business agent and has been retained in the job ever since; a tribute in itself to his ability. During his tenure, Brother Tolve has seen the membership of the Local increase from 50 brothers, in the midst of the depression, to its present roster of nearly 500 members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOS ANGELES APPRENTICE GRADUATES HONORED

In January, 181 graduating mill and carpentry apprentices from Local Unions of the Los Angeles (Calif.) District Council, were honored at exercises held there in Rodger Young Auditorium. Special recognition was given to the outstanding graduate from each of the 20 areas represented by the council.

Bill C. Best, new journeyman of Local 1437, Compton, was awarded first prize of $100 as the outstanding carpenter apprentice in the county. Second prize of $75 was given to Howard Sappington, Local 2435, Inglewood, and third prize of $50 went to Robert Theisen, Local 769, Pasadena.



First General Vice president John R. Stevenson addressing the assemblage at ceremonies honoring graduating apprentices of the Los Angeles District Council.

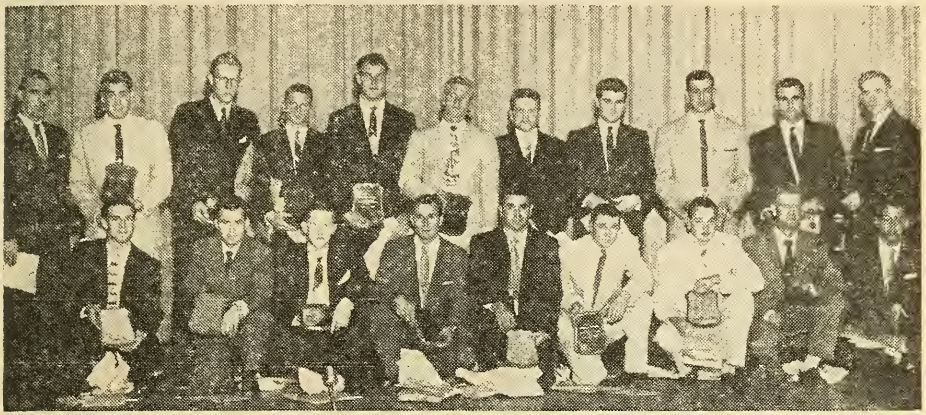
Outstanding graduates from the other areas include J. F. Liebenguth, Local 25, Los Angeles; Donald Mariconda, Local 563, Glendale; Juhan Hunt, Local 844, Reseda; Floyd Buttrell, Local 929, L. A., (Huntington Park); Edward Conway, Local 1052, Hollywood; John Inselman, Local 1140, San Pedro; Karl Schomaker, Local 1400, Santa Monica; Herbert de Young, Local 1478, Redondo Beach; Louis Alarcon, Local 1497, East Los Angeles; William Fromm, Local 1507, El Monte; Wallace Gott, Local 1752, Pomona; Salvatore Scimo, Local 1913, San Fernando; Tony Espinoza, Local 1976, L. A. (Boyle Heights area); Harold Satterfield, Local 2185, Antelope Valley-Palmdale.

Three other graduates from Los Angeles Locals were given special recognition as outstanding in their fields. They are Donald Donner, Local 721, cabinetmaking; Ben Vorobieff, Local 1607, millwright; and Arthur Wetton, Jr., Local 2288, millman.

More than 1000 guests heard several speakers laud the young graduates for their achievement. Among these was First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, who also emphasized the great need of the nation for many more well trained young men in all industrial fields. He pointed out that with the end of mass immigration to America the nation's needs for skilled craftsmen must be satisfied by the apprenticeship training schools such as are supported by the United Brotherhood and many other forward looking labor organizations.

State Trade Certificates and United Brotherhood Completion Certificates were presented to each graduate by Charles F. Hanna, chief of the division of apprenticeship standards for the State of California.

Other speakers included Ernest B. Webb, director of California's Department of Industrial Relations; Welton A. Snow, Associated General Contractors; and William F. Patterson, director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.



Outstanding graduates of the apprenticeship training program, sponsored by the Los Angeles Joint Committee, pose with awards and plaques presented to them at completion ceremonies.

In front, kneeling are, from left to right: Arthur Wetton, Howard Sappington, Donald Donner, William Fromm, Louis Alarcon, Herbert de Young, Bill C. Best, Wallace Gott and Salvatore Scimo.

Standing, from the left are: C. M. Sanford, apprenticeship coordinator Los Angeles D. C.; Ben Vorobieff, Karl Schomaker, Ed Conway, John Inselman, Floyd Buttrell, Juhan Hunt, Robert Theisen, Don Mariconda, J. F. Liebenguth and George Stead, Asst. chief, California div. of apprenticeship standards.

Following the dinner and ceremonies the apprentices and guests were entertained by several fine acts and an evening of dancing.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

SPOKANE BROTHERS HOLD SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC

Taking a tip from the activities of the older organizations within the United Brotherhood, members of Local Union 2382, of Spokane, Washington, recently traveled to Sandpoint, Idaho for their second annual picnic. These West Coast brothers realize that a mutuality of interests is essential in their union activities, just as it is in their sometimes hazardous profession of pile driving, bridge, dock and wharf builders.



Members of Local Union 2382 enjoying an outing at Sandpoint, Idaho.

Whether they are high on a scaffolding on the face of a new dam, in the rigging of a towering bridge or perched on the edge of a desk at a collective bargaining session, these men realize that they must work together to achieve their aims. They know that these annual excursions will help to cement the fraternal bonds and make warm friends of men who were formerly just names on a roster.

A young organization, Local 2382 was chartered in October, 1950. It now has a membership of approximately 60 brothers and the reputation of a hustling, progressive group. Perhaps their annual picnics are partially responsible for their success.



FULTON, NEW YORK LADIES LIST OFFICERS

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 725, of Fulton, New York, sends fraternal greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our officers for the year include Mrs. Curtis Dashnau, president; Mrs. Sewell Sivalia, vice president; Mrs. Turner Best, secretary; Mrs. George Erhart, financial secretary; Mrs. Arline Cline, warden; Mrs. William Lagodich, conductress; and Mesdames Fred House, Charles Martin and Joseph Garrett, trustees.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. At present our attendance is exceptionally good and we expect our membership drive to be very successful. We wish to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to prospective members and guests from other auxiliaries.

Since the inception of our organization our sponsor, Local 754, has advised that interest has increased among the brothers and attendance is picking up at all business meetings. We hope that our activities are partially responsible for this. We have tried to increase interest in both organizations by inviting carpenters to our social gatherings and also sponsoring picnics for our members and their families.

Letters from ladies of other groups will be sincerely appreciated.

Fraternally, Mrs. Curtis Dashnau, president.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A WORD FROM TEXAS LADIES

To the Editor:

Here are a few lines to let you know of the activities of Ladies Auxiliary No. 558, of Texas City, Texas.

Our Auxiliary celebrated its sixth anniversary in October, with a supper for our members and their families. Several interesting speakers added to the entertainment, including Business Representative S. H. Caddy, Local Union 973, of Texas City; Ozro Hughes, Superintendent for the Texas Educational Agency; and Doris Cates, representative of the Texas State Federation of Women's Auxiliaries.

Mr. Caddy spoke on the work of auxiliaries throughout the nation and the great part they have played in helping the United Brotherhood toward its goal of better wages and working conditions for all its members.

Mr. Hughes talked on accredited education in the public school system and the value of cooperation between parents and teachers.

Mrs. Cates spoke on the political education and the part which auxiliary groups could play in furthering the aims of organized labor.

Last October we held a rummage sale which netted us a nice profit. Other money raising activities in which we are engaging include sales of Christmas cards, cleansing pads and shampoo. Through the sale of these products we hope to obtain a large set of stainless steel flatware. In November we held a chili supper and bazaar, which also helped to add to our treasury.

Our officers for the coming year include Mrs. Lloyd Gastian, president; Mrs. G. R. Hulsey, vice president; Mrs. G. L. Strong, recording secretary; Mrs. W. H. Boze, financial secretary; Mrs. C. L. Crawford, conductress; Mrs. Warren H. Parker, warden; and Mesdames A. L. Camp, S. H. Caddy and Opal Gallion, trustees.

We hope you have enjoyed hearing from us and trust you will drop us a few lines to let us know how your group is progressing.

Fraternally, Mrs. W. H. Boze, Financial Secretary.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, LADIES CELEBRATE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 244, of San Jose, California, sends greetings to all auxiliaries and best wishes for continued growth and prosperity.

Our group celebrated its 25th anniversary last March with a buffet supper. Our guests included members of auxiliaries from Monterey, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Gilroy, Mt. View and Palo Alto.

Three charter members, still active, were honored at the event. They include Effie Edmunds, Ruth Fitch and Eva Mae Lyle. Mrs. Fitch still serves as our press correspondent.

One week later the celebration was repeated with a dinner dance at the Villa Felice in beautiful Los Gatos hills. We were accompanied on this excursion by our husbands and had a very enjoyable time.



Officers of Ladies Auxiliary 244, for 1955-56; from left to right, front row: Ellen Lauer, acting secretary; Kathleen Swain, Margaret Parker and Evelyn Braiger.

Back row, left to right: Ethel Olsen, Christine Stevenson, Thelma Jorgensen, Luccille Lacilignola, Eunice Whipple, Mary Green and Ruth Fitch, press correspondent and charter member.

Our membership at present totals 85 ladies and we are continually striving to increase our number. We are a self-supporting group and have been successful in acquiring funds for charitable purposes. We have been able to set aside money for a fund to help our members in times of emergency.

Aside from our regular business meeting, held on the second Tuesday of each month, we also get together for a social meeting, usually a card party, which is held in a member's home.

Correspondence from other auxiliaries will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally, Kathleen Swain, recording secretary.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LADIES, CARPENTERS JOINTLY SPONSOR CHRISTMAS PARTY

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 471, of Gary, Indiana.

Our group and Local Union 985, of Gary, joined forces last December to sponsor a Christmas party for the children of our members. It worked out fine and we had what we feel was a very well-rounded event.

The program was opened by a short speech of welcome by Frank Hunter, business representative of Local 985. Mr. Hunter also provided movies which were enjoyed by both children and adults. An amateur hour rounded out the planned entertainment.

The really big event of the afternoon was the appearance of Santa Claus, with gifts and goodies for all the youngsters. When the excitement died down, light refreshments were served.

After the party was over quite a few refreshments remained and we presented them to needy families of our acquaintance and to the Gary Foundling Home.

George Tetak, president of Local 985, and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, president of Auxiliary 471, were very helpful in the planning and carrying out of the party. Also deserving a full share of the credit for this pleasant event are the committee members from the two organizations. These include Mrs. Kenneth Prentiss, Ladies chairwoman; and Mesdames Jack Dolan, Alfred Thoreson, Milton Denny, Clarence Peters, Earl Wilson and Joe Poldrugack. Clarence Peters served as chairman of the Local's committee, and was ably assisted by Robert Martin, Bill Jones, Henry Higman, Joe Benedick, Glen Wright and John Lowe.

Fraternally, Mrs. Kenneth Prentiss, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

Lesson 329

By H. H. Siegele

Hanging Doors.—In this machine age much of the door-hanging work is done by machine, especially on the larger jobs. But, as with many other things, the time will never come when carpenters will not be called on to fit and hang doors in the old-fashioned way. The principal thing about fitting and hanging doors, is to get a good

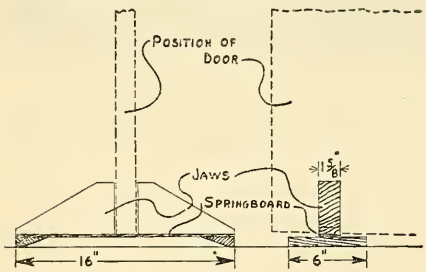


Fig. 1

job. This being true, the carpenter who can do a good job of door hanging with hand tools, will only have to learn how to run the machine, in case he is called on to do machine door hanging. The field carpenter should not object to power-driven tools, for the present highly improved power tools, are bringing much of the work, that a few

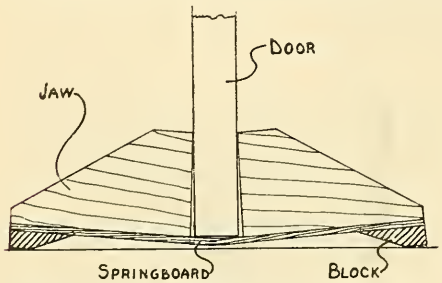


Fig. 2

decades ago was taken over by the mills, back to the carpenter shop or directly to the job. In fact, portable power tools are mostly used on the job, with excellent results.

Gravity Door Jack.—This writer has seen a great many door jacks, but perhaps the simplest is the one that is illustrated by Fig's. 1 and 2. To the left, Fig. 1, is shown a side view of the gravity door jack. The perpendicular dotted lines give the position of the door just before its weight comes onto the springboard. To the right an end view of the jack is shown, while the position of the door, in part, is indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 shows the position of the door in the jack, after the weight of the door bends the springboard. In this position one edge of the door is dressed. Then the door is turned over and dressed on the other edge. When the weight is taken off the springboard, the jaws automatically open and re-

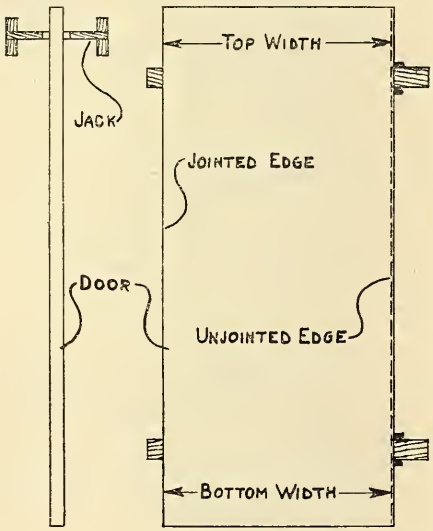


Fig. 3

lease the door. Fig. 3 shows to the left, a smaller scale drawing, in plan, of the jack holding the door in position for dressing. To the right the door is shown on trestles for making the top width of the opening, and also the bottom width. The dotted lines to the right shows how much of the door must be dressed off, so that the door will go into the opening. After the top of the door is scribed and fitted to the head jamb, the side edges are finished with a jointer. The main drawing of Fig. 4, shows an elevation of the door after it is hung. The hinges are pointed out, and toward the center of the door is shown the door knob of a new kind of lock.

Play for Door.—Fig. 5 is a cross section detail of the head of the door opening shown by Fig. 4. Here the play and the joint between the door and the jamb are pointed

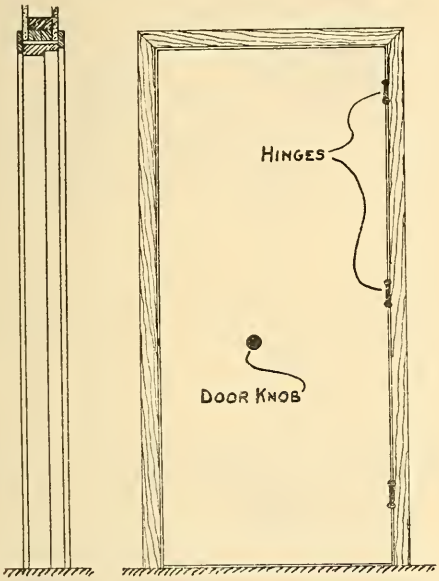


Fig. 4

out. About 1/32 of an inch is enough play to let the door act freely. When this play is omitted, the door will bind, as a rule. Sometimes it binds even when the play is allowed, but that is usually due to a warped

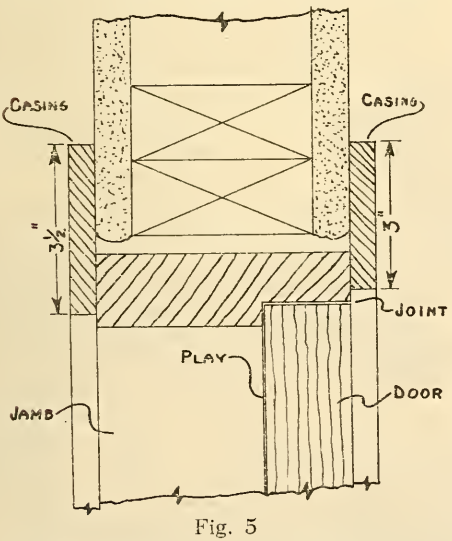


Fig. 5

condition of the door, or improperly installed hinges. The old rule that the joint between the jamb and the door should be open enough to allow a dime to be slipped around the door, should not be taken as hard and fast. There are other factors that must be taken into consideration. In extremely dry weather, if the door is thoroughly dry, a greater allowance for joint should be made, for if this is followed by a period of extremely wet weather, the door will swell, often making it necessary to dress off enough of the door to let it act freely. A similar situation will develop when a thoroughly dry door is varnished or painted. In such cases allowance must be made for either the paint or the varnish, as well as for the swelling.

Clearing Carpets and Hump.—Fig's. 6 and 7 are hypothetical drawings, that is to say, the relationship of the door to the jamb is much out of proportion. The part of the drawing that shows the jamb and the hinges was made at a much larger scale than the drawing for the door. By doing this, the points that the illustrations are to bring out, will be much easier to understand.

When a door will not clear the carpet, how can clearance be provided without cutting off the door at the bottom? The solution is simple. In extreme cases the

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upper hinge is set in as far as it will go, while the bottom hinge is held out as far as possible, as shown by Fig. 6. Sometimes,

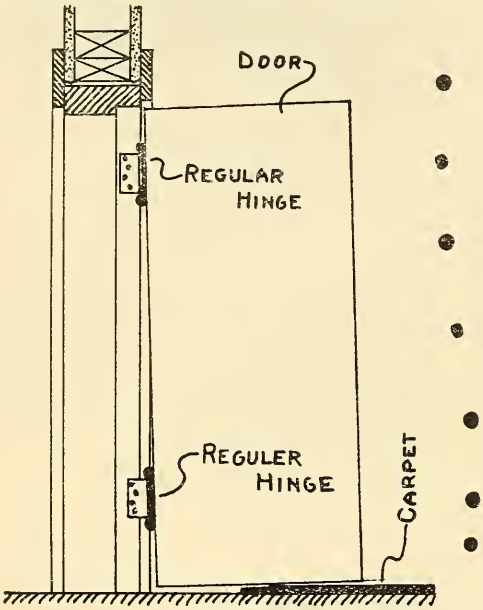


Fig. 6

however only slight adjustments of the hinges are necessary to solve the problem. The door is in a right-angle position with the partition. At that angle it clears the carpet, as the drawing shows. Fig. 7 shows the same layout, but in this instance the bottom hinge has extensions welded onto the two wings. It will be noticed that the hinges line with the door, but not with the jamb. In the right-angle position the door

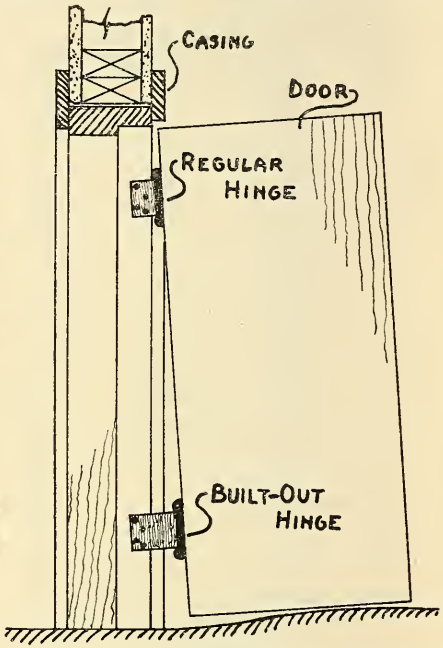
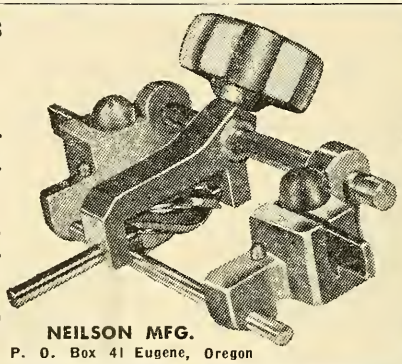


Fig. 7

is in, it clears the hump in the floor. This is an exaggerated example. In practice, such adjustments can be made with the regular hinges, excepting extreme cases. Study the last two illustrations, until you understand

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them. Remember that these drawings are out of proportion and exaggerated.

Double-Acting Doors.—Fig. 8, the top drawing, shows double, double-acting doors,

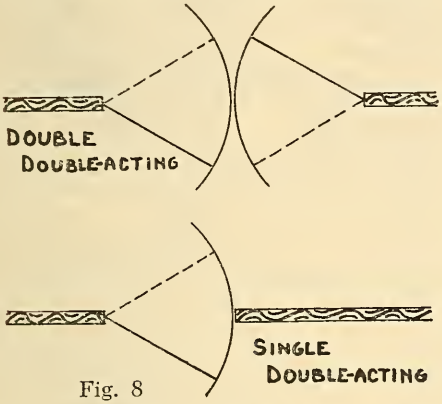


Fig. 8

while the bottom drawing shows a single, double-acting door. Fig 9 shows at A, how the back edge of a double-acting door

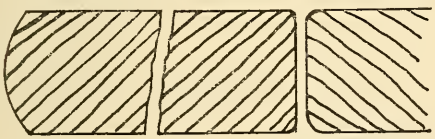


Fig. 9

should be rounded. At B and C are shown two ways to finish the front edge of a double-acting door. A little wider joints are necessary for such doors, than was shown in Fig. 5 for regular doors. What was said there about dry doors swelling, is relatively true in case of double-acting doors.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TONGUE-AND-GROOVE STOP

There are many kinds of bench stops, and perhaps there are a great many kinds which this writer has not seen, but the tongue-and-groove stop is perhaps one of the best.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a self-cleaning bench stop with a tongue-and-

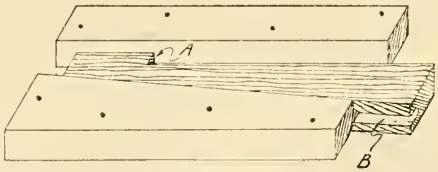


Fig. 1

groove sliding joint. The shaded part is wedge-shaped, excepting that it has a shoulder, as at A, and a groove on the other edge, as at B, which fits over a tongue of the piece it joins. The material used for this bench stop is flooring, and for that reason does not involve much work to make it, excepting the ripping of the pieces and the dressing of the edges with a plane. After that, when the two pieces are fastened to the bench and the wedge-shaped piece is slipped into place, the stop is ready for use.

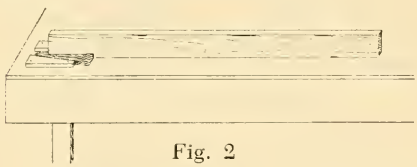


Fig. 2

If the fastening is done with nails, they should be set with a nail set so that the heads will not contact the plane bit, in case the plane is run over the top. If screws are used to fasten the stop to the bench, they should be countersunk.

Fig. 2 shows a smaller scale drawing of the stop fastened to a bench, with a piece of material clamped in it. What is shown by the illustrations should be taken as samples and subject to modifications. Improvements or adjustments are always permissible.

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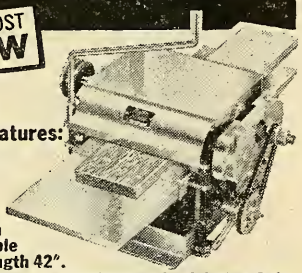
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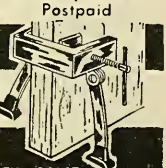
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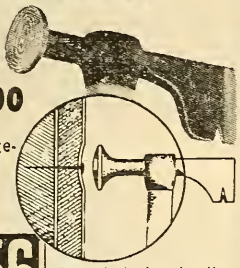
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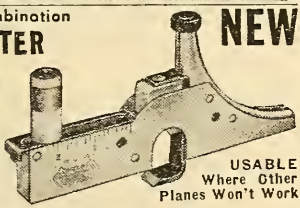
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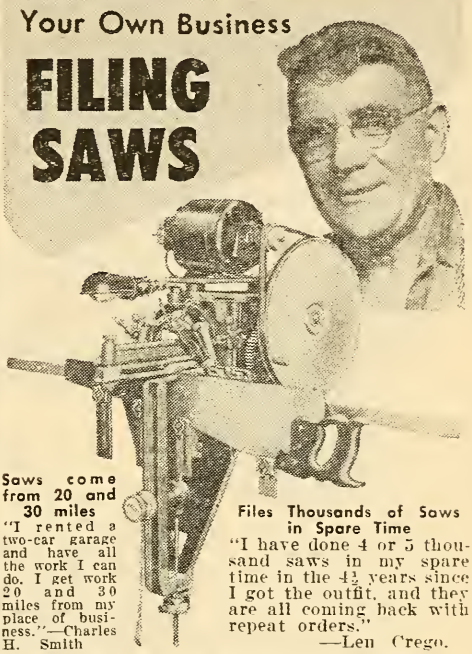
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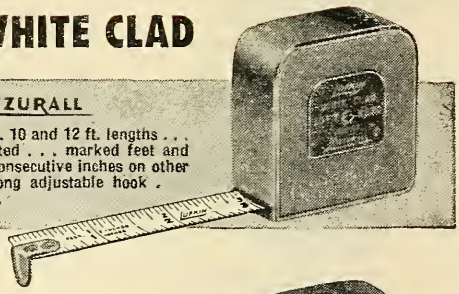
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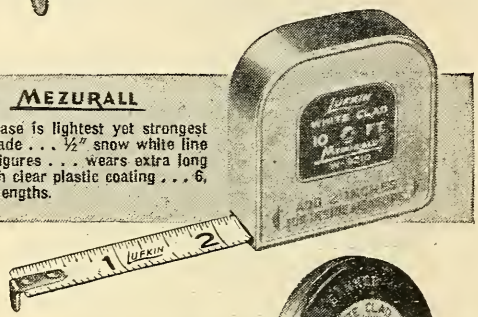
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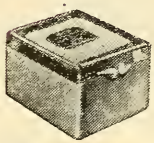
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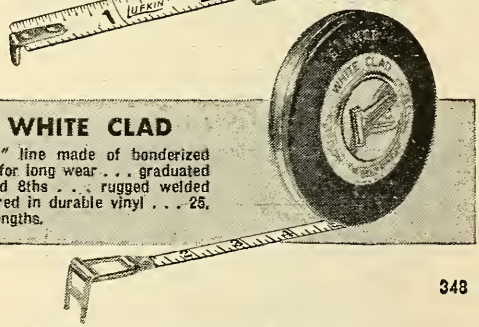
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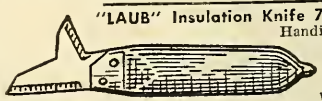
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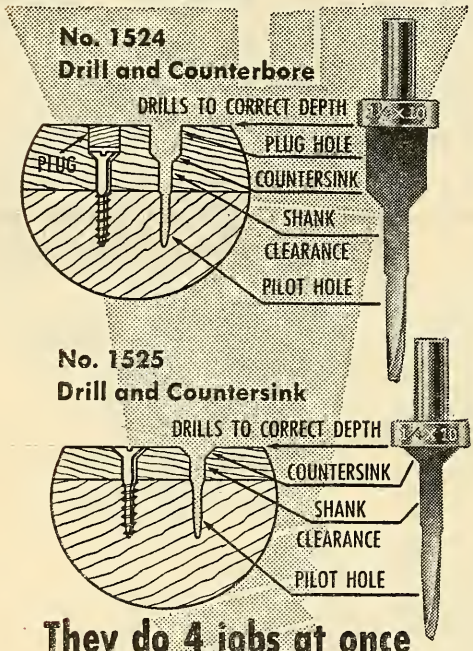
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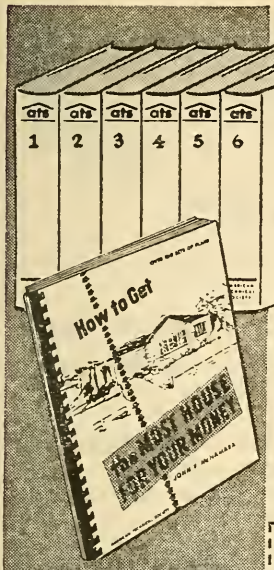
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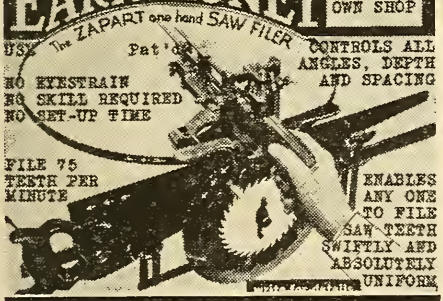
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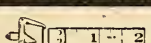


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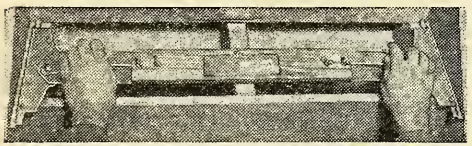
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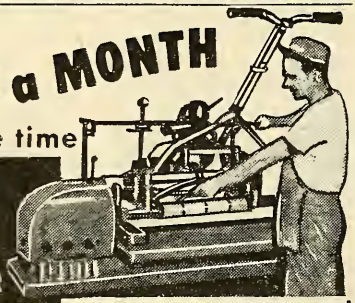
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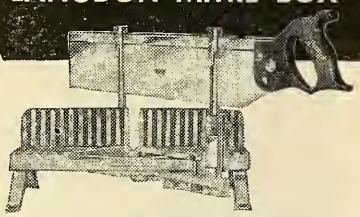
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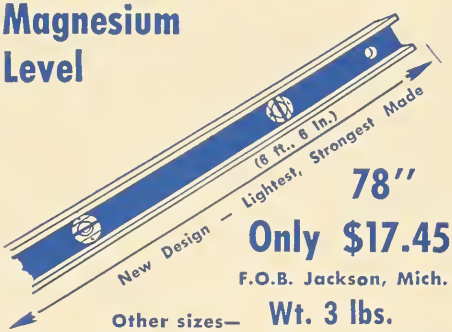
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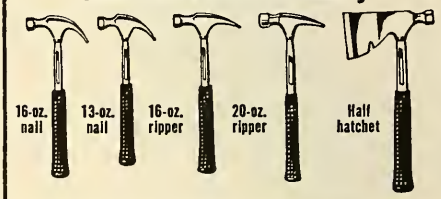
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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APRIL, 1956





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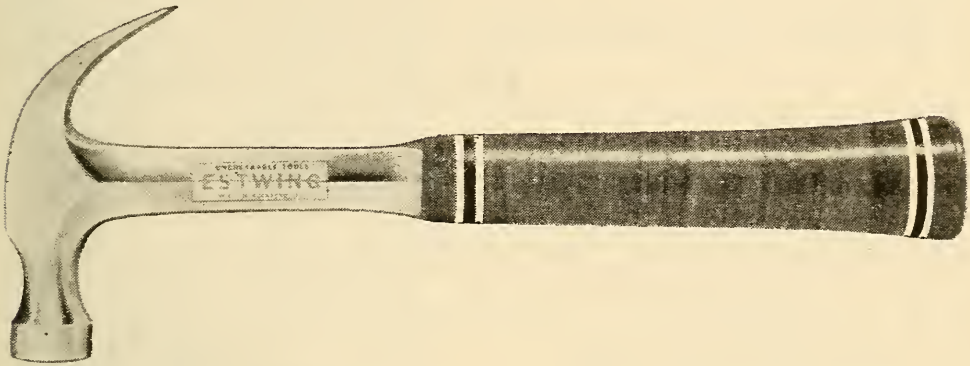
In reporting lost or stolen Bonds, the Treasury suggests: first, be sure they really are gone. Each operation in tracing and replacing Bonds costs money. The United States wants to serve the 40,000,000-plus bondowners—efficiently, promptly and with all possible economy. Help by keeping Bonds in a safe place, by having a record (separate from the Bonds) of their date of issue, denomination, and serial numbers. Even without this record, your Bonds can and will be traced and new ones issued to replace them if lost—but do your part to help speed up handling of such a case.

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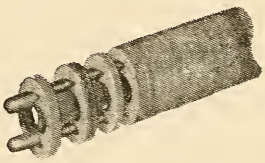
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

51

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★ ★ ★

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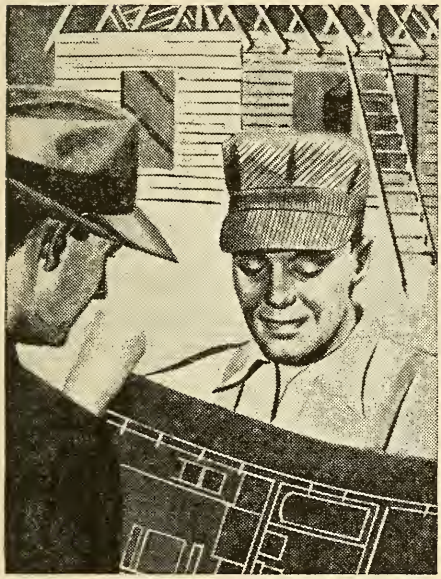
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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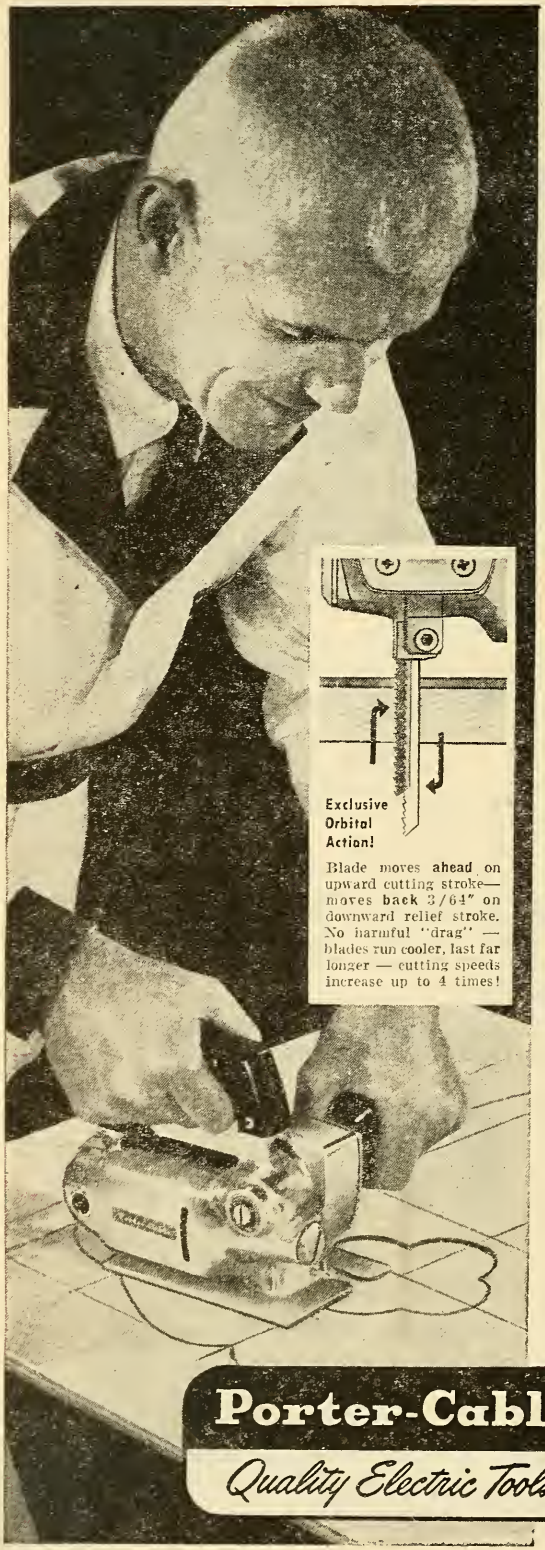
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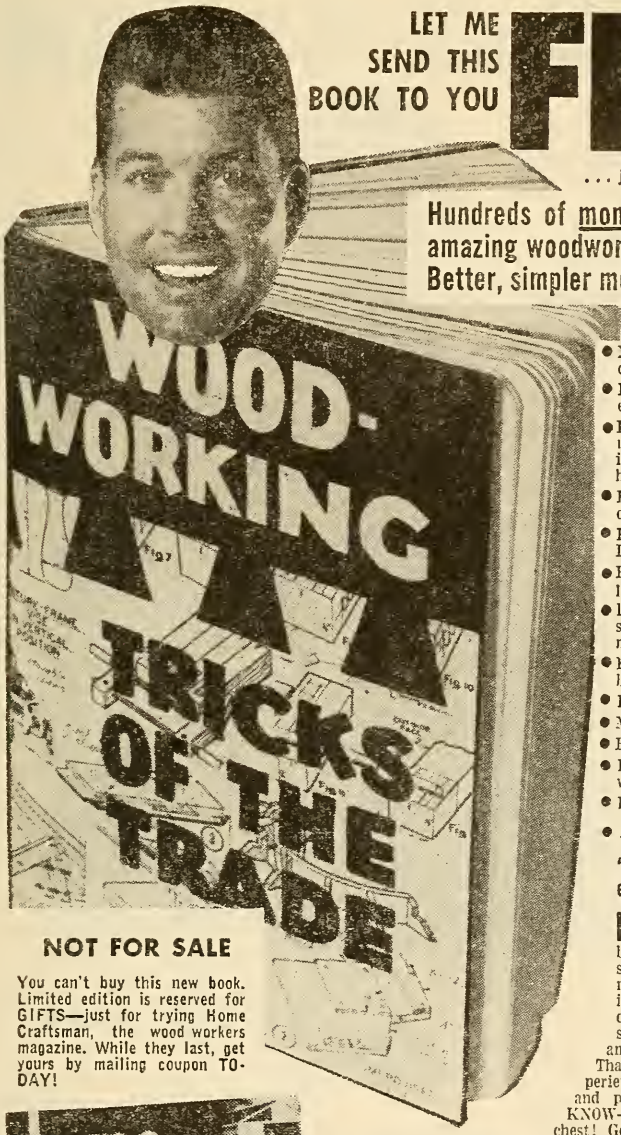
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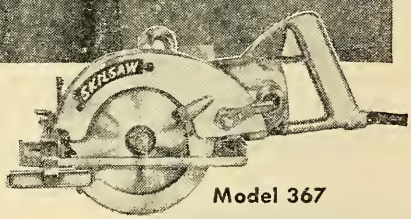
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Congressmen are cordial to conference delegates, but—

Action Talks, Say Building Trades

★ ★

IN WHAT was probably the biggest single legislative push every attempted by organized labor, some 2,500 building tradesmen from all parts of the nation converged on Washington, D. C., on March 5, for the second annual legislative conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. For four days the delegates concerned themselves with problems pertaining to the construction industry.

With a unanimity of purpose seldom achieved by labor conferences, the delegates approved a four-point legislative program for eliminating existing injustices to building trades unions. Two full days were spent in carrying that message to every Congressman on the Hill. How effective the "lobbying" activities of the building tradesmen will be, only time will tell; but at least no Congressman can any longer hide behind the shop-worn excuse that he did not know what building trades workers wanted and needed in the way of legislative redress.

The conference opened Monday morning, March 5, with a keynote address by Richard Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department. President Gray emphasized that the conference was not a political one, but rather an educational one. No candidates would be endorsed, no partisan political issues would be discussed, because, he said: "We recognize that to obtain necessary amendments to existing laws so as to correct existing injustices to building tradesmen, we must obtain support of both Republicans and Democrats." Our aim, Mr. Gray pointed out, is to educate our Congressmen as to the things we need, are entitled to, and should have.

In his keynote address, President Gray also emphasized that the Building Trades had no intention of abdicating their jurisdiction under any circumstances.

"I know that this is a touchy problem and is uppermost in the minds of each and every one of us here. So it is with the international presidents and the Executive Council of this Department," Gray said.

"No force, no matter how high in the echelon of the newly formed AFL-CIO federation, will deter us, or in any way influence us from attending to this objective.

"You may rest assured," Gray told the delegates, "that construction, whether it be on a highway or a bridge or tunnel, or a house, or an industrial or commercial building or it be alterations performed that are normally under contract, that work will be done by building tradesmen, members of the affiliated union represented here today.

In regard to legislative matters, Mr. Gray pointed out that four pieces of legislation are needed to alleviate hardships which are accruing to building tradesmen under existing conditions. They are:

Amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to achieve the following:

1. Legalize pre-hire contracts so that contractors and building trades unions can carry on contractual rela-

tionships in the way they have for over 50 years.

2. Reverse the Denver decision to restore to union men their traditional right to refuse to work side by side with non-union men.
3. Eliminate mandatory injunctions against unions. History shows that two-thirds of all such injunctions have been issued against building trades unions.
4. Repeal Section 14 (b) – the section which allows states to pass right-to-work laws and other laws which are more restrictive than the Taft-Hartley Law itself.

Amendment of the Davis-Bacon Act to accomplish these things:

1. Broaden coverage of the Act so that all construction financed in whole or in part by Uncle Sam is automatically brought under prevailing wage provisions.
2. Modernize the prevailing wage concept by including all fringe benefits, none of which are now included.
3. Bring hours of work into the calculations so that overtime and premium pay are recognized.

Passage of the Lehman Housing Bill which calls for a greatly expanded housing program, including the erection of at least 200,000 low-rent, public housing units per year. Senator Lehman addressed the conference and pointed out that home construction now accounts for 40¢ of every dollar spent on construction. Although 15,000,000 substandard homes still exist, home building is falling off. His bill, he pointed out, would nearly double the present home building pace. Such a bill, he contended, is needed if the nation is to make headway in eliminating sub-standard housing and slums.

Passage of the 13-year multi-billion dollar highway construction bill and the bill calling for billion dollar aid to school districts for school construction—both with prevailing wage provisions. Uncle Sam must pour huge sums of money into highway and school construction over the next 10 or 15 years if the highway system and the school system are to be brought up to present day standards. Unless prevailing wage provisions are included, the huge financial contributions to be made by Uncle Sam could conceivable be used to break down local wage conditions. The Davis-Bacon Bill was orginally passed for the express purpose of preventing such eventualities. If it was a valid argument that such legislation was needed in 1927, when Uncle Sam financed only a few small, scattered projects, the argument is many times more valid today when the Federal government is footing the bill for the bulk of present construction.

This is the program delegates took to every Senator and Representative on the Hill. Mostly the receptions they got were cordial. Many Congressmen expressed themselves as being favorably impressed with the equity and reasonableness of the program asked by the conference. Only in a few instances—mostly involving anti-labor Congressmen from the South – were state delegates given the cold shoulder.

However, getting an enthusiastic reception from Congressmen in Washington is not very significant. They are consistently glad-handing visiting constituents from home. If the program advocated by the Building and Construction Trades Department is to be passed, a continuous and concerted effort must be made by every building trades union in the nation. The conference got the program off to an excellent start. Consistent support from the grass roots can put it over. But all of us must be on our toes to do our bit when the proper time comes.

Solidarity Still Wins

★ ★ ★

THE LABOR News which has been making the front pages lately has not been too good. On the political front, the people who want to see the effectiveness of labor destroyed have been busy trying to forge further legislative chains for unions at both the state and national levels. A number of recent court decisions have added new headaches to the old ones which Taft-Hartley originally brought on. Recognized enemies of organized labor have been appointed to key spots in Washington.

Added together, these things do not paint too rosy a picture. But a study of the labor news which did not make the front pages proves that labor is tough, resilient and able to make progress in spite of Hell or high water.

Particularly significant is the news which labor has been making in the South. There is every indication that the Hotel and Restaurant Workers are well on their way toward completely unionizing the plush hotels of the Florida Gold Coast. As this was being written, nine hotels had already been signed up—including the Eden Roc, a 12 million dollar empire which was designed to add new meaning to the term "de luxe." There were many more hotels to go, but the capitulation of some of the biggest foreshadowed an eventual clean sweep for the union.

For eleven months the Hotel and Restaurant Workers were on the bricks at Miami. It was anything but a picnic. Imported strike breakers, sweeping injunctions, phoney arrests, etc. were all used against the strikers, but they would not be intimidated. Month in and month out they held firm. In a Northern city with a long tradition of successful unionism, this might not be anything unusual. But in a community such as Miami, where effective unionism is a comparatively new thing, outside of the building trades, it is an encouraging indication that Southern workers are through being pushed around. They are through swallowing the old "one big happy family—why do we need unions?" propaganda which has been thrown at them from time immemorial.

From another Southern city—Little Rock, Arkansas – comes equally encouraging news of a group of workers who refused to be pushed around. Organized labor, in a remarkable demonstration of solidarity and practical support, put a union-hating transit company out of business there.

Then, to cap the climax, trade unions not only in Arkansas but in all parts of the United States and Canada, bought stock in a new company which is now operating the transit line on a 100% union basis.

The strike began last June 22 when Capitol Transit management stalled on agreeing to a third man in a contract arbitration and refused to arbitrate a discharge case.

That the company forced the strike was apparent when a complete staff of strike-breakers reported for work the moment the union men walked out. Service was maintained on a restricted basis but not one member of the union broke ranks throughout the long months of struggle.

Union members and friends and large segments of the public generally refused to patronize the scab-driven buses and the business of Capitol Transit suffered accordingly.

Unions everywhere throughout the United States and Canada sent contributions to support the strikers and the Arkansas labor movement, headed up by Odell Smith, president of the State Federation of Labor, rallied its full strength behind the movement.

By the time the first of the year rolled around the Capitol Transit Co. was in such bad shape it could not pay its franchise tax, and was asking for a boost in fares in order to stay in business.

Mayor Woodrow W. Mann and the city council turned down the fare increase request and promptly accepted the surrender of the Capitol Transit franchise when it was offered by the management.

It was just prior to this point that labor stepped into the picture and saved the day, not only for the strikers but for the citizen bus riders of Little Rock.

Fred C. Worden, president and general manager of the Des Moines (Iowa) Transit Co. was approached. It was suggested that he form a corporation to inaugurate and operate a city-wide service in Little Rock and North Little Rock.

Worden, after making a survey, agreed, and organized a private stock company, to be known as Citizens Coach Co. His bid was acceptable to the Little Rock city council, which granted Citizens Coach a 15-year franchise.

But that was only the beginning. After the initial subscription by private investors the new company still needed capital—cash—bad and quick. The strikers came forward first and pledged their pension funds in the old Capitol Transit Co.—some $60,000—plus all the cash they could beg or borrow or get from mortgaging their property or other few possessions. However, that was still not enough.

Then the sister unions stepped up to be counted. The Building Trades, former CIO unions, Carpenters, the Teamsters, the Electrical Workers, to name a few—even the Little Rock Police and Fire Fighters Unions—all subscribed for stock in Citizens Coach Co.

And out-of-state organizations sent in their orders for stock in the new company. William Nash, Little Rock attorney, who is secretary of the new company, said that more than $200,000 in common and preferred stock was subscribed and paid for—$100,000 of each.

All of the $50,000, in 5 per cent preferred stock, was sold and more than $50,000 in non-interest bearing, non-dividend preferred stock as well. The initial offering of common stock was at $40 a share.

When the new company set out to buy buses it found a strange and rather complete absence of equipment for sale, and a suspicious reluctance on the part of suppliers to promise any.

Eventually 85 buses, formerly the property of the Detroit Department of Street Railways, were located and bought through a broker. The striking bus men dashed to Toledo and drove them back to Little Rock post haste. The last bus arrived a day ahead of opening of the new operation, March 2nd.

As the first bus rolled into action the morning of March 2nd, driven by Mayor Mann, crowds of people waiting to be among the first to patronize the all-union service, cheered and applauded. It was a gala occasion, with television cameras, news and radio reporters recording the event. Patronage

since then has been well above what it was before the strike.

Commenting on the strike and its outcome, Pres. B. Beryl Bland of Division 704, said "this strike differed from most in our industry in that Capitol Transit at all times had a scab operation. We couldn't have stuck it out if it hadn't been for the support of labor in the city, county, state, United States and even Canada. We got a lot of checks from Canada."

Then, just before the men reported for work they got another wonderful bit of news. They had won their fight for unemployment benefits. The decision means some $66,000 for the drivers.

Anti-labor congressmen and state legislators may plot to throw more roadblocks into the pathway of unionism, but the hotel workers in Miami and the bus drivers in Little Rock gave eloquent testimony that unions are going to grow and make progress in spite of anything.

As this was being written, two bitter strikes were still in progress. One involved the two-year strike of workers at the Kohler Co. of Sheybogan, Wisconsin, makers of bathroom fixtures; the other involved our own people at St. Helens, Oregon, where the members of Local Union No. 2752 have been on strike against the Fir-Tex Company since early in 1955. These, too, labor will eventually win. Like the hotel workers in Miami and the bus drivers in Little Rock, the Kohler workers and our own valiant members at St. Helens have displayed solidarity and tenacity of purpose that cannot be denied. Our hats are off to them. So long as that kind of fighting spirit exists, all the shennanigans of the anti-union law makers and lobbyists will not stop the forward march of labor.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Corporate Profits Jump 30% over 1954

Corporate profits are up 30 per cent in 1955 over 1954 figures, according to the Wall Street Journal, and apparently will be higher still for the first quarter of 1956.

Only in 1950, when tax rates were lower, were profits higher after taxes than in 1955. Dividend payments also were increased to their highest level. Stockholders have been getting an increasingly larger return each year since 1952. Last year their dividends were two and one-half times greater than in 1945.

The Journal's report covers 714 companies and indicates that 1955 will equal and probably pass 1950, the record year, when final government figures are compiled.

According to the Journal, only two industries showed lower profit figures last year than they did in 1954. They were the makers of electrical equipment and distillers.

Top earnings for the first three months of 1956 are well above the lowest profits among industries included in the report.

A survey of 2,439 leading corporations, reported in the March issue of the First National Bank Newsletter, indicates that 1955 profits, after taxes, for the steel industry were up 72 per cent over 1954; textiles up 66 per cent; automobiles up 64 per cent; metal mining up 60 per cent; lumber and wood products up 50 per cent; construction up 37 per cent; Class I railroads up 35 per cent; clothing and apparel up 32 per cent; wholesale and retail trade up 23 per cent.

PLANE GOSSIP

TAKING NO CHANCES

Recently the Secretary of Agriculture announced a new "soil bank" plan—which brings us back to the place where we started. In the 1930's there was a great to-do about plowing under corn and little pigs. Now winter wheat is to be destroyed and farmers are to get paid for not growing things.

Maybe our farm situation is a little confused, but it is still much better than that faced by farmers in Russia. In Free Europe they tell about three Soviet chicken farmers who were being quizzed by a Commissar-of-Something-or-Other. "What do you feed your chickens?" he asked the first.

"Corn."

"Corn is food for people. You are under arrest," replied the official. Turning to the second, he demanded: "What do you feed your chickens?"

"Corn husks."

"Corn husks are used for making cloth. You're under arrest."

Turning to the third farmer, he asked: "And what do you feed your birds?"

"Me?" replied the little guy, "I just give them money and tell them to buy their own food."



"Gentlemen, our employes have requested a five cent raise. All those in favor say 'No!'"

PROOF POSITIVE

Despite all the high-flown language which greeted the passage of the new Unemployment Compensation law in Canada, actual experience is showing that in many instances jobless workers are worse off than they were under the old law.

Sort of like the husband who was being worked over by his wife.

"And another thing," the little woman concluded. "You deceived me. Before we were married you told me you were well off."

"Well, I was well off," retorted the husband. "In fact, I didn't realize how well off I was until right now."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

SO SAYS JOE

After looking over some material on the financial problems of old people, Joe Paup, the curbstone philosopher, was quick to observe:

"Most men would have no trouble retiring if they could peddle their experience for 50% of what it cost them."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NO BARGAIN FOR TAX PAYERS

This journal is a strong advocate of free enterprise. However, there is free enterprise and free enterprise. Congressman Vinson uncovered an example of the wrong kind last month.

A few years ago the late Senator Wherry, darling of the real estate lobby, helped pass a bill which permitted private builders to erect and own houses on government property. Some 80,000 such houses were put up at various Army, Navy and Air Force bases. Now it is coming out that Uncle Sam will pay $81,000 for rental of a $9,000 house over the next 75 years. Vinson wants the government to buy the houses now at their present value and end the rent gouging.

Puts us in mind of the two men who were walking out of a restaurant.

"That was a mighty big tip you gave the hat check girl," said one.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the other. "Look at the beautiful new overcoat she handed me."

NOT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEM

Anti-union interests in some five or six states are busy laying out campaigns for right-to-work laws next year. Thanks to the tireless efforts of the labor press, such laws are being widely recognized for the frauds they are. They give nobody a right to demand a job, and more and more people are becoming aware of the fact. So the right-to-workers are trying to disguise them still further through fancy wording.

At this point it behooves us to warn everyone that things are not always what they seem. A warden in a certain penitentiary once got the toughest criminal in the nation transferred to his prison. Being a progressive man, the warden used all sorts of psychological gimmicks to try to soften the prisoner up. For a while he noticed no change in the toughie, but one day he caught the man playing with a pet rat. The warden kept watching and soon he noticed that the man's face always softened when he petted the rat.

Finally the warden spoke to the prisoner.

"I'm glad to see you made a friend of this rat. How did you come to take such a fancy to him?"

"Well," said the prisoner belligerently, "he bit the guard twice."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THAT IS THE SECRET

While we are bracing ourselves for the sound and fury of another political campaign, the Russian people are not the least bit disturbed about the prospect of another election being held next year. Perhaps the story about the East Berliner and West Berliner explains why.

"In Russia they have the secret ballot," said the East Berliner.

"What party other than the Communist Party appears on the ballot?" asked the West Berliner.

"That's the secret," quickly replied the former.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

JOE IS RIGHT

Strange indeed are the ways of the elected. While surplus foods bulge our warehouses and millions of dollars worth each year are ladled out to foreign countries, our own needy can get none because Congress cannot decide whether the cost of distributing and printing food stamps should be borne by the Department of Agriculture or some other department.

No wonder Joe Paup once said: "The meek may inherit the earth, but by the time the unmeek get through with it it won't be worth having."

QUOTABLE QUOTES

The only trouble with being able to read women like a book is that you are liable to forget your place.

Remember—a pat on the back is only eighteen inches from a kick in the pants.

You've got to do your own growing, no matter how tall your grandfather was.

They say that if you don't have any vices at all, you'll live longer. Actually, it only seems longer.

He who laughs last usually has already heard the story.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NOT TOO MEANINGFUL

With all the speed of a turtle with arthritis, on its way to pay income taxes, the Senate investigating committee is undertaking its investigation of oil lobby campaign contributions. Congress has a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" that one member should not embarrass another. Short of murder, rape or treason, transgressions are overlooked. This sort of a "gentlemen's agreement" brings to mind a story which may or may not be appropriate:

The District Attorney was questioning a Kentucky colonel in court. Unable to shake his testimony, he tried sarcasm.

"They call you colonel," he sneered. "In what regiment are you a colonel?"

"Well," drawled the colonel, "it's like this—the 'Colonel' in front of my name is like the 'Honorable' in front of yours. It doesn't mean a thing."



"That includes the help, too!"

Make Way For The Farmer

By AL TOFFLER
Labor's Daily Staff Writer

★ ★

"HOW LONG will it be before labor wakes up and takes us in?"

This question, asked with chip-on-the-shoulder bluntness, came from an Iowa farmer and feed dealer named Max Godlove.

Godlove is one of a score of organizers who are moving through rural Iowa preaching a new creed with almost religious fervor.

I attended one of their meetings, held in the basement of the old brick library building here, (Creston, Iowa) and saw their team in action. I also saw the reaction of 150 farmers from here and nearby Afton, Stuart, Lorimor and Winterset.

It was a reaction that labor organizers who went through the historic union drives of the '30s would recognize.

The meeting I attended was arranged by these men—all farmers chafing raw under the present agricultural crisis—to gather signatures on a unique petition.

For Godlove and the Rev. Robert N. D. Yoak, featured speaker of the evening, are convincing hundreds of livestock farmers around here that their salvation lies in formal affiliation with the newly merged A F L - C I O. They are circulating petitions which are destined to go to top labor officials, requesting admission.

For the first time in 20 years, the depression which has forced the price of hogs down to 10 cents a pound is causing a twist in the outlook of Iowa's essentially Republican farmers.

I watched the faces of the rapt audience as Rev. Yoak delivered a speech peppered with Biblical anecdotes and down-to-earth humor. I listened as spontaneous debate developed over the merits of unionism, and especially its democracy or lack of it.

I heard the waves of applause for pro-labor answers to pointed questions and silence for anti - labor charges. I listened and realized that this was something entirely new, something pregnant with potential for organized labor.

"Farmers," the spare, forceful minister from West Virginia told the audience, "have a prejudice against unions. Moneyed interests drive a wedge between the farmer and the laboring man. Don't believe the tales you hear about racketeering. The average laboring man has a wife and kids just like you and the same kind of problems."

He told of writing to high labor officials in Washington, and reported to the rapt audience that, "They don't want to take over the farmer. They've got their own problems. But Iowa labor people have offered to lend us their organizational genius which has lifted the working man out of serfdom.

"We'll elect our own officers. We'll chose our policy. We'll run our own union like the auto workers or the millers of grain. But the Bible tells us 'No man liveth to himself.' And we need their help.

"No government official," he continued, is going to lie awake nights worrying about your problems. Nobody is going to give you anything. That's why we must organize. We must build ourselves a union and join our hand with that of 16 million laboring people."

The audience, ranging from overalled farmers in corduroy shirts and muddy boots, to suede-jacketed young men in loafers and argyle socks—plus a sprinkling of women and children—understood this. They were used to listening attentively to a minister, and as Yoak leaned forward over the speakers' stand and held out his hands, the audience was in those hands. When he laughed, they laughed. When he spoke seriously, they leaned forward to hear this new gospel.

Yoak told them that continued acceptance of government aid was not the final answer, but instead led down the "dark and dismal road of socialized control." He favors 90 per cent parity "for the emergency," but only "standing on our own feet" is going to help in the long pull, he said.

Enthusiastic applause rang through the bare room. There were questions. Would one million farmers be swallowed up by 16 million workers? No, Yoak told them, and explained how different internationals represent different trades.

A black-haired young farmer in the back protested that unions "control" their members. "If you don't kiss 'em, you're completely out!" he said.

A hand shot up in the front row. F. J. Carroll of Afton, Iowa rose. "I'm a farmer, but I'm a former organizer for the Machinists," he began . . . and challenged the youngster. Later an older farmer commented about the accusation — "He's too young to remember what it was like for workers before unions. He's wet behind the ears."

Harry Saxton, a dapper youngish farmer from Lorimor sounded off. "This is a question of independence," he declared. "Look at us now! We go to the packers hat in hand. We adopt a prayerful attitude and take what they give us! Call that independence?"

Like a religious cause, this one has already picked up converts who go from meeting to meeting.

Roy Kalbach, who owns 130 acres and farms another 180. "I've only been to two meetings so far," he told me apologetically, "but the farmer has never had anything to say in the past. This is just what we need. We've got to be hooked up with somebody. The farmer just isn't strong anymore by himself."

This echoed an anxiety I heard over and over. The farm population is declining, and these men feel that farmers' political power lacks unity with some other major force.

"I think the farmer is receptive now," said Roy Berch, one of the active organizers. "This is the time to move. There is nothing that we could not do with farmers and labor working together."

"What's the solution to the price spread?" I asked.

"Packers can pay the laboring man a fair price and still pay the farmer reasonable prices, if their profits were kept under control."

"But wouldn't that be called Communism?" I suggested.

The group around me laughed. "Farmers and workers together—that's just democracy," Berch said.

Saxton snorted. "Communism? We're fighting to preserve the capitalistic system," he said. "We're fighting for the right of the little farmer to own his own land and make a living."

The talk went round and round. Women, like Berch's pretty wife, Martha, put in their comments. By now the lights were out and we were outside the library. Only a few of us were left. And Godlove said: "OK, now one question for you. How long before labor realizes what's going on here and opens its doors to us?"

I told him I didn't have the answer to that one.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Seattle Host To 12th Annual Union-Industries Show

Exhibits demonstrating the great variety of skills of the more than 15 million members of affiliates of the AFL-CIO will be displayed at the 1956 Union Industries Show, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, Seattle, Washington, April 20-25.

For six consecutive days thousands of visitors will be able to view the carnival of displays, speakers, pretty models, craftsmen and materials which will crowd the huge West Coast auditorium. You might see a house being framed by carpentry apprentices, a fine piece of crystal being shaped by a glass worker, a potter, busily turning a bowl or the latest in automatic machinery to be found in any of the nation's factories.

United Brotherhood exhibits are being prepared under the direction of the King County and Vicinity District Council (Seattle) and if past shows are any indication, they will be among the more widely visited at the show.

Regardless of your age, there is not the slightest doubt that there will be plenty of things to attract your eye. For the youngster, just the excitement of being in a crowd is usually enough, but the Union-Industries show should have special appeal for him, as there are usually prizes, gifts and souvenirs distributed freely.

And there will be plenty to attract the interest of the adults in the 400 booths, which will be spread out over 150,000 sq. ft. of floor space. In years past, Union-Industries Shows have been held in major cities throughout the United States. Each of the 11 preceding events has been visited by many thousands of visitors, not just because it was free, but due to the great interest the displays have created. Many persons attend the same show several times and claim that each visit increases their knowledge and brings new surprises to them. If you can make it, plan to come early so you won't miss anything.

A liberal education on America's industrial might will be available to visitors at the show. Union and management groups cooperate in giving the public an incisive glimpse of the many skills involved in turning out the myriad number of products which have become commonplace in American life.

Your TV set, radio, washing machine, automobile or sewing machine may have its counterpart at the show. Or a likeness to an unusual brick fireplace may be duplicated by a bricklayer before your eyes if you stop before the mason's exhibit.

All the crafts and trades which go to make up the world's largest and greatest labor organization will be represented, so don't fail to stop in if you're in the vicinity of Seattle's Civic Auditorium, April 20-25.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN HISTORY QUIZ

Henry Ford—the Henry Ford, that is—once told a Congressional committee that history was a lot of bunk. Years later he rounded up all the historical American antiquities, fast and loose, that legal tender could buy and set them up at tremendous cost in 14-acre Deerfield Village in Dearborn, Mich., thereby backtracking on his earlier derogatory opinion of history. As we all well know, there is no bunk about American history. It is all factual—with a little pardonable romanticism inserted here and there, of course, and why not? It reads like the front page of this morning's paper, virile and interesting, never a dull moment. There's no mental strain on the student of American history.

The first 10 questions of this little quiz are rather easy and only rate 2 points each. The next 10, being more advanced, are worth 3 points each. The last 10 are in the big money class and so are good for 5 points each. Cross off points lost by wrong answers, add up what is left and that's your score in American history. Possible score—100. Answers are on page 31.

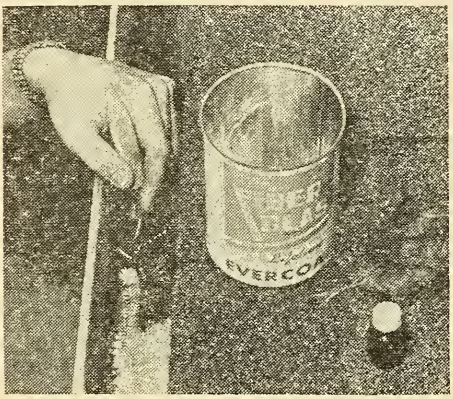
1. What was the 48th state admitted to the Union? ---- 2
2. Name the 3 ex-presidents who died on the Fourth of July. ---- 2
3. How many states were in the Confederacy? ---- 2
4. In what town did Washington take over command of the American Army? ---- 2
5. Who was the first president born in the United States? ---- 2
6. What state was an independent republic when admitted to the Union? ---- 2
7. Where was the first permanent settlement of English colonists made? ---- 2
8. Who was known as "the drillmaster of the Revolutionary Army"? ---- 2
9. "The shot heard round the world" was heard on what date? ---- 2
10. From which state has the largest number of presidents come? ---- 2
11. What acquisition of U. S. territory was derisively called "Seward's Folly"? ---- 3
12. What was the governing body of the thirteen colonies commonly called during the the Revolutionary period? ---- 3
13. Who were known as "the tongue, the pen, and the sword of the American revolution"? 3
14. "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." was a political war cry in a presidential election. Who was known as Tippecanoe? ---- 3
15. What was the name of the colonist clergyman who was expelled from Massachusetts and who later founded Providence, Rhode Island? ---- 3
16. What was the common nickname given to those Northerners who were sympathetic to the Southern cause during the Civil War? ---- 3
17. What army officer is on record as "the builder of the Panama Canal"? ---- 3
18. Under President Washington there were only five Cabinet officers. What were those five offices? ---- 3
19. U. S. objection to territorial expansion of European powers on the American continent is known by what name? ---- 3
20. Since its founding this country has been engaged in eight major wars. Name these eight wars. ---- 3
21. The Sixteenth Amendment is one that never will be repealed. In two words, what does the Sixteenth Amendment deal with? ---- 5
22. Who presented the resolution to the Continental Congress "that the united colonies should be free, independent states."? ---- 5
23. Two Englishmen, Charles Mason and Richard Dixon, surveyed the Mason and Dixon line in 1767, the boundary between what two colonies? ---- 5
24. Who led the senatorial opposition which defeated President Wilson's plan for United States entry into the League of Nations? ---- 5
25. After a two-month voyage the Mayflower Pilgrims first set foot in America near what Cape Cod town? ---- 5
26. Who commanded the United States troops at the capture of the abolitionist, John Brown, at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1859? ---- 5
27. Name any of the 48 states which have been named for Americans. ---- 5
28. At Lincoln's first inauguration five former presidents were then living. Name any three of these five presidents. ---- 5
29. The Boxer Rebellion involved the use of American troops. Where? ---- 5
30. In whose home did President Lincoln die? ---- 5

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

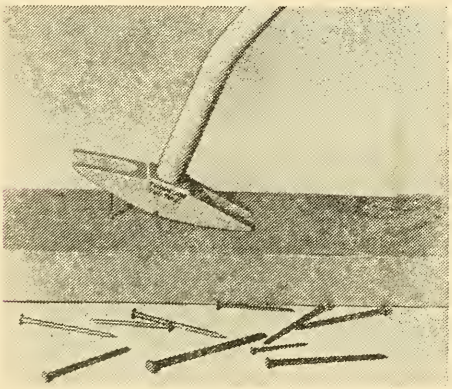
An all-around repair combination seems to be found in a new quick-setting plastic and fiberglas cloth. Said to be good for repairing gutters, patching cracks in cement



or just about any other material — stone, wood or metal. Plastic material sets in 20 to 30 minutes and is completely waterproof. Developed by Fibre Glass - Evercoat Co., 7220 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

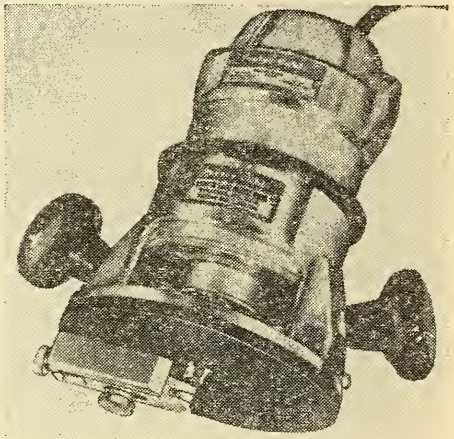
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TWIN-CLAW utility bar is said to pull nails straight, five times as easily as similar tools, reaching within ½" of corners and under ledges. Pulls from # 19 brads to 40d



spikes. Drop forged and normalized, machined and heat treated steel. Head size: 1¼" x 1¼" x 5". Distributed by A. & F. Mfg. Co., 1423 28th St., Sacramento 16, Calif.

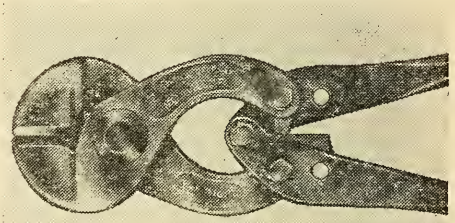
A new, laminated plastics trimming kit and guide for a portable electric router is said to be suitable for fabricators of Formica and other plastic materials. Powered by an AC-



DC motor which turns the split-type collet at 22,000 RPM. Model shown is said to have an interchangeable motor which may also be used with a power plane in addition to a shaper. Product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 70 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. In Canada, Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario.

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A dual-range utility cutter has recently been developed with ability to cut wire, steel strapping and soft bolts to ¼" thread in its narrower range, according to its manufacturer. Said to be able to cut soft steel



rods of 7/32" diameter. By moving two bolts, jaw capacity is said to be increased to ⅞" diameter. A product of Champion De-Arment Tool Co., Meadville, Pa.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1956, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2888	Morristown, Tennessee	2919	Salem, Virginia
2893	Weldon, North Carolina	3206	Pompano Beach, Florida
2895	Punta Gorda, Florida	2921	Jamestown, New York
2899	Sacramento, California	2662	Nyack, New York
2900	Sunbury, Pennsylvania	2923	Vredenburgh, Alabama
3205	Greenville, Tennessee	2070	Roanoke, Virginia
2915	Adrian, Michigan	2925	Livingston, Montana
2913	Rural Hall, North Carolina	2668	Sharonville, Ohio
2917	Orleans, California	2937	Mineral Ridge, Ohio
2918	Granite Falls, Washington	2679	Toronto, Ont., Canada

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department

Greetings:

The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor convened in the Keystone Room of the Statler Hotel, New York, New York, on November 29, 1955, President Matthew Woll, presiding.

The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America	7
The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors International Union of America	4
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	4
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	3
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	5
Building Service Employes International Union	1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	4
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union	1
Cigar Makers International Union of America	3
Retail Clerks International Association	6
Coopers International Union of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	3
International Union of Operating Engineers	3
American Federation of Technical Engineers	1
International Photo Engravers Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	2
United Garment Workers of America	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	3
American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America	1
International Handbag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers Union	2
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union	3
American Federation of Hosiery Workers	2
Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union	3
Insurance Agents International Union	3
Laundry Workers International Union	1
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	5
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	1
American Federation of Grain Millers	1
International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America	1
Office Employes International Union	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union	1
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	4
International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	4
Stove Mounters International Union	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	5
United Textile Workers of America	2
Tobacco Workers International Union	3
International Typographical Union	6
Upholsterers International Union of North America	3
American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries	1
Union Label Councils	32
Total Delegates	160

The report of the Executive Board summarized the activities of the Department in promoting the use of union label goods and services during the past year. In its constant search for new means of promoting the union label and shop card, the Department recently instituted a nationwide Union Label survey in an attempt to determine new methods in making its educational program more effective. The scope of departmental activities has increased to the point where presently its services have been made available to twice as many affiliated organizations as they were two years ago.

In part, the Board's report said:

"The period of September 5 through 11 was celebrated nationally as 'Union Label Week.' Each year this celebration, established to promote better understanding between the general public and the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., has continued to grow into one of our most successful promotions.

"Special posters, press releases, displays, photographs, news mats and cartoons were prepared and sent out nationally for this big event. Department personnel worked closely with many affiliated organizations in planning for special picnics, parades, exhibits at fairs, rallies and special store window displays of union label products.

"Communications from this field indicated early in the year that more and more enthusiasm was being generated throughout the country in preparing for this annual celebration. Hundreds of letters were exchanged between the Department and AFL organizations during this period.

"This year, Union Label Week celebration was highlighted by the issuance of more proclamations than ever before. Officers of State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Councils and Union Label Councils were instrumental in encouraging many state governors and city mayors to issue such special proclamations in honor of the working men and women of the A. F. of L."

In discussing new affiliates to the Department the report said:

"Since the Department's 1954 convention, eleven new Local Union Label Councils have been chartered. Charters have also been issued to the new State Label Councils in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Representatives of the Label Councils Division have visited California, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island for the purpose of organizing new councils and to personally contact those councils already in existence in these areas.

"Councils throughout the country are entering the field of display promotion in state and county fairs. These activities are evidenced by the great number of requests being received for literature and 'giveaways' needed for distribution of such exhibits. All councils have been urged to take part in these fairs, but at the same time have been cautioned that in order to successfully promote union labels, shop cards and buttons at these events, the participation should be completely promotional in nature and not used as a source of revenue to the local council.

"Reports from councils throughout the nation reflect excellent participation in a general campaign instituted by the Department to encourage union label buying during the Christmas season. All councils were circularized on the importance of coordinating their efforts with other local and state groups to fight the so-called "Right-to-Work" laws. Response to the Department's request that each local council prepare a union label buyer's guide has been encouraging, and strong support has been received in connection with the Union Label Shirt program."

The report discusses the Union-Industries Show as follows:

"Billed as the 'World's Greatest Labor-Management Exhibition,' the Union-Industries Show has grown to be one of the biggest shows in the country. Buffalo, New York, scene of the 10th annual all-free admission event, played host to some two hundred thousand union and non-union viewers, gathered to see feature exhibits, union-made products and equipment valued in excess of fifteen million dollars.

"As in the past, thousands of free prizes were awarded during the five-day affair.... Virtually everything from tacks to buses was on display in a 150,000 square foot area.

"... It is our sincere hope that in coming years our Show will be greater than ever and that all AFL national and international Unions, whether affiliated with this Department or not, will be represented at this outstanding event."

NOTE: The United Brotherhood has participated in every Union Industries Show since the first American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, which was held from May 16-21, 1938, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The 1956 Union-Industries Show, to be held in Seattle, Washington, from April 20th through the 25th, was thoroughly discussed and plans were made to insure that it would be every bit as great a spectacle as its forerunners.

Eighteen resolutions were presented to the convention covering, among other subjects, use of labels by Federal Labor Unions; Fair Lists (advertising union firms); and Union Label Week (to be observed September 3-9, 1956).

Announcement was made of a new international affiliate since the previous convention; the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers Union. Also mentioned in the report of the Executive Board were its meetings, held since the previous convention. They were in Los Angeles, California; Miami, Florida; Buffalo, New York; and Chicago, Illinois.

On the vote of the convention, term of office for vice-presidents was increased from one to four years. Similar action had been taken at the 1954 convention concerning the terms of office of the President and Secretary-Treasurer. The incumbent officers were re-elected by the unanimous vote of the convention. They are:

Matthew Woll, President

John J. Mara, First Vice-president

Joseph P. McCurdy, Second Vice-president

Herman Winter, Third Vice-president

Richard F. Walsh, Fourth Vice-president

James A. Suffridge, Fifth Vice-president

Joseph Lewis, Sixth Vice-president

Sam J. Byers, Seventh Vice-president

Raymond F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer

With the completion of its business, Vice-president Mara, acting as chairman, declared the convention adjourned at 5:00 P.M., Tuesday, November 29, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Stevenson
C. Clifton York
Harold Cardarett
M. J. Sexton

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Senior Brotherhood Member Passes Away

On February 11, 1956, the longest continuous membership in the history of the United Brotherhood came to an end. The possessor of this fine record was Alfred E. Williams, who passed away at his home in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Brother Williams joined Local Union No. 38, of St. Catharines, on March 16, 1883, just a month and a day after it was chartered. He would have been a charter member but he was not quite old enough to meet the constituional requirements at the time.

His record of almost 73 years of unbroken membership is remarkable, but even more remarkable is the fact that in nearly three-quarters of a century, Brother Williams was never in arrears in payment of his dues.

Although long retired from active carpentry work, and on the United Brotherhood pension roll since 1930, the Canadian old-timer was actively interested in the affairs of his Local to the time of his death. He was honored with gifts from fellow members on his 91st birthday in 1955.

Funeral services were held in his home city and honorary pall bearers included Seventh District General Executive Board member A. V. Cooper, General Representative William Stefanovitch, E. Boyer and D. Logan. Actual pall bearers included A. Doherty, T. Kerr, D. Kyle, W. McLean, M. Roberts and O. Seale.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. V. ALDERMAN, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
JOHN ATKINS, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
WILLIAM C. BAUER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
GEORGE BLAIR, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
LOUIS BLUMENTHAL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
SAMUAL BOMBARA, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRED BOOTH, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
OTTO H. BORCHARDT, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
LOUIS BOUDREAU, L. U. 1405, Halifax, N. S.
CHARLES W. BOZARDT, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
JOSEPH E. BRENNAN, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
F. C. BREZINSKI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE BROCHU, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
TALLIE BROWN, L. U. 272, Chicago, Heights, Ill.
R. E. BUFFINGTON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
E. J. BURDETTE, L. U. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
WILLIAM J. BUTTS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
M. L. BYBEE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT CAMERON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JAMES L. CAMPBELL, L. U. 2192, Ruston, La.
RAYMOND L. CHANEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PETER COKINOS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
THOMAS CONDON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
JAMES M. COOK, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
JAMES E. CROUSE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MARTIN DANIELSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
D. R. DAVISSON, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
MICHAEL DEPELLEGRIN, L. U. 1939, Clifton, N. J.
THOMAS DOBROWOLSKI, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
B. C. DOUGLAS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
W. J. DUPREE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
GLEN ECKERT, L. L. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
JOHN FISHER, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.
JAMES A. FLEMING, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
ALFRED K. GAUTHIER, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
WILLIAM J. GILBERT, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
L. D. GRANT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
K. K. GRAVES, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
WILLIAM L. HAAS, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM HANDRUP, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
LEO P. HARTMANN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LES HAWES, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GLEN HEMDON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
RALPH HICKS, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
J. R. HILYER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
NICK HUBNER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE A. HYND, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
CLARENCE V. JOHNSON, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.
OSCAR N. JOHNSON, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
GEORGE JONES, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
O. T. JUDY, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
FRED M. KELLER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
EDGAR L. KENDRICK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
O. M. KIDD, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
C. M. KOWALK, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH A. LAVACCHIA, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
ARTHUR R. LEWIS, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
FRANK K. LUCK, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
A. E. MACKIE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN A. MAC KINNON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
STEPHEN MERK, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR L. MEYER, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
ANDREW O. MORSE, L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.
WILLIAM MUENCH, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
WALTER NEADY, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
AXEL NELSON, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
J. E. NILES, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
NELS NYMAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ERNEST OGREN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN B. OLIVO, L. U. 1939, Clifton, N. J.
H. L. OLSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. E. PARSONS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE PEAKE, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.
WALTER F. PETERSON, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
ANDREW RAAB, L. U. 106, Davenport, Iowa
DAVID RAATIKAINEN, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD J. RAUSCHERT, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
HARRISON REIFF, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.
THOMAS ROBERTS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
C. A. ROGERS, L. U. 106, Davenport, Iowa
GEORGE ROGERS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
OSWALD ROTHMAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
BENJAMIN ROYCE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MATHAIS SANDO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JESS W. SCHOPPER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
HENRY SERUNTINE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
L. L. SHARP, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM C. SHMITH, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
NICK SIMON, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.
HARRY SLOAT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
LYTLE T. SMITH, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
DENNIS SMITHSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
AL SPAUDLING, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
JOE SUAREZ, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
R. E. SWEATMAN, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
HENNING R. SWENSON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
JACK S. TRY, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
W. A. TURK, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
DALLAS R. WAGNER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOHN WASS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
J. H. WEAVER, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
JOHN WICKSNIN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALFRED E. WILLIAMS, L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont.
RALPH W. WILLIAMS, L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
JOHN T. WILLIS, L. U. 2192, Ruston, La.
GEORGE WINNETH, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.

Editorial

Time Will Tell

White collar workers are going to live the life of Riley from now on, if delegates to a recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers take to heart the advice given them by one of their speakers—Joseph M. Berotti of General Electric. Mr. Berroti told the NAM conclave that organized labor had its eye on the office workers, and if management did not keep on its toes, a lot of clerical help was going to wind up carrying union cards. He advised corporation heads to treat their white collar help with more kindness and consideration.

Mr. Berotti opined that white collar workers naturally tend to feel more closely allied to management than to production workers. They prefer individual bargaining, he declared. In fact he said that white collar workers tend to look down on unions and generally want no part of them.

However, in spite of all this, he continued, unions may begin winning converts among the pen pushers if management does not give them greater consideration.

"Employes should be given the opportunity to be heard," was the approach he urged. "They should be made to feel that they are playing a part in the company's operation." "Above all," he warned, "salaried employes should be treated as individuals, not as a mass of people."

Two things particularly impress us about Mr. Berotti's remarks. First, he is dead right when he says that white collar workers look down on unions and tend to identify themselves with management. Such a situation really exists in a large part of the white collar field. The only people who lose thereby are the white collar workers themselves, but apparently many have not caught on to the fact yet.

This aura of "superiority" which surrounds white collar work did not just happen. It was invented and nurtured over the years by management. And by and large, it has paid off handsomely. A third assistant-assistant-purchasing-agent, who makes 60% of what a skilled machinist or plumber makes, can strut around all puffed up with his own importance. This keeps him happy. The company can pay him about half of what it would have to pay him if he were a member of a militant union, and this keeps the company happy. No wonder Mr. Berotti and his fellow members in NAM worry about the fact a union might come along and disrupt such a happy situation.

The second thing that impresses us about Mr. Berotti's remarks is the inescapable conclusion that white collar workers are not as completely divorced from unions as they might like to imagine themselves. Boiled down to bare essentials, what Mr. Berotti said was this: "Start treating your office help better, boys, or they are going to join a union."

So, whether they like it or not, white collar workers are dependent on unions for some of their economic progress. And they are dependent in a sort

of charitable way. They pay no dues and attend no meetings, but they harvest some of the fruits of unions as a gift from the men who do pay dues and attend meetings.

Mr. Berotti's warning to the NAM may come a little late, for more and more white collar workers are putting two and two together and coming up with four. They are learning a fat pay envelope on Friday night is a lot more satisfactory than being called Joe or Tom by the big wheel.

About the time Mr. Berotti was delivering his significant words to the NAM, at Hollywood, Florida, a professor (who shall go nameless because he is already in enough trouble) was delivering an address to a group of students who were about ready to enter the business world. What he told them is this: the way to get ahead in the business world is to be a mouse instead of a man, to be docile and pliable, even to the point of hypocrisy, if need be.

Mr. Berotti is worried that union organizers soon may be pestering office employes to join. Our hunch is that the next 10 years will see union organizers pestered by white collar workers wanting to become union members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Stalin The Terrible

The world is being treated to one of the most fantastic spectacles of all time--the conversion of a dead man, once hailed as a demigod, into a scapegoat.

Before Stalin died three years ago he was described by the faithful as "The genius of mankind . . . The new sun of life . . . The inspirer of creation."

"He has soared so high," it was said on his 70th birthday, "human eyes can hardly follow him."

He no longer was just Stalin . . . he was Stalin, the greatest of the great.

Today his epitaph is being recarved to read—"Stalin the Terrible."

It is not news to the non-Cummunist world that Stalin was a madman on a par with his Mongolian ancestors, or Hitler. It is not even news to millions inside Russia that he was megalomaniac and a paranoiac murderer. Hardly a Russian family was untouched by his "great purge" of the 30's.

What is news is that Stalin's successors—who were his accomplices and trigger-men in crime—should find it expedient or necessary to make a scapegoat of the old tyrant barely three years after his body was laid beside that of Lenin. They don't even plead ignorances of Stalin's crimes; they concede they were afraid of him, yet these craven, abject creatures helped him carry out his reign of terror.

It is much too soon to say what the new Kremlinites are up to. But it would be sheer stupidity if the Western world jumped to the conclusion that the dethroning of Stalin means it can proceed with business as usual with the Red world. It would be wishful thinking to expect vague reports of disturbances in Stalin's native Georgia to be the forerunner of a major internal upheaval.

Apparently the new Bolshevik rulers have decided their smiling front would be more effective at home and abroad if they painted a lurid picture of the dead Stalin. Their own current crimes are unlikely to appear so black if there is a background of blacker crimes.

Before this Moscow sideshow is through, it could be one of the most comical in a long time. The Western world is entitled to enjoy the show, without the slightest sympathy for Stalin's former stooges as they go through their contortions.

But while the show is on, let us not forget that however dastardly were the crimes of Stalin, the men who are pointing the finger at him also are accusing themselves of the same crimes. And who knows what crimes these present rulers are committing or plotting behind their current extravaganza?

—Indianapolis Times

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

He Deserves Nothing Less

Last month the Union Printers' League of New Jersey, oldest state organization of printers in the United States, adopted a resolution that should be of interest to all union members, particularly those who belong to our Brotherhood. The text of the resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department of the United States of America at Washington, D. C., has announced that a new three cent Labor Day Stamp will be issued; and

WHEREAS, Peter J. McGuire, a member of the Carpenters' Union and the founder of Labor Day, was a resident of the City of Camden, New Jersey, and his remains are interred here; and

WHEREAS, Peter J. McGuire was a tireless worker in behalf of the labor movement; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Union Printers' League of New Jersey, at its February, 1956, quarterly meeting held in the City of Trenton, New Jersey, on February 26, 1956, go on record requesting that the stamp issued commemorate Peter J. McGuire and that the City of Camden, New Jersey, be designated as the first day sale office; and

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Postmaster General; George Meany, President AFL-CIO; Senators Clifford Case and Alexander Smith of New Jersey; Louis P. Marciante, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Congressman Charles A. Wolverton; and to all bodies affiliated with the Union Printers' League of New Jersey, urging them to write to the Postmaster General, Washington 25, D. C., requesting that the Labor Day Stamp be issued from the City of Camden, New Jersey, together with appropriate ceremonies.

Our congratulations to the Printers' League of New Jersey! To commemorate Labor Day without commemorating Peter J. McGuire would be akin to trying to explain the Revolutionary War without mentioning George Washington. Peter J. McGuire was and always will be "Mr. Labor Day." The Labor Day idea was his brain child. He introduced it, promoted it, and fought for it. It is one of the many monuments he left behind him, fruit of a lifetime dedicated to the cause of winning a place in the sun for those who toil for their daily bread.

This being the 75th anniversary of our Brotherhood, it is particularly fitting that Peter J. McGuire should be honored at this time. McGuire is the acknowledged founder of our Brotherhood. Many courageous men worked with him

to bring our organization into being in 1881, but most of the inspiration and drive he supplied.

Peter J. McGuire is one of the real unsung heroes of the American labor movement. The hardships he endured and the sacrifices he made to build a strong union movement have never been adequately told. Neither does history properly record the part he played in creating the American Federation of Labor. When the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, forerunner of the AFL, was in danger of collapse in 1886, its was McGuire, quietly working behind the scenes, rallying wavering unions, soothing irate leaders, pouring oil on troubled waters, who saved the national federation and enabled the American Federation of Labor to emerge.

Therefore it is entirely fitting and proper that the commemorative Labor Day stamp should pay tribute to Peter J. McGuire as well as to the labor holiday he created. As individual members, as well as through our Local Unions and Councils, we should write to the President, Postmaster General, and our representatives in Congress urging that a likeness of Peter J. McGuire be included somewhere on the stamp commemorating Labor Day.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

40,000,000 Lives At Stake

April is Cancer Control Month in the United States by Act of Congress. This is one observance we ignore at our own risk. According to the American Cancer Society, the lessons of cancer control are worth a little learning time. You can't disagree with the ACS.

Point number one is that at current rates cancer will strike one American in every four now living. This should put everyone on the alert.

Point number two is that cancer can often be cured—if it is caught in time. This is the fundamental lesson of early diagnosis and prompt treatment. He who waits is lost. Some 80,000 Americans were lost to cancer last year because treatment was begun too late.

Saving lives from needless cancer death is a job the American public has assigned to the American Cancer Society. The ACS is organized in every state, in nearly every county in the nation. It has 1,300,000 volunteer members who make it their business to spread the cancer message all year round.

Yet education is only one part of the ACS battle against cancer. The Society also supports the cancer research of more than 1,000 top scientists in 152 institutions throughout the United States. In 11 years, the ACS has contributed more than $41,000,000 to the search for a final answer to the cancer riddle.

This was money out of our pockets, spent to solve our problem. This April the Society is conducting its annual educational and fund-raising crusade. The Union will cooperate. We hope the membership cooperates.

All told there are 40,000,000 lives at stake. This is the number of Americans now living who will someday have cancer—unless something is done about it. Let's pitch in.

Men do not live by bread alone—

But Bread There Must Be

Editor's note: Several months ago an article in this journal called attention to the fact that a Congressional committee is proposing to distribute books throughout the world to explain the American way of life. The question naturally arose as to which book or books should be chosen. Readers were asked to send in suggestions. The response ranges from the sublime to the ridiculous. Many interesting letters have been received—not the least of which is the following from a Brother at Edmonds, Washington:

By Russel A. Morehouse

★ ★ ★

IN A RECENT issue of The Carpenter, the appeal, "Strike a Blow for Democracy" had something more than passing interest; thus this letter.

Understanding is the main thing, it is said in the Bible, and it is from this quotation we might go on . . .

Books or papers for anyone, it must be understood, presume the recipient is able to read, first of all, and then to understand, and from that to get a point of view from what he reads.

We are informed by authorities who know what they are talking about that there are actually thousands of dialects in use today throughout the world. Often people, only living villages apart, can understand one another—by word of mouth—with the greatest of difficulty. Books and papers—and even the ability to read anything at all—is not a part of their lives, never has been, and never will be in our time. Their "re-education," even if it can be called such, can only come to them slowly, by word of mouth, thus patiently spelled out for them, word by word, explained to them in great detail, while (and here is the great difficulty, the great obstacle to be surmounted) in a great part of the world daily labor is an ever-continuing occupation of mind and body, from sun up to sun down and there is little time left, nor inclination, naturally, for that matter, for education of any sort.

There are millions and millions of men and women and children in this world today who are interested in . . . what? "democratic political philosophy?"

Let me give you a short quotation that should carry great weight, because it goes to the very heart of our problem. "Of the two and a quarter billion people on earth, two-thirds of them live in a permanent state of hunger. A billion and a half human beings cannot find the means of escaping this most terrible affliction of society . . . A billion and a half people (1,500,000,000 persons), about two-thirds of the human race, suffer from malnutrition . . ." Thus declares the noted nutritionist, Doctor Josue de Castro, Chairman of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organizations Policy-making Executive Committee. Please, let us not argue with the authority I have just quoted, for if we do, it will only prove how silly we can be.

Perhaps I should quote a bit more: de Castro also said: "Hunger comes from the flaws in the social and economic structure erected by the human race in becoming civilized." Perhaps I could quote a bit more from another authority. "There are now more people hunting desperately for food

than at any other time in history." (Colliers, Jan. 19, 1952)

Several years ago, in a broadcast from London, I first heard the words, "Mau Mau," which meant (at that time!) in a Kenyan dialect, "Get Up, Get Up!" Of course, this is not what it is declared to be today, and it doesn't require a great deal of intelligence to reason out the reason why. We are now supposed to inwardly tremble when we hear the words, Mau Mau. Well, it is the same old story, though the Saturday Evening Post only skirted about the real reasons when it gave us the reasons for this Darkest African Horror. Yes—it is the same old story of the white man driving the native off his land—into the hills—into the land beyond. Years and years ago Congressman Victor Murdock (Kansas) put the story into a very few, and very true, words. He said, and let me quote once again: "When the Pilgrim Fathers came to America the first thing they did was fall on their knees, and the second thing they did was to fall on the aborigines!"

One of the books I might suggest sending away to "Darkest Africa and to Benighted Asia," would be *Tahan*, (Texas-man) by Joseph Griffis. He passed away a few years ago. When he was a grown man he would chase little children when coming home from school, catch them and ask them to point out the words Cat, Dog and Horse, in their school books. And then, at night he would search laboriously through a pile of old newspapers until he found the words he sought; Cat. Dog and Horse. And there he was stuck, because he didn't know the words that followed Dog and Horse! And then a woman gave him a dictionary, but that was "all Greek" to him. But he eventually learned how to use the dictionary, and he went to school, eventually, and to college too. He should have been made a Representative of America to The World! But how many have read *Tahan*, and how many know of Joseph Griffis? Very few. If you haven't read the book, *Tahan* . . . I hope you can get it in the public library. I have seen it in two, and read it each time. . .

There is an old Hindu proverb which says: *To him who can wear shoes, all the world is carpeted with leather.* Let us not forget this proverb. . .

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Will there be a vaccine against cancer?

It may depend on you

The other day scientists vaccinated a horse with dead cancer cells from 56 human cancer patients. The horse developed antibodies against cancer. These antibodies then killed live human cancer cells in a test tube.

Will this vaccine stop cancer? Only research will find out. And research takes money.

Give to your Unit of the American Cancer Society, or mail your gift to CANCER, c/o your town's Postmaster.



American Cancer Society

When I was a youth I was often standing before the library doors before they were opened and very often I was still reading when the librarian blinked the lights at ten-to-ten at night, which was the hint that it was time to get out and go home. I read extensively in the 'ologies, the 'osophies, the 'ographies, the 'isms, science, history, religion... And what books would I choose? At the moment I can think of one: *Plowman's Folly*, by Edward H. Faulkner.

Ah me, just how should we approach a country whose people speak more than six hundred dialects? We, here in America, speak glibly and everlastingly the words, freedom-loving, ... and in many, many dialects there are no such words... Why, we are something like the Queen of France, who heard the "crying of the people" and asked the reason for the noise. "Why, your Majesty, it is the populace crying for bread!" And what was it she was supposed to have said? "Well, then why don't they go home and eat cake?"

Read the daily newspapers, listen to the radio, look at TV and it is enough to make one heart-sick: Are we fast becoming a nation of boasting braggarts, back-slappers whose stock in trade seems to be nothing more or less than self-praise? (Self-praise stinks, says another old proverb!) Are we never going to learn—until it is almost too late—that there are many people about the world who do not think as highly of us as we do of ourselves? Can we never get it through our thick heads that we cannot purchase friendship as we are trying to do—with our money? And parading our armed might in "A" and "H" bombs isn't going to impress a billion and a half hungry people.

Quotations from Emerson, Locke, Rousseau, or even Lincoln will not help us or them.

Let me remind you that Abraham Lincoln's favorite poem was titled: "Oh, Why Should The Spirit Of Mortal Be Proud?" I'm under the impression that the Bible says something like "Pride goeth before a fall."

Imagine, if you can—a full-bellied people sending an empty-bellied people who cannot read, like the Victor Hugo character, tracts on our way of life, American classics...as suggested. May I ask you to turn to Photography Magazine, Dec. 1955, page 87 and page 128, 1956 Annual?

Russel A. Morehouse
23217 100 West
Edmonds, Wash.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TRAGIC FALL CLAIMS LIFE OF BILL BAKER

The entire Canadian labor movement sustained a severe blow when injuries received in a fall at Port Arthur, Ontario, claimed the life of Representative William J. Baker on February 14th. Although only 55 years of age at the time of his passing, Brother Baker was one of the most widely known and highly respected labor officials in all of Canada. His friendliness and devotion to the cause of organized labor won him a legion of friends from coast to coast on both sides of the border.

At the time of his passing, Brother Baker was directing organizing activities for our Brotherhood in the vast lumber industry of Northern Ontario. Prior to moving to Ontario, he served in a similar capacity in the interior of British Columbia. His enthusiasm and capacity for hard work were reflected in the success which crowned all his efforts.

Brother Baker joined our Brotherhood at Penticton, B. C., in the early Forties. From the first he proved himself a hard worker and a great organizer. In 1948 he was appointed a Special Representative. In that capacity he served our Brotherhood faithfully and well.

The monument which Brother Baker leaves behind him is the better wages and working conditions which he helped to establish for thousands upon thousands of Canadian lumber workers.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Arizona. Feb. 14, 1912. New Mexico, Jan. 6, 1912. Two stars added to flag, July 4.
2. John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe. Adams and Jefferson died on the same day.
3. 11. Easy to remember. 11 letters in Confederacy—11 states.
4. Cambridge, Mass. In July, 1775. A plaque set in the street marks the place.
5. Martin Van Buren. Born 1782 in New York State. Known as "The Little Magician."
6. Texas. Sam Houston, President. Admitted Dec. 29, 1845. A Confederate State.
7. Jamestown, Va. In 1607. Captain John Smith headed the 106 cavalier colonists.
8. General von Steuben. Stuck it out with Washington all through Valley Forge.
9. April 19, 1775. Commemorated in Massachusetts by Patriots' Day, April 19.
10. Virginia.—Virginia, "Mother of Presidents," produced eight.
11. The Alaska Purchase. Bought from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. Secretary of State Seward negotiated the deal. Also called "Seward's Ice Box."
12. The Continental Congress. First met in Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.
13. Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington.
14. William Henry Harrison. Licked the Indians at Tippecanoe. Elected President at the age of 68, he died one month after inauguration. Tyler took over.
15. Roger Williams. Honored in Statuary Hall, the Capitol, and Hall of Fame, New York.
16. Copperheads. They wore as emblems the heads cut from copper pennies.
17. Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals. A bridge from N. Y. to N. J. bears his name.
18. Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Attorney General. We now have 10 posts—Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health etc., Attorney General, Postmaster General.
19. The Monroe Doctrine. Announced by President Monroe to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823.
20. Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, War II and Korean War.
21. Income tax. An income tax law was declared unconstitutional in 1895. By virtue of Article XVI, effective Feb. 25, 1913, it is now constitutional. Don't we know it?
22. Richard Henry Lee. Delegate from Virginia. On June 7, 1776. Declared, July 4.
23. Pennsylvania and Maryland. The dividing line between North and South.
24. Henry Cabot Lodge. The United States is a founding member of the United Nations. Our Ambassador to the U. N. is Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., son of the Senator.
25. Provincetown. They went ashore, took a good look around, re-embarked, and eventually landed again at Plymouth on Dec. 21, 1620. Plymouth gets the honor.
26. Capt. Robert E. Lee. Two years later he discarded the blue for the gray.
27. Washington. Pennsylvania was named for William Penn's father, an Englishman.
28. Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan.
29. Pekin, China. In 1900 a secret Chinese anti-foreign society called the Boxers revolted and besieged the foreign legation in Pekin. Two Thousand U. S. Marines cooperated with European troops in subduing the revolt at the cost of many lives.
30. William Peterson's. He was a Swedish tailor who kept a rooming house on 10th Street across from Ford's Theater where Lincoln was shot. The house is still there, one of the most interesting sights of Washington.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Lumber Record Broken In 1955

Final compilations show that U. S. lumber manufacturers produced a record-breaking 39,105,000,000 board feet of lumber during 1955. The 1955 volume was seven per cent above 1954 and exceeded output for any of the 26 preceding years in which the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association has compiled comparable records. Softwood production was up eight per cent over 1954 and hardwood output was increased by one per cent.

Correspondence

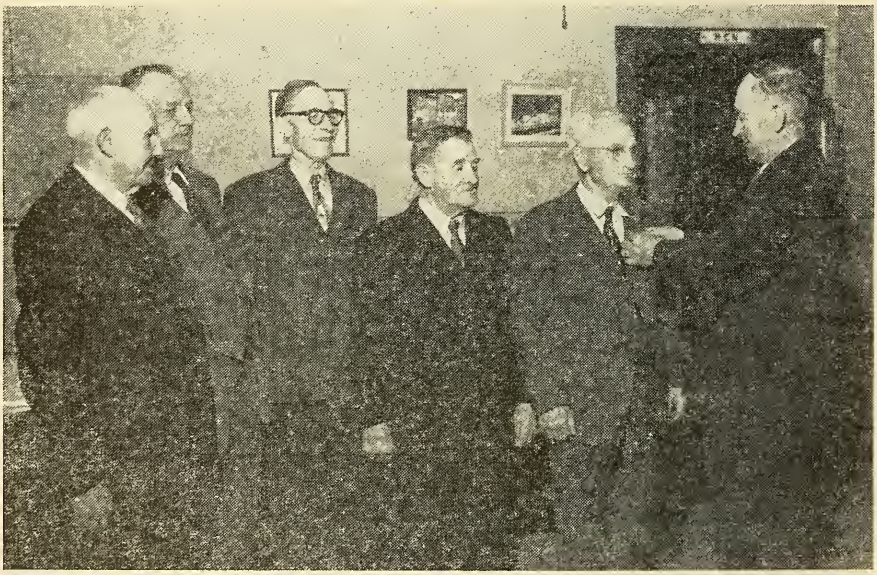
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SHEBOYGAN LOCAL'S CELEBRATION HONORS EIGHT

Seven members of Local Union No. 657, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, were honored recently for their long and faithful service to organized labor. An eighth man, now deceased, was remembered as the founder of the Local, in 1890.

Shortly after June 13, just ten years before the beginning of the 20th Century, Frank L. Wedell received a letter from Peter J. McGuire, advising him that a charter had been granted on that date to the carpenters of Sheboygan, under the Local number 657.

The Local thrived for a short, three and one-half years and then the depression of 1893 caused it to be suspended, as its members were unable to pay their dues. But the spirit which had kindled the flame in 1890 had not died, for, in 1900, a charter was again granted under the same number to the Sheboygan carpenters.



Walter Jensen presents a fifty year pin to Charles Guehlstorf as, from left to right, Herman Heyer, James Schurman, Henry Mahnke and Otto Martens look on.

Brother Wedell passed on in August, 1953, but the memory of his faith and ability still exists in the hearts of the members of Local 657. Like him, the seven fine veterans who were honored also served their Local for more than a half century, dedicated to the principles of the United Brotherhood.

Charles Guehlstorf is the only living member of the Local who was present when it received its original charter in 1890. His membership was also interrupted by the bad times, then continued in November, 1899, and he remembers then when the second charter was granted. Less pleasant are his memories of the wages and working conditions of those days, when 85 cents was the daily wage for ten hours. He has served for 66 years as a member of Local 657, and will celebrate his 85th birthday this month.

Herman Heyer was also present when the second charter arrived, for he was initiated the same day. He recalls the first constitution and by-laws of the organization were printed in German, a copy of which is still in the possession of the Local. He and Brother

Guehlstorf were partners in a building firm and many of the buildings they constructed are still standing in the Sheboygan area.

William Boedeker was initiated shortly after the new charter was granted, on November 16, 1899, along with seven others. Of the group he is the only one who still survives. He celebrated his 94th birthday in February. Due to illness he was unable to be present for the honor ceremonies.

Another Brother was unable to make the trip from his home in Washington, but Fred Schlieder, who will be 85 years in August, will receive a gold pin through the mails in commemoration of his 56 years of membership in the Sheboygan Local.

Eighty-four year old James Schurman has 55 years membership to his credit. He retired as a carpenter some ten years ago, but is still actively interested in union affairs.



Officers of Local 657 pose with the veteran members. Standing in front is Walter Jensen. At the rear, from the left are John Stranberg, Carl Mohar, recording secretary; Eric Landwehr, president; Charles Schirmeister, business representative; and Orville Snortum, financial secretary.

Seated are, from the left, Brothers Guehlstorf, Heyer, Schurman, Mahnke and Martens.

Henry Mahnke and Otto Martens are the youngsters of the group at 73 years of age, but have 52 and 51 years membership, respectively, in the Local. Neither is still active in carpentry work, but Brother Martens keeps his hand in with his favorite hobby, woodworking.

Walter Jensen, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, presented a pin to each of the honored Brothers who was present at the ceremonies.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CORPUS CHRISTI LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

July 28, 1955, marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 1423, of Corpus Christi, Texas. The event was celebrated by members and friends of the Local with a barbecue banquet.

General Executive Board member R. E. Roberts assisted J. S. Mills, president of the Local, in the presentation of pins signifying long years of membership.

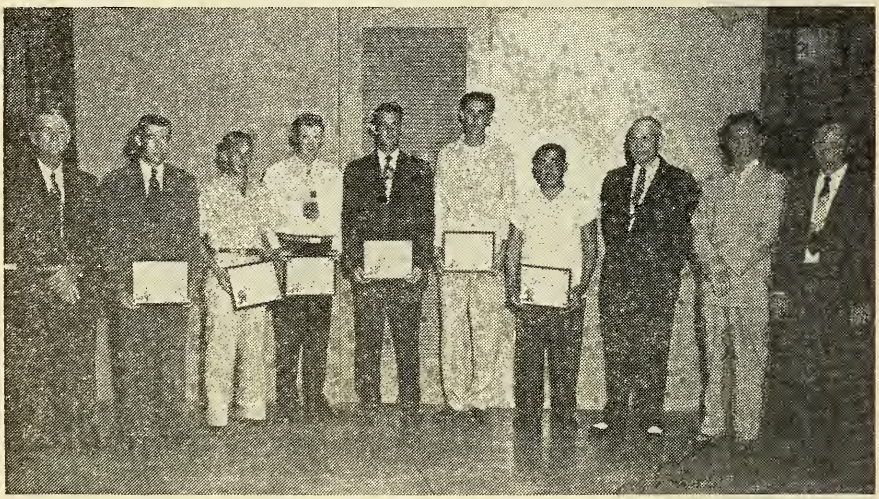
C. M. Bardwell was the recipient of a 50-year pin and 25-year pins were presented to V. D. Nickey, R. W. Kaler, Richard Brassington, Victor Larson, Andrew Batzner, Charles B. Walker, E. J. Barnes, J. B. Jenkins, J. E. Jenkins, A. P. Rivers, C. G. Raulerson, W. H. Stahl, J. E. Keerans, E. E. Phillips, B. M. Daniels and Fred Reeve.

Mrs. A. F. Vickland also was presented with a pin emblematic of her 25 years membership in Ladies Auxiliary No. 340, of Corpus Christi.



General Executive Board member R. E. Roberts presents emblems of membership to 25 and 50 year men of Local 1423, and a 25 year emblem to Mrs. Vickland of Auxiliary 340.

Brother Roberts also gave a short speech, commending the Local on its rapid growth and progressive attitude throughout the half century of its existence. Other speakers were Chester Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Council; C. P. Driscoll, general representative; and the Honorable Farrell Smith, Mayor of Corpus Christi.



Graduating apprentices of Local 1423 are honored at the Corpus Christi Local's golden anniversary celebration.

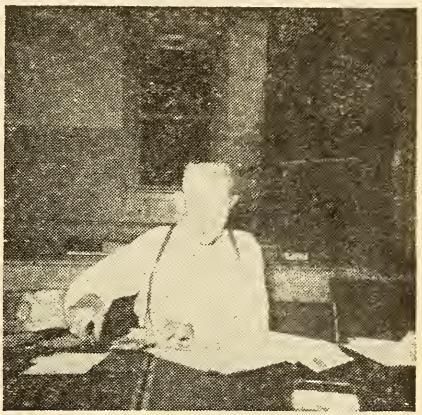
Cleve Culpepper, State director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, presented certificates of completion of apprenticeship training to Rex H. Certain, Joe L. Marshall, Robert E. Jenkins, Carl Lovaas, Mauricio Jiminez and Arturo T. Gonzales.

MILWAUKEE BROTHER RE-ELECTED FOR 31 YEARS

Local Union 2073, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a member of 43 years standing of whom each and every Brother is very proud. Carl Godager has earned the respect and friendship of all his fellow members, for he served them faithfully as their financial secretary for 31 years. They first elected him in 1924, just three years after he had cleared in from another Milwaukee Local, and re-elected him every year until 1955, when he refused to again be a candidate.

Brother Godager has had an interesting life, leaving his birthplace, Sarpsborg, Norway, at the age of fourteen, for the life of a sailor. Ten years later he was captain of his sailing ship, but felt the call of America and left the deep blue for the waters of the Great Lakes.

His wife must have had strong influence on his decisions, for, shortly after his marriage, in 1910, he became a carpenter. In 1913 he joined the United Brotherhood and served a few years as financial secretary of a Local which was later to be consolidated with Milwaukee's Local 264. It wasn't until 1921 that he cleared into Local 2073, but when he did, he was there to stay and serve. We imagine his fellow members are glad that he decided to make the change and doubtless he is too. He has set a fine example for his fellow members; a credit to his Local and all of organized labor.



Carl Godager, as he was seen by fellow members for 31 of his 43 years in the United Brotherhood.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

KING COUNTY D. C. INITIATES FORTY APPRENTICES

A November meeting of the King County and Vicinity District Council, (Seattle, Washington area) saw the initiation of 40 carpentry and mill apprentices. Mark Burlingame,



Apprentices, instructors and officials of the King County, (Wash.) D. C. pose following initiation ceremonies.

In the front row are, from the left: Instructors George Pitt, Local 1289; Jacob Zeir, Local 338; Harry L. Carr, business representative, King County D. C.; Thomas Morton, D. C. president; Mark Burlingame, Donald Johnson, D. C. secretary; J. D. Alder, D. C. vice-president; and K. B. Schoonover, coordinator of the apprenticeship committee. All Locals mentioned are located in Seattle.

In the rear are the remainder of the instructors. From the left to far right are: Ed Stevens, Local 131; Lloyd Hedberg, Local 1289; Neal Crawford, Local 131; Ivar Antonius, Local 131; Leland Lamb, Local 131; Warren Bisky, Local 1289; and Wallace Alm, Local 131.

general representative, bestowed the obligation and presented a capsule history of the United Brotherhood and organized labor in general.

Following the ceremonies refreshments were served and the apprentices were given a chance to become better acquainted with their fellow members and the staff of the school where they will learn the rudiments of their trades.

With the inclusion of the new class, 265 carpentry and 44 millmen apprentices are attending the school sponsored by the King County District Council.

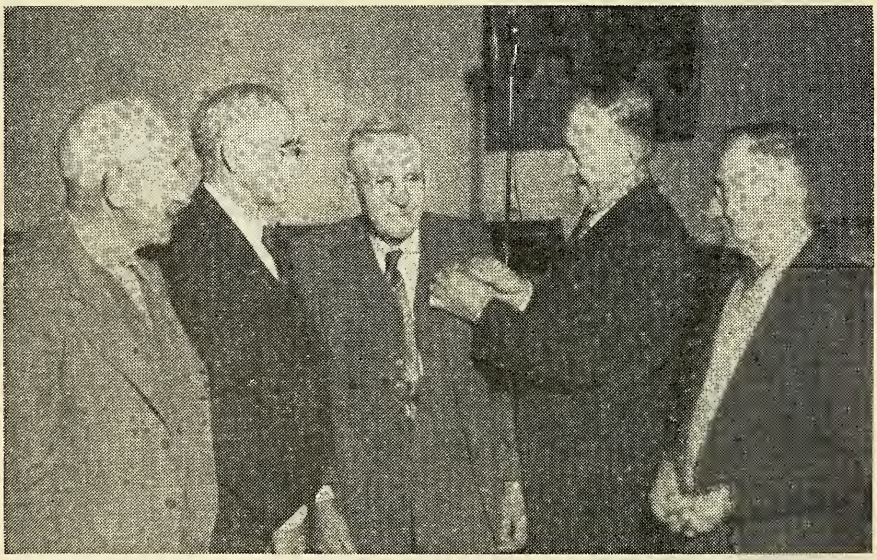
Not only is the King County District Council exceptionally active in apprenticeship work, but is at present busily engaged in preparing exhibits for the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show, to be held in Seattle, April 20-25.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BADGER STATE LOCAL HONORS OLD-TIMERS

Forty-three veteran members of Local Union 161, of Kenosha, Wisconsin were honored with the presentation of 50 and 25-year emblems in recognition of their devotion to the cause of organized labor and the United Brotherhood. Their total membership amounts to 1498 years, surely proof of the value of belonging to the United Brotherhood.

Ernest Fechner is the oldest member of the Kenosha Local. His membership began on September 7, 1899, and he is still in good standing in the Local. Other 50-year men who



Receiving golden pins in recognition of their long service to the United Brotherhood and Local 161 are, from the left, Albert Hartl, Marius Knudsen, Ernest Fechner, Walter Jensen, presenting pin, and George Hartung.

were honored with presentations of golden pins include George W. Hartung, 53 years; Marius Knudsen, 53 years; and Albert J. Hartl, 50 years. One 50-year man, Albert Heilsberg, was unable to attend and was presented with his pin at a later date.

Silver pins were presented to 38 brothers, whose membership is from 28 to 49 years duration. Walter Jensen, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters made the presentations.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CANADIAN BROTHERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Members of Local Union 1325, of Edmonton, Alberta recently celebrated their 53rd anniversary with a banquet. They were joined in the gala affair by many members of the city's three other United Brotherhood groups; Local Unions 1460, 2543 and 2568.

These banquets are held each year by Local 1325 and members of the other Locals in the city are extended a warm invitation to take part in them. Our Northern Brothers are not only an important part of our union structure, but could be responsible for our very

future should an enemy attempt to strike our cities from a route over the Arctic wastelands, for many are engaged in the construction and maintenance of the Distant Early Warning radar network, or DEW line, as it is commonly called.



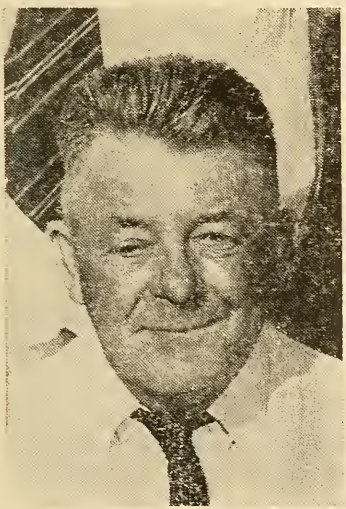
Members of Edmonton, Alberta's Locals join Local 1325 in the celebration of its 53rd anniversary.

Local Union 1325 was chartered on November 11, 1902, ranking as one of the oldest Locals of the United Brotherhood in western Canada.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ST. LOUIS LOCAL HONORS PAST PRESIDENT

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 73, of St. Louis, Missouri, last November, a great majority of the membership turned out to honor one of its past presidents for more than 50 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood.



Michael J. Clancy, or "Mike" as he is known to his friends, was presented with a gold, 50 year membership emblem and received the best wishes of many old friends and fellow members.

In 1903, at the tender age of 12 years, Mike Clancy began work. When most boys his age were still in school, he was busy, learning his trade. But unlike today's apprentice he received the magnificent salary of $3.00 per week for a 10 to 12 hour day. As part of his duties he was required to stable and feed the horses when the days work was done. He saw and helped bring about improvements in wages and working conditions in the St. Louis area until today they are second to none in the Nation.

During the more than 50 years of his colorful career Brother Clancy has worked for organized labor and upheld its principles and often has acted as superintendent of construction for several large companies. His personal history has thus encompassed a good portion of the growth of the Mississippi River city from a bustling growing town to a thriving major metropolis.

Mike served as president of Local 73 from 1948 to 1951 and other members of his family still carry the tradition; his younger brother, Tom, is also a member of the Local, and a nephew, Tom, Jr., is now serving his apprenticeship.



MISSOURI LADIES CELEBRATE THIRD YEAR

To the Eidtor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 654, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

December 5th marked the third anniversary of the founding of our Auxiliary and we celebrated the event with a banquet and dance at Daley's Hall. Some 60 persons were in attendance.

Mel Shasserre, secretary of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters, was the guest speaker. He was introduced by our president, Mrs. Clem Freese, as were several other guests, including one past president of our Auxiliary, Mrs. Alvin Nagel, and 19 charter members. Mrs. James Leach, president of the Poplar Bluffs Auxiliary, also was a guest at the banquet.

Now that we are well into our fourth year we are looking forward to events such as we have staged in the past. These include pie-suppers, picnics and family suppers. Of course, one of the favorite times of the year is the holiday season, with the annual Christmas party. At the latter event our secret pals are disclosed and gifts are exchanged.

At present our membership totals 31 Ladies.

Our officers include Mrs. Freese, Mrs. Glenn Crow, vice-president; Mrs. Albert Loos, recording secretary; Mrs. Everett Bass, financial secretary; Mrs. William Ziegler, conductress; Mrs. Albert Klaproth, warden; and Mrs. Marvin Schrader, Mrs. Ernest Jenkins and Mrs. Paul Ayers, trustees.

We would appreciate correspondence from other auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Albert Loos, Recording Secretary

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NEW MEXICO LADIES HAVING GOOD INITIAL YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 723, of Roswell, New Mexico, was chartered on May 31, 1955. Our sponsor is Local Union No. 511, located here.

Although our membership is still rather small, thus far we have had a very successful first year. During our short period of having been in existence we have held bake sales, an ice cream social, several suppers and assisted the Local with its annual Christmas party for members and their families.

Our special project at present is acquiring funds for the purchase of a new stove for the kitchen at the carpenters' hall. We are also planning to buy and install curtains for the large sun porch at the hall.

At present our biggest problem is in getting new members. We have encountered some difficulty in this, but have worked out several plans and hope to double our original membership during 1956.

Present officers of Auxiliary 723 are Rue O'Neal, president; Wilma Sparks, vice-president; Fay McLain, recording secretary; Lucy Bradley, treasurer; Mary Greenhaw, conductress; Flora Tucker, warden; and Leona Fuqua, Oletta Blevins and Shirley Terry, trustees.

We extend our best wishes to all sister auxiliaries and would appreciate hearing from them.

Fraternally,

Fay McLain, Recording Secretary
1308 N. Missouri Ave., Roswell

Craft Problems

Carpentry

Lesson 330

By H. H. Siegele

Call for Cabinet Making. — There have come so many calls for something covering cabinet making, in book form or otherwise, that this department is impelled to deal with

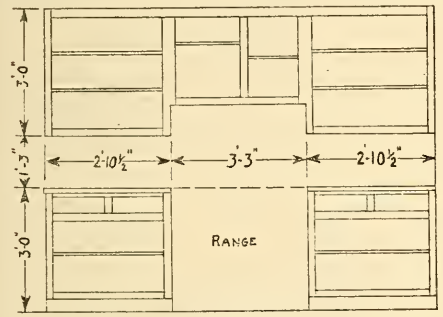


Fig. 1

the subject. It is clear, however, that while the old term, cabinet, was used in most of the letters, the writers really were interested in built-ins. This new term covers only cases that are built in such a way that they are a part of the house. The old term is more nearly applicable to portable cases or kitchen furniture. The advent of plywood has practically eliminated the old-style built-ins

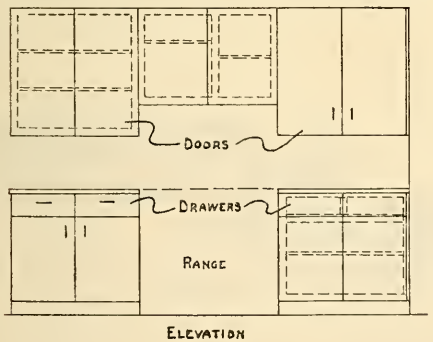


Fig. 2

that required moldings and panelwork, especially panel doors. A house built today without the increased number of conveniences that up-to-date built-ins provide, could hardly be called modern.

Kitchen Built-Ins. — Fig. 1 gives a face view of a built-in kitchen cabinet in the rough. Here the rough frame and the shelves

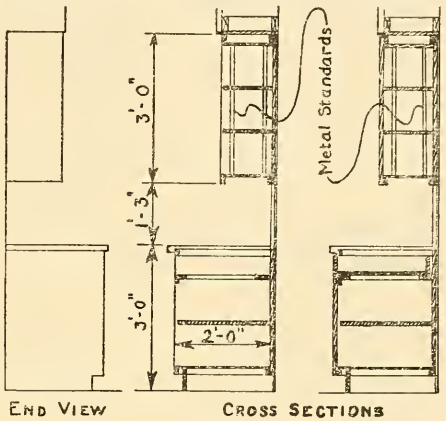


Fig. 3

are shown. Fig. 2 shows the same layout with the doors and drawers in place. The dotted lines shown to the upper left and to

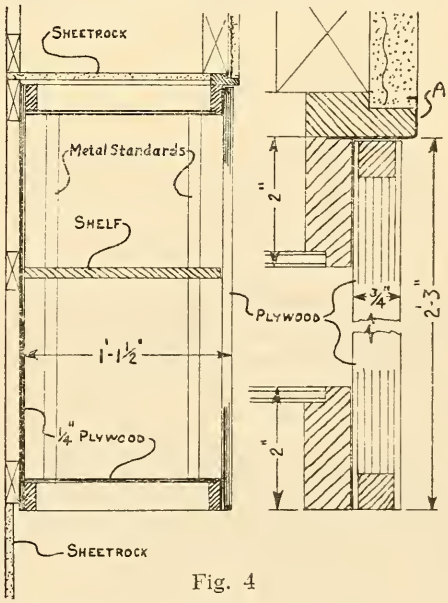


Fig. 4

the bottom right, show the position of the rough frame and shelves of the cabinet—that is to say, the dotted lines show the relation-

ship of the rough framework in Fig. 1, to the doors and drawers after they are in place. The handles of the doors are indicated on the doors to the upper right and to the bottom left. Two drawers pulls are also shown. The hinges are practically concealed.

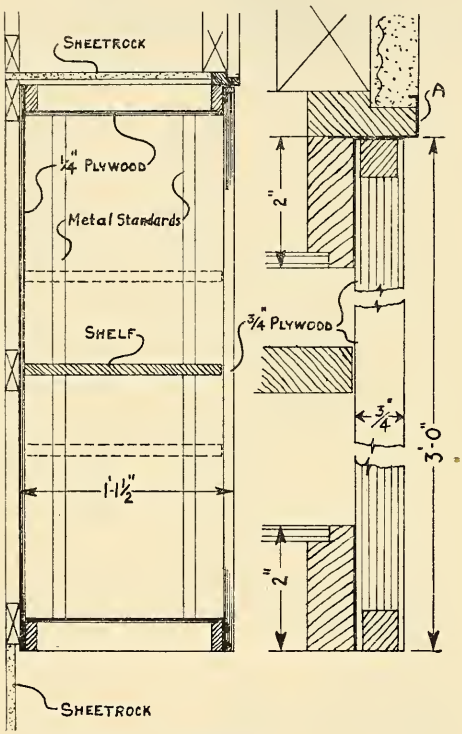


Fig. 5

Cross Section.—Fig. 3 shows to the left the left end view of the built-in case shown in the two previous figures. At the center is shown a cross section of the layout shown by Fig. 1. Here it will be noticed that the doors and drawers have been omitted. To the right we have a cross section of the layout shown by Fig. 2. It will be seen that the doors and drawers are in place here.

Details of Cases.—Fig. 4 shows to the left a cross section of the two large upper cases.

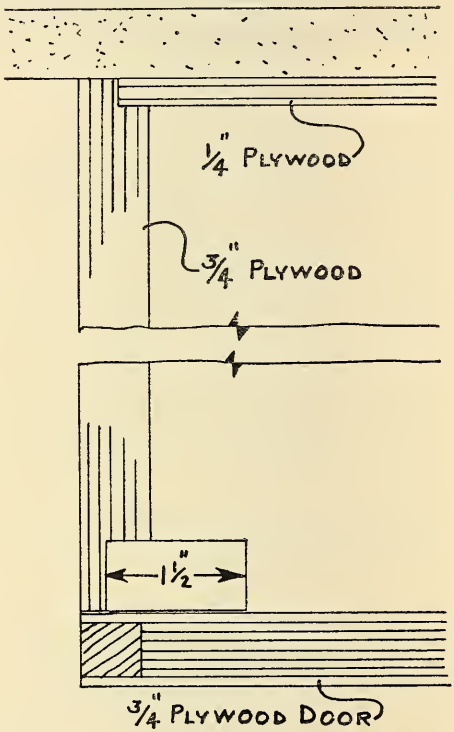
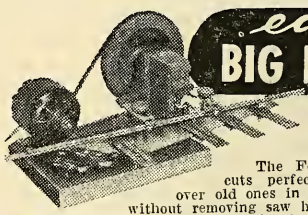


Fig. 6

A shelf is shown at the center. By the dotted lines a different arrangement of the shelves is shown. To the right are shown details of the construction and of the doors. At A is pointed out a metal binding. Fig. 5 shows

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to the left a cross section of the center case. This case is shorter than the other two and has only one shelf. The metal binding is again pointed out at A. The construction shown by the details is the same as in the other two cases.

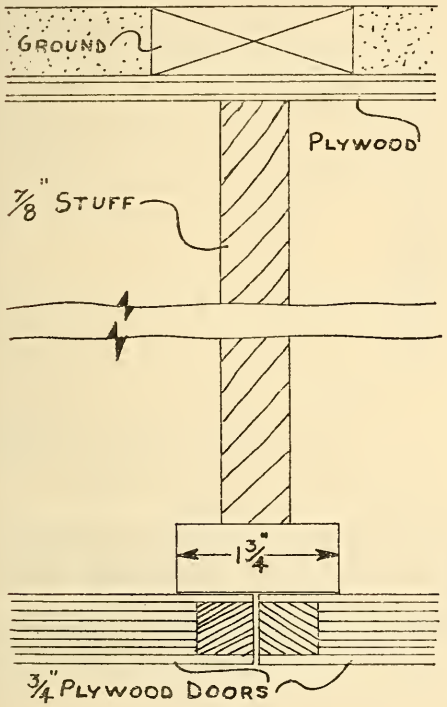


Fig 7

Details showing horizontal sections of the construction are shown by Figs. 6, 7, and 8. Fig. 6 shows the construction of the left end of the cabinet. Quarter-inch plywood is used for the back, which is placed flat against the plastering. The end is made of three-quarter-inch plywood. The same thickness of plywood is used for the doors. Fig. 7 shows the center construction where the two doors meet. A plaster ground is shown here. Fig. 8 shows the construction of the right end of the case, where it joins the plastering. A one-inch style is scribed to the

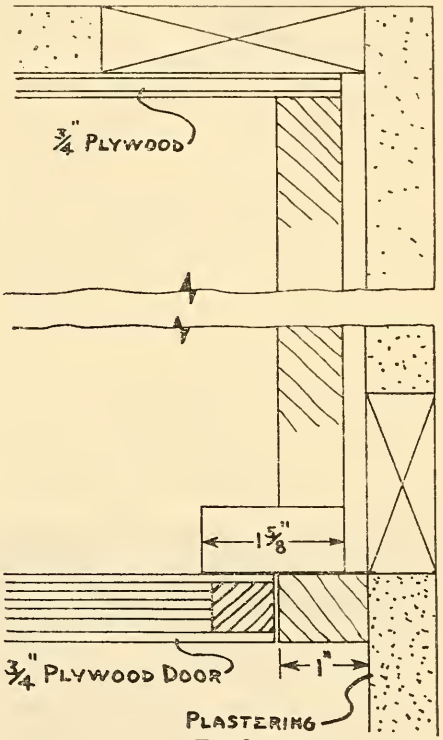
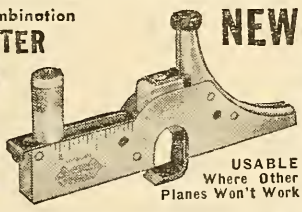


Fig 8

plastering. Study and compare the three details. Notice how the edges of the doors have been grooved and a strip of wood has been inserted and glued, as shown by the details. This gives the edges of the doors a much nicer finish, and also reinforces the doors.

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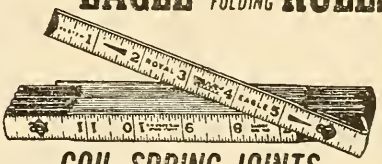
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Rough Frame.—A joint of a right upper corner of the rough frame is shown by Fig.

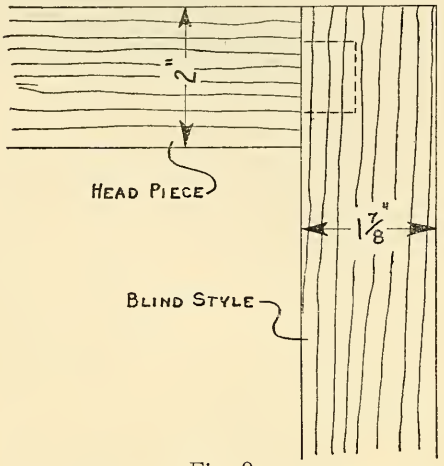


Fig. 9

9. By dotted lines a mortise and tenon point is indicated. This is a typical joint. Fig. 10 shows the same kind of point for the upper left corner of the framework. This should be compared with Fig. 6.

The illustrations of this lesson should be kept in mind, for they cover much of the

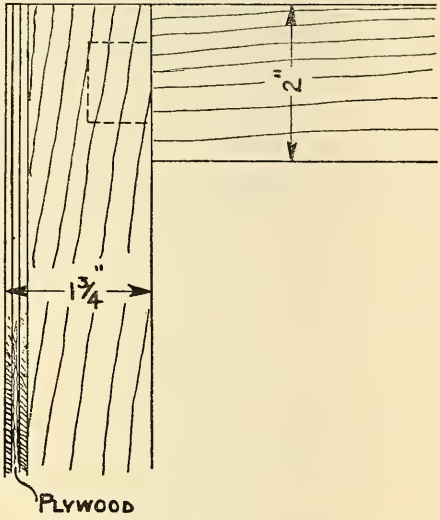
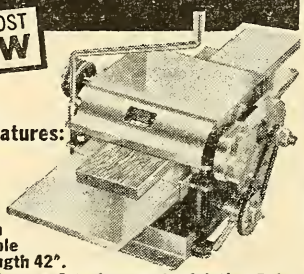


Fig. 10

construction that will be used in other built-in cases that will be treated in this series of lessons.

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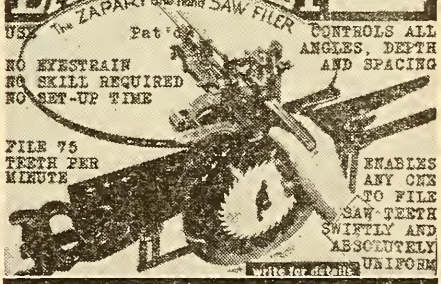
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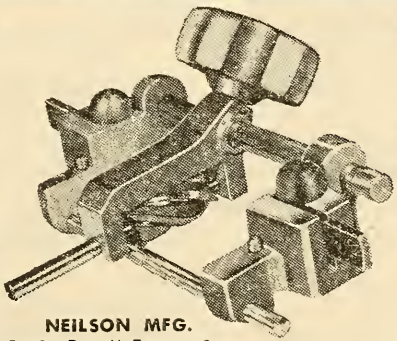
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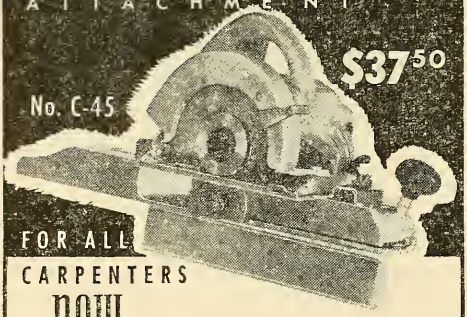
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ELECTRIC HAND SAW

PLANER

ATTACHMENT



No. C-45

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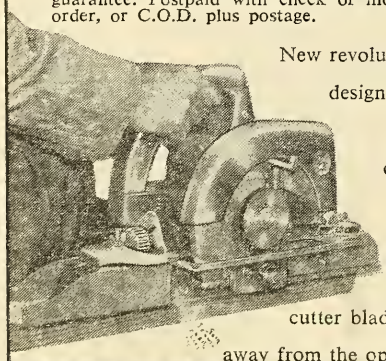
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NOW, in a matter of minutes, you can convert your electric hand saw into the most powerful precision planer built. You can Plane straight cuts or 1° to 45° bevel cuts from 0" to ⅛" deep, fast, accurately and with ease. The new Rotex Planer Attachment gives you the benefit of wide cuts, too . . . a full 2½". Not one, but two cutting blades of high-speed steel are easily sharpened and simple to set after sharpening. Even one-hand planing becomes easy as the weight of the saw does not allow the planer to ride out of the cut. You always get a smooth finished surface cut.

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New revolutionary design expels chips out the side behind the cutter blades and away from the operator.

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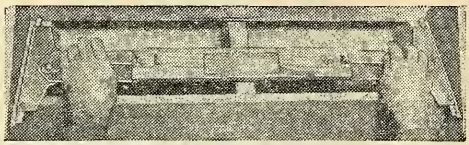
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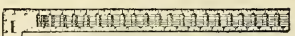
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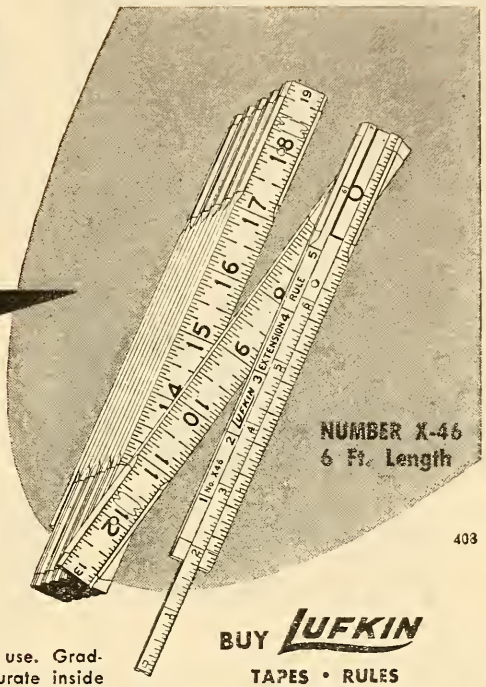
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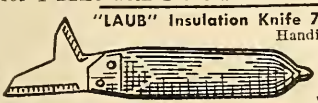
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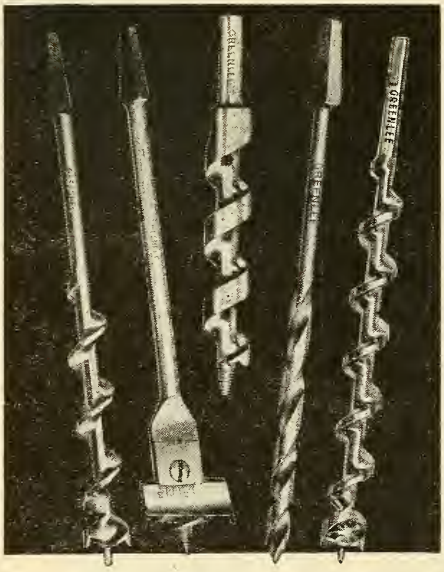
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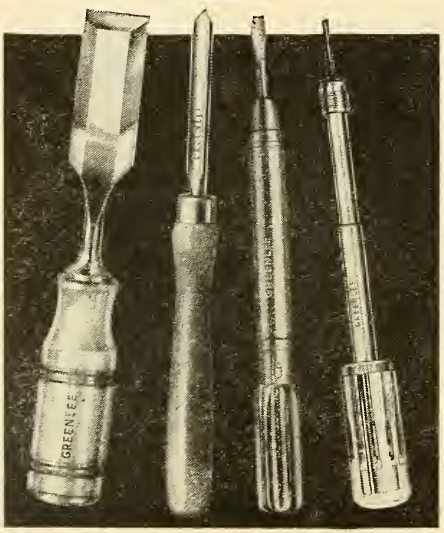
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SPECIAL FEATURES: Lumber Checking List. Millwork Checking List. Hardware Checking List. Materials Ordering Information. Quick-Figuring Tables for estimating concrete footings and walls, concrete piers, window frames, door and window areas, sash weights, nail quantities. How to figure labor hours per unit of work. Rules for linear, area and volume measurement. Mathematical reference tables, including decimal equivalents, lumber reckoner, conversion of weights and measures, etc. New chapter, "How to Plan a House," gives useful data for contractors and material dealers.

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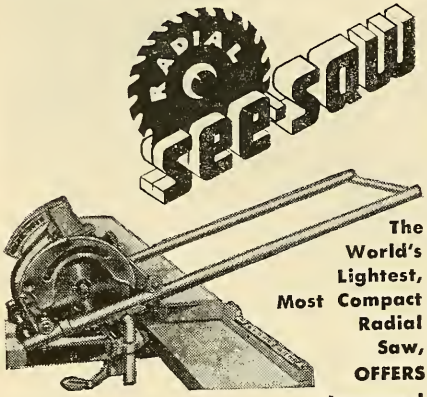
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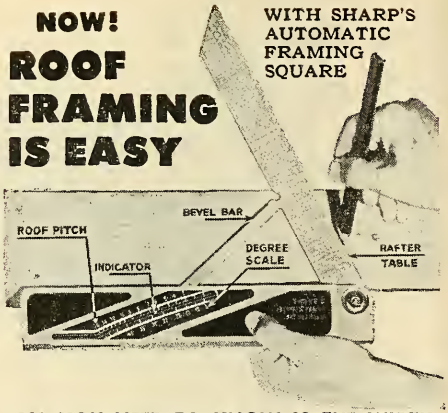
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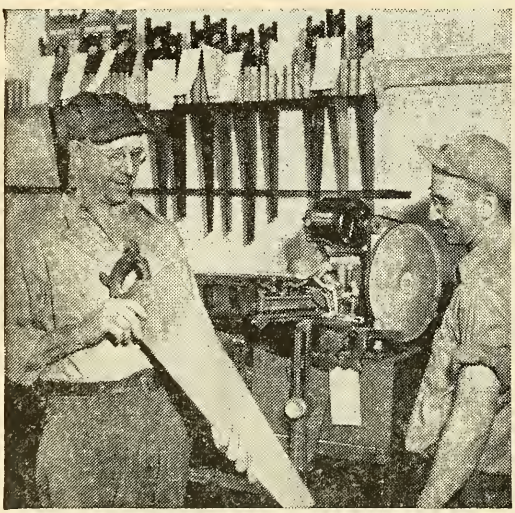
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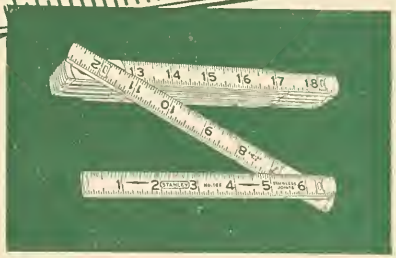
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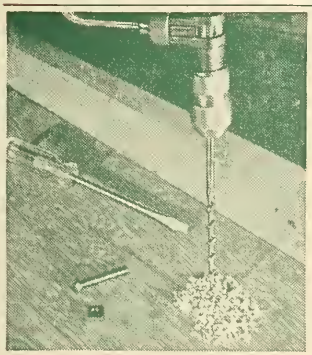




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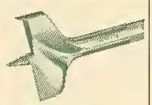




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1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MAY, 1956



TRUE TEMPER Carpenters' News



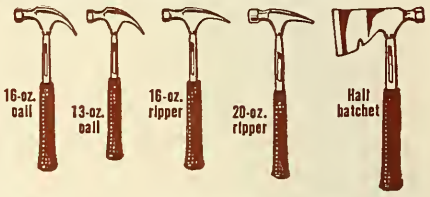
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Handles for the Kelly Perfect hammer are carefully shaped for perfect feel and balance—then fire-hardened to seal the grain against wear and weather. See this fine hammer at your hardware store. *True Temper Corp., Cleveland 15, Ohio.*

See the famous ROCKETS, too

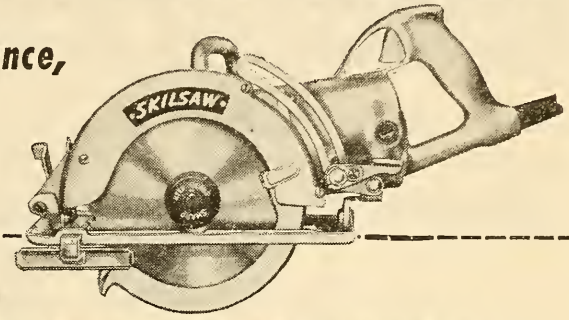


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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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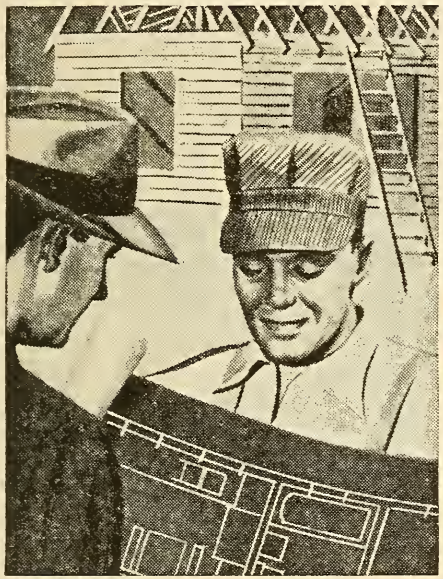
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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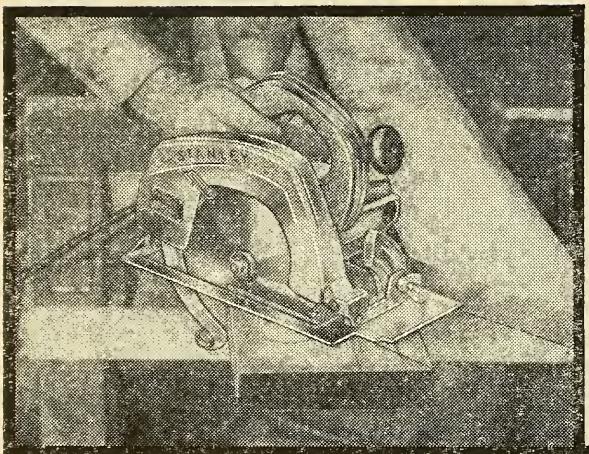
Occupation

City..... Zone....

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cuts 2⅞" at 90°, 2⅛" at 45°

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6" H65, Now only ***$59.95***
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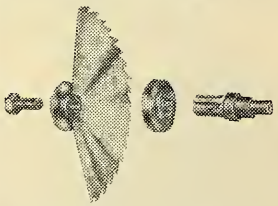
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Featuring . . .



Power plus protection!
Exclusive Stanley drive protects saw motor against impact shock when blade hits nails, etc.; ensures full cutting power at all other times.

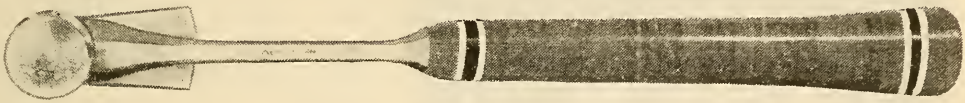


Ease of operation!
Exclusive Stanley blade guard makes starting cuts easy. Guard never sticks regardless of angle of cut . . . no "hang-up" or "drift" in starting.

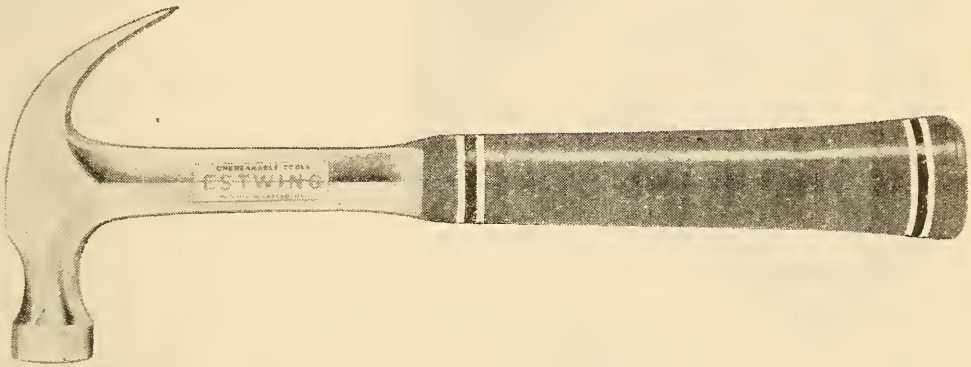


STANLEY

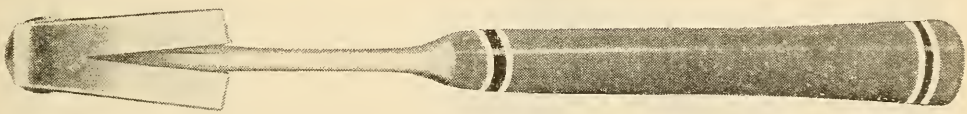
The Swing is to the NEW Estwing



Voted by Carpenters "Best for nail pulling"



Voted by Carpenters "Best for grip and balance"



Voted by Carpenters "Best for driving"

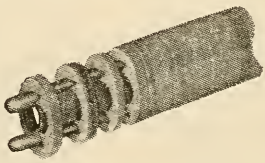
Estwing unbreakable tools are forged in one piece . . . no welds, joints or pins to loosen or break.

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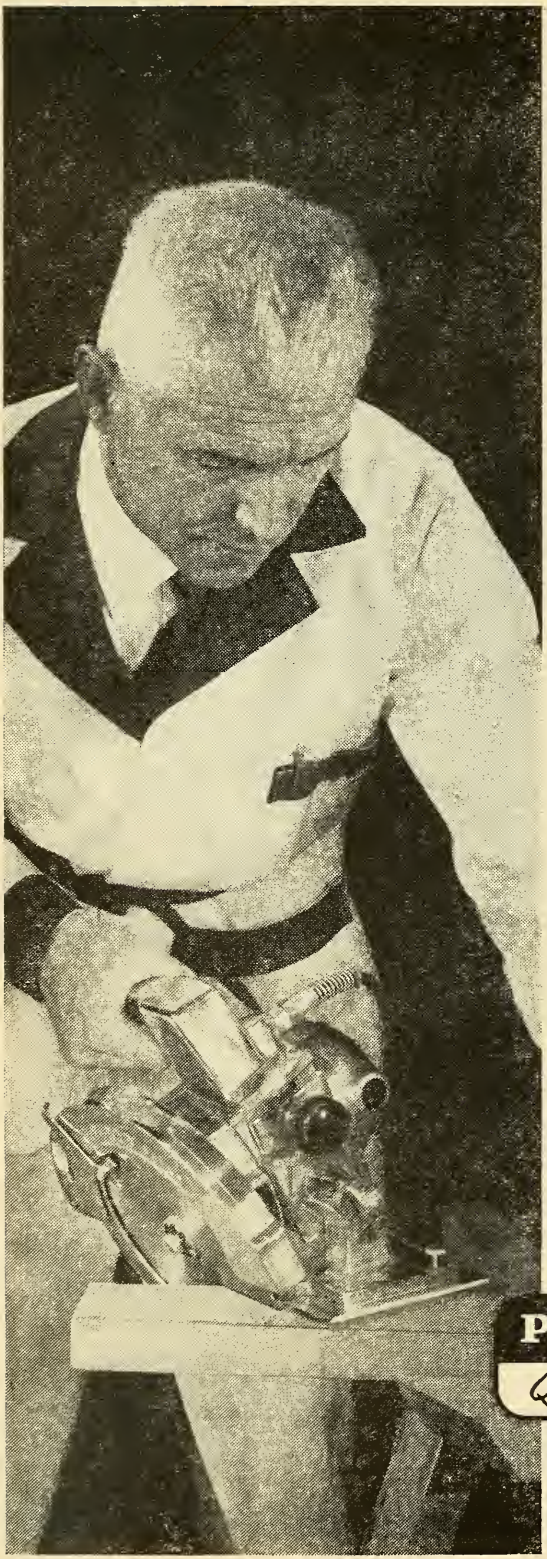
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Model 528 retains all the outstanding advantages of the Model 508 which it replaces—and adds a host of new features of its own. Bigger, more powerful motor . . . new, safer telescoping guard of patented design that won't bind or drag on angle cuts . . . exclusive calibrated depth gauge . . . big, 8¼" blade with Porter-Cable's exclusive Kickproof Clutch . . . and many more.

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Shorter Day On Its Way?

★ ★

AWAY BACK in 1890, the American Federation of Labor selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to spearhead the drive for an eight-hour day. Our Brotherhood accepted the responsibility. Everywhere Brotherhood Local Unions pressed for an eight-hour day. It was no easy fight, but the efforts of our organization paid off. In a few places the eight-hour day was achieved. In most places the 10-hour day was reduced to nine hours. It took several years to make the eight-hour day universal but our Brotherhood was in the front line trenches all the way.

Now that automation is threatening to make the 40-hour week obsolete before long, our Brotherhood is again in the forefront of labor organizations giving the matter study and attention. At all levels—national, state and local—our Brotherhood is awake to the need for keeping close watch on developments in the construction industry.

In its fine paper, Carpenters' News, the Bay Counties District Council, Oakland, Cal., recently analyzed the shorter work week issue from A to Z. An article by C. R. Bartalini, Council secretary, outlined changes which are taking place in the construction industry and making necessary a closer look at the 40-hour week. Because of its insight into the problem, part of that article is herewith reprinted:

In the last year you undoubtedly heard a great deal about automation. In speaking of automation many people think in terms of electric eyes or electronic gadgets where push buttons displace human beings. Automation, however, may take other forms and as we see it, it applies as well to the construction industry. Let's take a good look at the changes that have taken place in our industry since the war. In the field of heavy construction, practically all large warehouses, supermarkets, etc., are constructed by the pre-cast concrete tilt-up method; through the elimination of manually constructed up-right forms, the carpenters have lost many man hours. Two and three bedroom precast concrete houses are also in the field. Precast and prestressed concrete shapes are revolutionizing the construction of bridges and overpasses. This method of new construction has minimized the man hours on form work normally used in cast-in-place concrete beams and piers as well as the road slabs themselves.

In the home building field we are faced with many new techniques which have put the home building industry on an assembly line basis on a par with the automobile industry. Concrete floor slabs, precut studs, by the truckloads from the sources of supply, prefabricated window units which take only a few minutes to install, new types of sheathing, prefit and packaged door units have greatly reduced the amount of man hours per unit. Everything that can be prefabricated and installed by specialists is being used. With the addition of more modern machinery, such as radial saws, skill saws, portable routers

and electric planes, productivity per man has been greatly improved.

This is merely a quick summation of the important developments that have taken place. It would take a catalogue to deal with them individually

Statistics will reveal that approximately the same number of carpenters in our area are producing and completing more units today than they did ten years ago. This leads up to a situation that could drastically affect the carpenters' livelihood. The only reason that we haven't felt it too seriously to date is the fact that the volume of work is great enough to keep our people employed. However, we fully realize that the minute this volume of work begins to slow down, full employment will be seriously curtailed. When this time comes the union will be greatly concerned with the unemployed carpenters.

We think that the situation has to be faced and the problems met and now is the time to do it. A seven-hour day with the present take-home-pay has to be achieved so that we may be able to control the situation later on. Long range planning sometimes becomes necessary rather than to be late and then be sorry.

The bargaining position of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, this year is unique. We will not be faced with an established fact of an agreed pattern such as happened in the past, and we believe that the employers fully realize this.

In all fairness, your Committee should say something about their position relative to paid vacations and paid holidays which has been fully discussed and analyzed by the over-all Committee. Everyone on the Committee agrees that carpenters are just as entitled to paid vacations and paid holidays as any of the other crafts. They are important. However, due to circumstances, it was unanimous that the seven-hour day was something very basic and should have priority. Paid vacations and paid holidays are expensive cost items and the negotiating of either one of these into the contract would be at a sacrifice in the take-home-pay. It simply means that the employer would set aside for each of his employes a stipulated sum of money into a special fund whereby the carpenter who became eligible for a vacation then draws his money. It is identical with a Xmas saving fund where a private individual banks a certain amount of money every month so that he can draw it out in full for his Xmas shopping. However, the important difference with a vacation and holiday fund is that it is wages earned and subject to withholding tax. The construction industry is much different from a factory or a shop where there is a continuity of work and vacations can be determined on the basis of so many hours worked, normally 1,400 to 1,600 hours per year, then the employe is entitled to his vacation pay. In this instance only his vacation pay check is subject to regular withholding taxes.

With the carpenters it would be entirely different. Such a system would not work, as the vast majority of our carpenters are transient and work for many employers in the course of the year. The adoption of a paid vacation or paid holiday provision in our contract could only be perfected on a pay-as-you-go basis or, in other words, a like contribution would be set aside in a special fund exactly like our Health and Welfare. This would mean that withholding tax would be applied weekly which, on top of the administrative cost to administer the new department set up for this purpose, would prove very costly to the employes.

Using the weekly wage of $120.00 per week, which will be the new wage come May 1, 1956, a two week's vacation means $240.00. If a carpenter was fortunate enough to work the entire year without loss of time, he could amass the maximum amount of hours which would be 2,080, subtract 80 hours from this for the two weeks' vacation time and you have a maximum figure of 2,000 hours. Now it must be admitted that very few of our carpenters are fortunate enough to work a calendar year without loss of time, therefore, in order to make vacations available to at least a satisfactory portion of our membership we would have to strike an average of 1,500 hours per year. Using this as the basic figure we would have to get at least 16 cents per hour from the employer to cover the cost of a two weeks' vacation. If you multiply 16 cents by 1,500 hours you get a figure of $240.00. Sixteen cents per hour for vacations adds up to $6.40 per week. This increase in withholding tax brackets of $6.40 added to $120.00 would be an additional 90 cents straight across the board regardless of the number of dependents. This means that the carpenters fortunate enough to work 52 weeks a year stood to lose $46.80 which would have to be deducted from the original $240.00. The carpenter who averaged 1,500 hours, which would have to be the basic figure to establish eligibility, would stand to lose $36.00. In addition to these figures, the costs of administering the fund would further reduce the total amount of his vacation pay. It can readily be seen that paid vacations becomes a costly item to the individual and that he is not getting his money's worth. The difficulty of collections and policing is another important factor and cannot be determined in dollars and cents. Paid holidays would have to be handled the same as paid vacations, consequently the cost factor would be the same.

With all these facts in mind, it can readily be seen why the Committee chose to hold the matter of paid holidays and paid vacations in abeyance and to concentrate on the issue of a shorter work day.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

$700,000 In Treasury Fund Unclaimed By Bondbuyers

Nearly three-quarters of a million dollars are being held by the United States Treasury because workers haven't bothered to make claims for the money. The money has been accumulated through the payroll savings plan, sponsored by many business firms for their employes.

Employes authorize their employers to deduct a flat amount from each paycheck. When enough has been accumulated, a bond is purchased and sent to the employe.

On many occasions workers have either quit their jobs or stopped the savings plan before enough was amassed to buy a bond, and then failed to ask for the cash they had in the fund. Average accounts have about five dollars, with none over $18.75—the price of a $25 savings bond.

The Treasury took over the funds to convenience employers who didn't want the money on their books. But the cash is also an inconvenience to the Treasury, which wants the rightful owners to claim their cash.

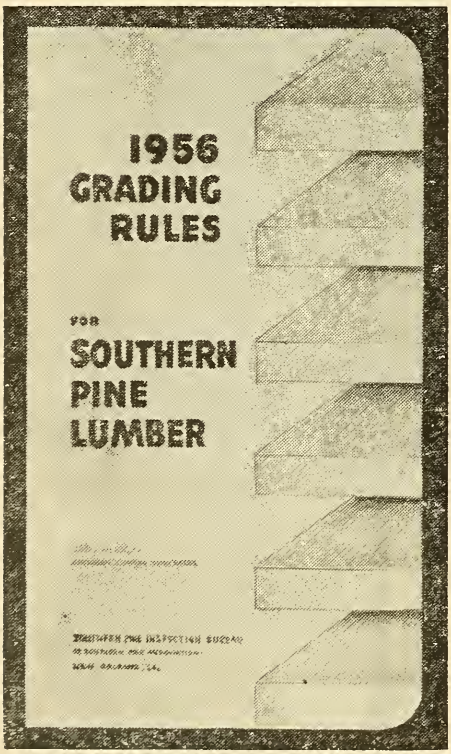
Persons who think they might have money in the fund should make their claim to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. Information should include the claimant's name, the name of the firm which made the deductions and the approximate date when they were made.

Southern Pine Adopts New Grades

★ ★

YOU NO LONGER need a crystal ball or Houdini's bag of tricks to come up with the right grade of Southern Pine lumber for meeting specific construction needs. The Southern Pine lumber industry has just issued a new set of grading rules which will become effective on June 1. These rules contain a large number of innovations and improvements which will enable lumber buyers to get exactly what they want and need without guesswork, confusion, or trial and error methods.

Probably the most progressive step in the new grading rules is the development of all-purpose stress grades. When stress ratings are assigned to lumber grades, the engineer or designer knows in advance the exact load the piece will carry, and can readily determine therefrom the size or the number of



members needed for a structure. In the past, these stress ratings and the method of grading have been different for the different sizes and contemplated uses of structural lumber. Joists and planks had to be graded one way, beams and stringers another, and posts and timbers still another. Now, all members will be graded alike and all may be used interchangeably as joists, beams or posts since the designer knows that the universal value for each piece makes it suitable for any category of use.

In April, 1954, the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency said "The greatest need to assure the efficient use of wood in residential framing is the establishment of a full length, all-purpose grade with established working stresses for all loads to which wood is subjected.... This grade should be independent of the size and length of the member and should include one-inch boards for use in trusses and other light framing."

The Southern Pine industry decided to do something about this, and with the approval of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory—the authority on stress grades and structural requirements—it developed a uniform method of grading structural lumber so that it would be adaptable to any use. The new rules now provide stress ratings in bending, tension, compression parallel to grain, compression perpen-

dicular to grain, and shear, regardless of size. Stress-rated 2x2s and 2x3s now are available which will be highly useful in the design of light framing members. For the first time in any lumber species, stress ratings are provided for one-inch lumber. All of these are particularly adaptable for use in the design and fabrication of trussed roof rafters.

By raising the standards, it was possible also to give high strength values to the regular grades of 2″ Southern Pine dimension. The new rules provide a bending stress rating of 1500f for No. 1 Southern Pine dimension as compared with the former rating of 1450f, and of 1200f for No. 2 instead of 1100f. These grades likewise are entitled to higher ratings in the other categories of strength.

A distinctive feature of Southern Pine grading rules always has been the mandatory requirements for seasoning. For many years, the rules required that all boards and dimension be reduced to a moisture content of 19% or less before dressing, and the other items of 1″ and 2″ lumber also have always had to meet an even lower maximum moisture content. These provisions of the rules have been improved. Many of the other provisions of the different grades have been further tightened. In the case of eight foot 2x4s in particular, a substantial reduction has been accomplished in the amount of crook allowed.

Hereafter, the D grades of finish, flooring and siding will have to be 100% usable. The previous provisions for cutting or waste areas have been completely eliminated. This should remove the objection that the Federal Housing Administration has registered in certain areas against the use of D siding in FHA insured homes. There also are new grades and patterns of Southern Pine paneling, which is best remembered for its use in colonial homes but which is again becoming very popular. All of the paneling grades are required to be seasoned to a moisture content not in excess of 12%.

Throughout the new grading rules, users will discover simplification of arrangement and clarification of hitherto indefinite provisions. Aside from the more logical arrangement, the new rules list the admissible imperfections in each grade in an orderly fashion. Thus, the buyer who wants to know how big a knot a grade will take, or how much wane is permitted, can determine this at a glance. Also, for the first time, the rules include in "capsule" form authentic information about the specific properties and characteristics of Southern Pine lumber and the various uses for which each grade is intended.

Southern Pine grading rules are formulated and published by the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau of New Orleans, La. The new 1956 edition was due to be off the press by the end of April. Single copies are available without charge to all specifiers and buyers of lumber.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Wood Homes On Increase

A recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey shows that the number of single-family homes built of wood frame construction increased by 20 per cent in the first quarter of 1955, compared with the same period of 1954. The average U.S. home, according to industry estimates, contains from 1,000 to 2,000 pieces of lumber, large and small.

PLANE GOSSIP

TRUE AFFECTION

In an effort to get a right-to-work referendum placed on the next ballot, a state right-to-work committee in the State of Washington is spending vast sums for advertising. The advertising is as clever as it is misleading. According to the ads, the referendum backers are all for the working man. They literally love him to pieces.

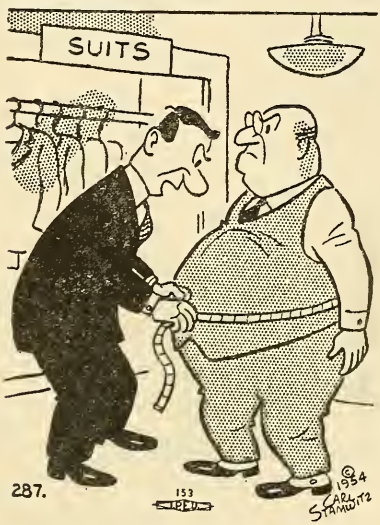
They love him, all right. They love him so much they want to protect him from having to take any more wage increases or improvements negotiated by unions.

Sort of reminds us of the story of the Red dictator who was lying on his death bed. He called in his chief lieutenant and told him:

"My faithful comrade, I know I am about to die. You have been faithful and loyal, so I want to leave to you all my castles, cars, horses, diamonds and bank accounts."

"Oh, my beloved leader, you overwhelm me," replied the stooge. "If there were only something I could do for you! If there were only some little gesture I could make to show my appreciation!"

"There is, there is," wheezed the dying one. "You can take your foot off the oxygen tube."



"I see now what you meant when you told the Union that your business was going to pot!"

FAST LEARNER

The minister came home after a long, hard day. Junior was playing with his building blocks trying to erect a structure, but every time he got a couple of walls up they collapsed.

"Show me how to put up a building," he asked his dad.

"Look, Son," replied the dad, "I'm awfully tired. They're putting up a building down the street. If you want to learn how it's done, go down there and watch them tomorrow."

All the next day, Junior was gone. When he came home that evening he immediately began playing with his blocks again. In a short while he had a wall up a couple of feet. Walking back several paces he took a sight on his handiwork.

"She's out of line half an inch," he muttered, whereupon he walked over and kicked his blocks all over the room.

"That's enough of that," reprimanded his father. "Now you pick up every one of those blocks."

"Like Hell I will," retorted the lad, "that's the work of the blankety-blank Hod Carriers."

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IT AIN'T THE NAME THAT COUNTS

When the AFL and CIO merged, the political arms of the two organizations also merged. The AFL's Labor's League For Political Education and the CIO's Political Action Committee have become the Committee On Political Education (COPE). COPE is now busy gathering voluntary contributions from union members to help elect a decent Congress.

What labor's political arm is called is unimportant. What counts is the success it has in getting men friendly to labor elected to office. All COPE has to depend on for getting its job done is the buck you and I contribute.

And speaking of changing names, we like the one about the Indian who went to court to get his name changed.

"What is your name now?" asked the judge.

"Chief Shreiking Train Whistle," answered the Red man.

"What do you want it changed to?" continued the jurist.

"Toots," was the prompt reply.

THEY NEVER LEARN OR FORGET

Last month the dollar-an-hour minimum wage went into effect, but so far all the business failures which were going to result therefrom have failed to materialize. When the bill was being debated, many employers, mostly from the low-wage industries of the South, prophesied that a $1.00 minimum wage would bankrupt them. However, they made the same prediction when the wage was raised to 30c, 40c and 75c. All they have done since then is prosper.

That's the way it goes. Every penny raise organized labor won since the year 1881 was going to bankrupt industry. Workers would like a taste of that bankruptcy. Profits for 1955 topped 1954 by nearly 35%.

However, it is too much to expect that employers as a class will ever change. Mostly they will resist wage increases even though they eventually profit most from working people having adequate purchasing power.

No wonder Joe Paup once said: "The reason why most girls would rather have beauty than brains is that most men can see better than they can think."

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TOUGH EITHER WAY

In a blistering attack on the NLRB, Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, last month charged that the Labor Board is making up its own rules to crack down on unions. He cited a number of cases in which he charged that the Board made its own interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act in order to bear down on unions. It is tough for unions to live under such autocratic rule, Morse contended.

Only unions which have come in contact with NLRB rulings in recent months know how right Senator Morse is.

The whole proposition brings to mind the story of the guy who wanted to buy his wife a riding horse. He went to the stables and picked out one he liked. To be sure it was what he wanted, he decided to take a little ride. The horse turned out to be a fine rider but high-spirited. Returning to the stables he said to the owner:

"This is a fine horse, but it takes a strong hand to handle him. Do you think a woman could cope with him?"

The owner thought for a long time. Finally he said:

"I think a woman could handle him, but let me put it this way: I would hate to be the husband of the woman who could handle him."

TALL TALE

Without much success, an Australian was trying to impress a Texan with the wonders of Australia. Only when the Texan spotted a kangaroo did his eyes light up. Drawled the man from the Lone Star State:

"One thing I got to admit; your grasshoppers are bigger'n ours."

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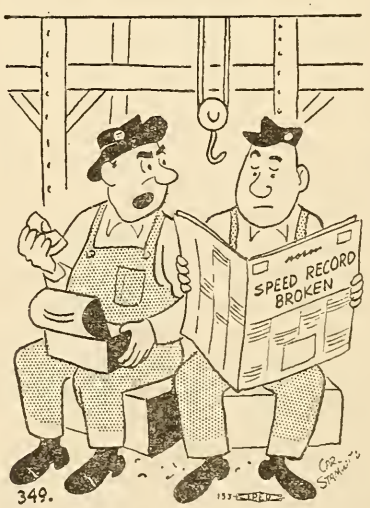
THE LITTLE FARMER KNOWS

A group of Iowa farmers is determined to organize a farm union which will really be a union—that is a part of the AFL-CIO. For all the farm plans which have been devised over the past 50 years, independent farmers are getting fewer and fewer. There are two and a half million less of them today than there were 30 years ago—a good indication that farming is no bed of roses for the guy who has to compete with the factory.

Sort of reminds us of a favorite story of ours. A young man was taking a beautiful young lady for a drive in the country. As they neared the top of a rather long and thickly wooded hill, the engine developed a peculiar noise.

"I wonder what that knocking could be?" the young man wondered.

"I can tell you one thing," retorted the sweet young thing acidly, "it ain't opportunity."



"This is the age of speed, all right! Take money—it doesn't go as far as it used to, but it sure goes faster!"

Old Cry Is Raised Again

By ANDREW J. BIEMILLER
In The American Federationist

★ ★ ★

THE OLD BATTLE CRY, "put the unions under the anti-trust laws," is again being raised. Various organizations, including the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, have made such proposals to Congress.

The argument is a familiar one. Unions have grown so big, it is asserted, that they constitute a danger to the success of our free enterprise system. The argument runs that anti-trust laws now apply only to business. This type of argument has been made for more than half a century. Although it has a plausible ring, it is as fraudulent as a $3.00 bill.

The new call for the application of the anti-trust laws to labor unions, like similar cries in the past, ignores the bitter pages in American history reflecting use of anti-trust legislation to suppress legitimate union activities.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed in 1890. At that time the American Federation of Labor was only nine years old, and trade unions were just beginning to assume a form adequate to represent the working people of America. The Congressional debate which preceded passage of the Sherman Act showed clearly that the lawmakers' intent was solely to curb the abuses of big business combinations. There was no reference to unions in the debate, nor was there any reference to unions in the text of the legislation. Senators and Congressmen who were supporters of labor voted for the Sherman Act.

Despite these facts, in 1893 a federal court in Louisiana ruled that a strike of draymen in New Orleans constituted an illegal restraint of interstate commerce under the terms of the Sherman Act. In enjoining the draymen's strike, the court concluded that Congress, in legislating against restraint of trade, had acted so broadly that, whatever the source of the restraint, an injunction against it could be issued under the Sherman Act. Thereafter the courts frequently availed themselves of the injunctive power under the Sherman Act in many types of labor disputes.

In the Danbury Hatters' case, the Supreme Court held that a nation-wide boycott of non-union hats, initiated by the Hatters Union, violated the Sherman Act. The law made no distinction among various types of contracts, the court said, and any contract which might result in a restraint of trade was illegal under the Sherman Act.

In 1956 it is hard to realize the force with which the decision in the Danbury Hatters' case burst upon the trade union movement. Here was a small union which, conducting a peaceful action, merely urged its members and sympathizers not to purchase the products of an anti-union hat concern. Nevertheless, the Hatters were deemed guilty under the Sherman Act. The funds of the union were confiscated and, when these were insufficient to pay the enormous fine

which had been levied against the union, the homes and life savings of members of the union were seized.

Shocked by the Supreme Court's decision in this case, the organized labor movement launched an active campaign to show Congress and the public that there was a very wide gulf between action necessary to curb abuses perpetrated by big business combinations and the action that had actually been taken to stifle union organization.

Four decades ago, when the Clayton Act was under consideration in Congress, labor succeeded in persuading the lawmakers to include Section 6, stating clearly that the labor of a human being was not a commodity or article of commerce. This action was supplemented by the language of Section 20, which was designed to remove the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in cases involving labor disputes.

However, anti-union employers were able to find a way around the Clayton Act safeguards. With the cooperation of the courts, the anti-union employers succeeded in getting these safeguards so diluted that the Clayton Act appeared to mean merely that workers had the legal right to organize into trade unions. It did not mean, according to the courts, that various types of union activity were protected against the injunction process. And so the anti-trust laws continued to be used to break strikes and harass workers.

Abuses of the injunction power were finally curbed in 1932 with the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The purpose of this law was to protect union activity from government by injunction. Norris-LaGuardia banned injunctions in "any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment . . . regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employe."

In 1940 and 1941, the U.S. Department of Justice made new efforts to use anti-trust laws against trade unions. This drive led to a series of Supreme Court decisions on the issue. Perhaps the most important principle enunciated by the Supreme Court was that when a union acts alone in behalf of the interests of its members, its activities do not fall under the anti-trust laws, which are designed for a fundamentally different purpose, the maintenance of competition among business enterprises.

Many of the protections finally achieved for union activity in the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act were negated by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. Because of that law, various types of union activity are again subject to government action. Once again injunctions against unions are being issued. And yet, not satisfied with the penalties and the restrictions imposed upon organized labor by the Taft-Hartley Act, anti-union employers are seeking to open additional areas for court action against unions. If these anti-union employers should succeed, the resulting application of anti-trust laws to unions would offer untold opportunities for the stifling of traditional, peaceful and proper union activities.

Unions of working people are fundamentally different from business enterprises and cannot be treated in the same way for purposes of anti-trust legislation. Business enterprises and labor unions are distinctly different types of organizations. They differ in makeup, functions and objectives. Basically, a business enterprise represents an investment of capital—money. A labor union, on the other hand, is an organization of human beings—people. A business enterprise handles products. It buys

and sells goods. But the central concern of a union is human beings and their welfare. A union is concerned with the labor of human beings and the terms under which it shall be performed.

The prime objective of a business enterprise is profit. The success of a business is measured by the financial return on its investment. In sharp contrast, a labor union's objective is protection and aid for workers. The success of a union is measured by the extent to which it can maintain and improve the working conditions and living standards of human beings, the men and women who are the members of the union.

The differences between businesses and unions are vital differences. They go to the very heart of the distinction our society draws between the impersonal dealings of business and the personal, human nature of unions.

This distinction was described by Samuel Gompers in 1914 in these clearcut terms:

"The principle [that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce] is the basis of industrial liberty. It distinguishes between the labor power of a human being who produces an article and the thing which he produces.

"In brief, the thing upon which that principle is justified is as follows: Men and women are not of the same nature as the things they make. Labor power is not a product. It is ability to produce. The products of labor may be bought and sold without affecting the freedom of the one who produces or owns them, but the labor power of an individual cannot be separated from his living body. Regulation of and conditions affecting relations under which labor power is used are a part of the lives and the bodies of men and women.

"Laws which apply the same regulation to workers and to the products made by workers are based upon the principle that there is no difference between men and things. That theory denies workers the consideration and the rights given to human beings. It denies the freedom and protection of free men and women."

We should not permit this fundamental distinction to be obscured or forgotten. Let us not be led astray by the propaganda of anti-union employers who urge application of business anti-trust laws to union activities.

While union membership has increased during the past twenty years, the labor movement cannot be considered "monopolistic," nor does its strength create any threat to America's free enterprise system.

Those who are agitating for the extension of anti-trust laws to unions make constant references to what they choose to call "giant unions" and "the monopolistic power of unions." These inaccurate phrases are used repeatedly in an effort to delude some of the public into believing that it might make sense to apply anti-trust laws to "union trusts."

It is true, of course, that union membership and financial resources have increased since the days of the depression. But the growth of unions must be kept in proper perspective. The total financial resources of all unions combined has been liberally estimated as perhaps as high as $1 billion. This figure, standing alone, is highly misleading. Organized labor's financial resources are not under the direction or control of any one organization. Labor is not centrally controlled. The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is made up of almost 150 separate national and international unions. Each one of these

unions determines its own policies. The national and international unions are made up of local unions. There are more than 60,000 locals, and they are largely autonomous. The various unions do not act as a single unit. Each controls its own finances.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations no more controls the separate treasuries of its numerous affiliated organizations than the U.S. Chamber of Commerce controls the assets of its member corporations.

It is interesting to note that, if the total financial resources of all unions were to be divided among the more than 16,000,000 union members, there would perhaps be as much as $60 per member—probably less than one week's wages per member. Far more significant, of course, is the fact that the financial resources of organized labor in no way begin to match those of business. For example, the combined market value of corporate stock at the end of 1954, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission, amounted to about $268 billion. In contrast, the total resources of all American unions amount to far less than one-half of one per cent of that sum. The total resources of all unions combined do not even begin to match those of individual large corporations. The earnings and assets of General Motors alone are far in excess of the accumulated finances of all the unions, national and local, affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Free enterprise in America is in no way endangered by the activities of organized labor. Rather, organized labor is a staunch and consistent supporter of free enterprise. To the extent that organized labor has been successful in its objective of protecting wage-earners and improving American living standards, it has played a significant and most constructive role in strengthening our free enterprise system.

Gains in union membership and advances in living standards have not been harmful to business. These gains have not been achieved at the expense of business. The plain fact is that labor's advances have gone hand in hand with the expanding prosperity of business. It would be ironic, therefore, if an anti-union segment of industry were to succeed in muzzling union effectiveness by an extension of the anti-trust laws to trade unions under the guise of "defending the free enterprise system."

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Famous Bridge to be Reproduced

The citizens of historic Concord, Mass., have won a battle to have their storied bridge restored in wood. The original wood structure, famous as the "rude bridge that arched the flood," was the scene of the opening engagement of the Revolutionary War. British troops were met at the span by Colonial Minutemen who fired the "shot heard 'round the world."

Years later, the wood bridge was replaced by a steel and concrete structure. Then, recent floods destroyed the steel and concrete span. Concord's citizenry protested loudly against proposals to erect another steel and concrete structure. Now, the State Commissioner of Public Works has promised that the bridge will be reproduced in wood and made as durable and storm resistant as one of other materials.

Election Reforms Are Overdue

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LAST MONTH the first serious Congressional attempt in many years to overhaul election procedures and rules went down to defeat. There is very little likelihood that the matter will come up again this session.

That election procedures and regulations need modernizing is accepted by most citizens. Rural influence has grown greater year by year as the influence of city voters has been cut by a number of political dodges. Money has been allowed to weigh more heavily in determining who will go to Congress and who will not. It all adds up to one thing—the voice of the little guy in the city is being rendered less and less important.

Only a few weeks ago American newspapers carried in the same editions two stories that dramatized sharply one of the most pressing questions in American political life: Do we really have equal representation in our government?

In one column there was the accusation that a lawyer-lobbyist for the oil interests had been active in five states in connection with the natural gas bill.

In another column was the news of the sudden death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, and the succession to his post as chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary committee of Sen. James O. Eastland, of Mississippi.

These two stories vividly illustrate one of the sorest points of American political life, the fact that the theory of "one-man-one-vote" is violated in election after election in which the votes of a handful of citizens in one part of the country may actually outweigh the votes of hundreds and thousands in other parts of the country.

The oil lobby story has a particular fascination for political scientists because it illustrates the growth of what might be called "carpet - bag" campaign contributions—that is the practice of wealthy men of one state distributing funds to candidates in other states. In addition it illustrated the tendency to spend such money in the small states rather than in the large ones.

Why?

The reason is simply that so far as the Senate is concerned the small states, where even small campaign contributions are important, exercise just as much power over national legislation as the largest states in the union.

If you take the 1952 and 1954 senatorial elections and check the votes cast in the five smallest states with those in the five largest, the inequality is staggering. Approximately 600,000 votes in the small states equaled 22 million votes in the large ones! Yet the 600,000 elected 10 senators whose voice is equal to the 10 senators elected by the 22 million.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that men with campaign money to spend are more and more spending it in the small states where it goes the farthest.

The second dramatic illustration of how a relatively small group of citizens can exercise powers far out of proportion to their number was the

sudden elevation of Eastland to chairmanship of the judiciary committee, due to the seniority system. His new job carries with it immense power. More bills are referred to the judiciary committee than any other Senate committee. It is essentially an instrument of control of Senate legislative business. It confirms or rejects federal judges.

Rarely has there been so dramatic a reversal of general political philosophy as in the succession of Eastland to Kilgore. Kilgore was a friend of labor; Eastland is a southern conservative. Yet, Eastland was returned to the Senate in 1954 with a vote of only 100,848.

Without headlines is the fact that the House of Representatives, which is theoretically based on the "one-man-one-vote" principal, is far from that. Rural votes based on long past districting systems far outweigh city votes in virtually every state.

Based on present population each congressman should represent about 350,000 votes. Actually the average city congressman represents well over 400,000 while the average rural congressman represents less than 300,000.

Perhaps of even greater importance is the fact that conservative congressmen elected from the smaller rural districts, especially in the South, are returned election after election and eventually take over the majority of committee chairmanships, on the basis of seniority.

We thus find a whole chain of circumstances in which the small, rural and conservative sections of the country have acquired an extraordinary preponderance of legislative power in the United States.

Part of this is due to historical reasons. Thus the composition of the Senate with two seats from each state no matter how large or small was the result of a compromise when the Constitution was drawn. It is highly unlikely that it will ever be changed.

The seniority system, however, has been subject to sharp criticism many times. It is not likely to be changed unless the American people feel strongly about it.

Finally, the misrepresentation in the House of Representatives, while completely contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, has been made possible almost entirely through a coalition of conservatives both in the rural and city districts who prefer things as they are.

Nevertheless, these distortions of American democracy, dramatized from time to time as they have been in the past few weeks, are beginning to make many people wonder what can be done about them.

For all the evils pin-pointed in these articles, the main one was not yet touched upon—that is the power of money in political campaigns. With the advent of radio and television, campaigning became an expensive proposition. The candidate with no money stands little chance against an opponent who can hog radio and television time, who can pay workers and hire press agents, who can buy newspaper and billboard advertising to his heart's content. No one knows this better than the special interest lobbies, as witness the $2,500 "contributions" they have been tossing around.

Certainly this sort of a situation cannot be construed as being in the best interest of democracy. Honesty and ability are the attributes we want our Congressmen to have; and many times honesty and ability do not even have a speaking acquaintance with big money.

A "reform" bill worked out by the Senate was being considered late last month. On the surface it seemed to

place some limits on campaign spending, but actually it did very little to cut down the influence of money in political campaigns. It limited to about $12,000,000 the amount that a committee could spend on a presidential campaign, but put no limit on the number of committees that could spend this amount. While fixing the amount of spending by Congressional candidates, it leaves political parties and their branches free to spend what they will. All in all, its reform features are luke warm.

Not so a bill proposed by the two Oregon Senators, Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger. This bill intends to place candidates on an even footing by allowing each exactly the same amount to spend on campaigning, much as the British system does.

If the power of money is to be minimized in our political life, the Morse-Neuberger approach is the only logical one. The oil lobby scandals indicate that the time is ripe for a drastic revision of this kind. However, it will not come until such time as an overwhelming majority of the American people demand it.

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Local 595's Oldest Member Dies

George H. Murray, 103 year-old member of Local Union 595, of Lynn, Massachusetts, died March 28th, this year. Thus a career of more than 60 years of unionism was ended. Although bedridden for the past year, the death of the fine old-timer was a shock to his fellow members.

Born in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, Canada, he immigrated to Lynn in 1866, just as the veterans were returning from the Civil War. While in Canada he worked as a surveyor aboard a British ship, surveying the coast of Newfoundland, but when he settled in Lynn, he chose carpentry as his trade.

His memory undoubtedly was filled with many occurrences, historical, humorous and possibly a few tragedies, but one of his fond remembrances was having seen President Grover Cleveland's second inauguration, in 1893, which he attended as a member of the National Militia.

Brother Murray originally was initiated into the Brotherhood early in the 1890's, but his membership was temporarily interrupted at about the turn of the century. At the time of his death his membership dated continuously from March 27, 1902.

During his long and active career in Local 595, Brother Murray served for four years as its president and for an additional 20 as its recording secretary.

Quite proud of his Scottish ancestry, Murray served as secretary of the Clan McLean, Order of Scottish Clans, for many years and bore the title of "chief."

Altogether he worked for more than 60 years in the building trades and was noted for his skill and readiness to help his fellow workers. His loss will be great to his fellow members.

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WOODEN SHIPS STILL USED BY NAVY

The U.S. Navy had 50,000 wooden craft in its two-ocean fleet of World War II and it's been adding new wood vessels constantly since the war's end. As a matter of fact, seagoing ships have been built of wood for 4,000 years. A 3,800-year-old, 32-foot boat of heavy cedar planks is one of the top attractions at the Chicago Museum of Natural History.

Synthetic Lumber Is Growing Fast

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IS MANUFACTURED lumber eventually going to displace sawn lumber? Perhaps not, but such rapid strides have been made in rearranging the natural properties of wood through chemistry that the question is not too far out of line. A recent study by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers points up the fact that Western Germany is already developing a great synthetic wood industry.

The beginning of a synthetic-lumber or shaving-board industry in the U. S. has been made, and it is anticipated that the coming years will see substantial and rapid progress in the manufacture of such products in this country. They are made of specially cut shavings bonded together.

As is often the case, the substitute product is superior in many respects to the original product. Shaving boards are now being manufactured in the form of large slabs that may be 6 ft. x 12 ft. in size and ¾ in. thick. They differ from lumber sawed from logs in that they have the same strength properties in both the length and breadth directions, and in that they do not shrink or expand noticeably with changing atmospheric conditions. The shaving board has evolved out of the manufacture of so-called chip or particle boards and must not be confused with the latter.

The wood shaving board consists essentially of flat, shaving-like flakes of wood bonded together with synthetic resins to produce thick panels that are subsequently generally faced with veneer when used in the furniture industry, but are simply varnished or lacquered when used for doors and for decorative purposes in display windows, and for interior paneling.

The boards generally have a flake-like surface which has been found attractive for many uses. In furniture, shaving boards are used to replace lumber for the application of fancy or exotic veneers. The conventional cross-banding veneers may be used between the shaving board core and the face veneer, but for low-cost furniture the cross banding is often eliminated and the face veneers are applied directly to the shaving-board surfaces.

Some of the products made abroad have a uniform composition throughout their thickness. The edges of such panels can be shaped with appropriate high-speed cutting tools and then finished.

Special machines have been developed for cutting the thin, flake-like shavings commonly seen on the surface of shaving boards. Some of the factories abroad now manufacture the boards in three plies, the outside or exposed ply being made of shavings that are more or less whole and thereby provide an attractive, flake-like surface. The interior of the panel is often made of chips or shavings and frequently a lower resin content is used in the core. The shavings range in length from about 1/2 to 1-1/2 in., and their thickness may be about 1/100 in.

Width of the shavings varies greatly, the important feature lying in the fact that, contrary to shavings pro-

duced in an ordinary planer, wherein the cutting action takes place at an acute angle to the botanic fibers of the wood, in the shavings produced on special machines the botanic fibers are parallel to the surface of the flakes.

Most of the boards manufactured abroad have a specific gravity of about 0.5 to 0.6. In addition to their use in the furniture industry and for wall paneling, they are also being used in the construction of freight cars.

The thickness of the panel ranges from about ¼ to 1½ in., and the modulus rupture from 2300 to 2800 psi. The boards have good nail and screw-holding power, and excellent dimensional stability. They can be machined on ordinary wood-working machines. The increase in thickness after 24 hours in water is about five per cent.

Cord wood and sticks that may be no more than two or three inches in diameter are used as the raw material. Sawmill waste in the form of slabs and edgings can be converted into the shavings, but conventional comminuted waste, such as sawdust and shavings, is not satisfactory, although some of such waste is added at times to the fibers or shavings used for the core.

The concept of producing a synthetic board out of wood shavings is an old one, as revealed by the patent literature, but it was not until about 1940 that a successful commercial product was produced. The first shaving-board operation in Germany was built by the Torfit-Werke in Bremen-Hemelingen in 1941. It produced 10 tons of board per day, using ordinary planer shavings and sawdust bonded together with phenolic resin. The boards were 6 x 9 ft. in size and they were made in a single-opening press. The density corresponded to currently manufactured hardboard and ranged from 0.8 to 1.1. The modulus of rupture ranged from 2800 to 7000 psi. The boards were intended for the manufacture of cabinets and furniture.

Within the next two or three years, several other plants started operating in Germany, using comminuted wood obtained from veneer waste. Urea resins were used as the binder and the boards had a specific gravity that was somewhat lower than that of the original boards, but the strength was also reduced. The resulting product was used as a wallboard.

Considerable research work was conducted in Germany after the war by manufacturers as well as by research laboratories such as the Institute for Wood Research at Braunschweig. These investigations showed that superior boards in both strength and other physical properties can be obtained if the wood shavings are cut specifically for the manufacture of boards. It was found that when the shavings are cut parallel to the grain of the wood, the cost of the board of a given strength can be reduced materially.

The manufacture of wood shaving boards is a rapidly expanding industry in West Germany. In 1954 the industry had a capacity of about 38,000,000 sq. feet, and the output for 1955 is expected to be about 65,000,000 sq. feet.

At the present time there are about 35 shaving board operations in Western Germany. Four of those have a capacity of 1750 to 3500 cu. ft. per day. These four operations produce about 50 per cent of the total output. Most of the smaller operations have a capacity ranging form 350 to 1050 cu. ft. per day. The product is being continually improved and the boards have found excellent acceptance among carpenters and furniture manufacturers.

While the shaving-board industry has been primarily developed in Western Germany, some plants are now in operation in other countries, such as England, France and Italy. About 25 shaving-board factories have been constructed outside of the country, based upon German experience and using German machines. The manufacturers of the machines are confident that the shaving-board industry will expand into all countries having a developed economy and adequate timber resources.

How many plants there are in America using German patents is not known. However, in view of the success which the shaving board industry is chalking up in Europe, chances are that eventually the United States and Canada will become big producers.

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TRAFFIC DEATHS INCREASE IN 1955

Death on the highways of the nation increased to 37,800 in 1955 as compared to 35,500 in 1954. This marked the highest automobile toll in the nation's history, according to the annual survey of a major auto insurance company.

Excessive speed is the cause of the greatest number of auto accidents and deaths each year, and 1955 was no exception. Speed was found to be the cause of accidents resulting in the deaths of 12,700, an increase of 320 in this category over 1954. Injuries from speed occurred to 702,560 persons during the twelve-month period of the study.

The figures, which are compiled from accident statistics from every state in the union, show that age is also an important factor in the death and accident picture concerning automobiles. Drivers under 25 years of age were involved in 27% of the year's fatal accidents, despite the fact that they comprise only 14% of the nation's drivers.

The Grim Reaper found the pickings the best on weekends, as pleasure bent persons tried to go too far or too fast for their enjoyment and ended up a statistic. Weekend crashes accounted for 15,730 death and injuries to 766,090 passengers and drivers of autos. Twenty-two per cent of all deaths during the year occurred on Saturday as the eager sped away to enjoy their time off, only to keep a date with death on the highway.

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

In August, 1955, Eastern states were hit by the most disastrous floods in modern history. Many towns and villages were completely destroyed by the rushing waters. Loss of life was staggering and property damage figured in the millions of dollars.

Especially hard hit was the State of Pennsylvania. Brotherhood members in the eastern part of the Keystone State decided that they would try to help their fellow members. They formed the Carpenters' Flood Relief Committee Of Eastern Pennsylvania, and worked hard collecting funds.

In March, this year, the committee members were very happy to disperse almost $18,000 among 28 families of United Brotherhood members who



Members of the Carpenters Flood Relief Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania as they prepared to distribute checks to families of Brotherhood members. Seated are, from the left; W. A. Drew, W. A. Kendrick, J. C. Elder and L. E. Ross.

Members standing include, from the left: E. B. Strunk, Ray Doll, W. F. Repsher, Gerald Heckman, Thomas Douglas and Charles Frank.

suffered extreme losses from the flood. Funds contributed by the Eastern Pennsylvania brothers were matched by the General Office.

Committee members included W. A. Kendrick, general representative; Lynn Ross, Local 492, Reading; Thomas Douglas, Local 501, Stroudsburg; Joe Bartell, Local 261, Scranton; Raymond Doll, Local 501; Willard Drew, Local 239, Easton; Gerald Heckman, Local 501; Joseph Elder, Local 1462, Bristol; Eugene Strunk, Local 501; Theodore P. O'Keefe, Local 454, Philadelphia; and Charles Frank, Local 501.

Editorial

Election Spending Threatens Democracy

During the remainder of this year, an estimated $200,000,000 will be spent on election campaigns. The question that is naturally raised by this prediction is, where is this money going to come from?

Part of the answer was given by the recent scandals surrounding the natural gas bill. One lobbyist for one small oil company approached at least five Congressmen with "contributions" of as much as $2,500. Multiply all the lobbyists, not only for all the other oil companies but also for other major industries, and you get a frightening picture.

Look Magazine predicted, in its April 17 issue, that $7 out of every $10 spent in this year's election would come from about one person in every thousand. The magazine said that approximately $140,000,000 of the estimated $200,000,000 will come from some 20,000 persons who will contribute $500 or more to political candidates. That averages out somewhere around $700 each.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in its April 11 issue, pointed out that "Statistics of the 1952 campaign show the national Senatorial and Congressional committees of both parties obtain 55 per cent of their total receipts from 2,407 contributions of $1,000 or more." There are many unauthenticated estimates that one Texas oil millionaire spent $750,000 in 1952 backing candidates of his political and economic persuasion.

No wonder LABOR, the hard-hitting newspaper of the Railroad Brotherhoods, was recently constrained to ask: "Is the government of the United States to be sold on the auction block for $200 million?"

That is a bitter question to ask, but circumstances certainly warrant its asking. Money has come to play a viciously unhealthy role in American politics. Some, and perhaps even many, big contributors make their donations to political war chests without any hidden strings, but that does not alter the situation any. So long as candidates have to depend on sizeable contributions for their political futures, the best ends of democracy are not being served. How can a Congressman, knowing that he will have to face another election two years hence, offend those on whom his re-election will have to depend? To expect a Congressman to bite the hand that feeds him is expecting too much even from men of the caliber that can be found on Capitol Hill.

The problem of big money influencing elections has always been a serious one, but with the advent of television, the role that money plays has been intensified. A single half hour on a network at a time when most people are tuned in costs close to $40,000. Time on a single big city station may cost as much as $3,000.

Politicians are agreed that television is the most effective means of campaigning. With 40,000,000 sets now in operation, the importance of TV is greater than it ever was. TV time is also more expensive than it ever was. There is no escaping the conclusion that the candidates who use TV most liberally will win most often.

How can the influence of money on political campaigns be lessened? The job can be done in two ways. First, all contributions should be listed both as to amount and donor. Also, moneys spent in behalf of a candidate should clear through the candidate. The way it is now, candidates list what funds they get directly, but this never amounts to very much. The big amounts are contributed to committees which work for his election. The candidate is not required to list the moneys received and spent by these committees because theoretically he has no official connection with them. If a new law compelled candidates to account for all funds spent in their behalf, and to reveal where the money came from, the people at least would know what is going on.

The second way in which the importance of political money could be reduced is by making free television time available to all candidates on an equal basis. Television is a regulated monopoly. Licenses to operate stations are issued by Uncle Sam. Theoretically, at least, licensees agree to donate a minimum of free time to broadcasting programs which are in the public service. At first both radio and TV gave considerable free time to programs promoting the public interest. Year by year this amount of free time has shrunk. Before long it is apt to disappear altogether.

By granting all candidates equal free time, the pressure for sizeable campaign funds would diminish. The airwaves are in the public domain. They are the property of all the people. Uncle Sam has a perfect right to utilize them for furthering the cause of true democracy. A number of other countries are already following that procedure. It could be done here without disrupting anything too much.

How the influence of money in political campaigns is diminished is not important; the important thing is that it be done before the whole democratic process bogs down in a morass of special interest skulduggery.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Aggressive Merchandising Is What Pays Off

Fifty years ago, the site where a new school was to be erected looked like a lumber yard. Today, a couple of truckloads fill all the requirements for wood; this despite the fact that wood remains the safest, cleanest and most versatile building material known to man.

Why should this be?

Perhaps a recent news release by the Reynolds Aluminum Company tells the story. Reynolds recently announced that it was instituting a plan to provide lend-lease financing for new public schools anywhere in the nation. According to the plan, the company will act as non-paid "agent" for any school district. It will arrange the design and, take care of the construction, financing and equipment. The plant will then be lend-leased to the school district over a 30 to 40 year period. Although the company did not announce what finance charges would be added, it was indicated that the cost to the school district would be about 50% less than on shorter-term conventional bond financing.

In business circles, this sort of trade promotion is known as merchandise engineering. The Reynolds Company claims that its services are open to all school districts whether they intend to use Reynolds products in their school buildings or not. This is a fine gesture. The company knows it is safe in making it, because how many school district trustees would have the crust to use

other products when Reynolds is planning, overseeing, and financing the project?

More power to Reynolds. The company can hardly be condemned for going after the business. But it is about time the wood producing industry caught on to the fact that business nowadays goes to those who go after it. The best product in the world (which wood unquestionably is for most building uses) cannot long hold its own against aggressive methods of merchandising such as Reynolds is displaying in its new school financing program.

Fortunately the wood producing industry is becoming increasingly aware of this fact. Promotional programs of all kinds are being developed, but it is going to take a long time to overcome the head start which many wood substitutes got in years past through aggressive merchandising. A whole generation of architects, designers, and public officials has been educated to appreciate the coldness and harshness of glass and metal in preference to the warmth and beauty of wood. Unselling them and converting newcomers to the esthetic and practical advantages of wood is going to be no mean task. However, it can be done.

In this regard, all of us who know and appreciate the qualities which make wood the supreme building material have a responsibility in promoting its use. There are spots where metals and other materials have an important role in modern construction. There is no need to knock them. But there are many places where only wood can provide safety, warmth and cheeriness that this old world desperately needs.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Labor Must Carry The Ball

Last month Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, held its second annual conference on problems of the aging. Several hundred people from all walks of life were there to mull over the growing enigma of how the energies, skills and capacities of our aging citizens can best be utilized for the benefit of both the nation and the oldsters themselves.

The conference came up with no answers. However, that does not mean that it was not a success. The very fact that several hundred public-spirited citizens were interested enough in the problem to journey as much as several hundred miles to participate in the conference is an encouraging sign in itself. Another encouraging sign is the fact that the conference was financed by a special trust fund donated to the college for the express purpose of studying problems of the aging.

It will take time and study to develop a system whereby the contributions which senior citizens can make to our society are not lost through arbitrary and unrealistic taboos and regulations. Therefore, the very fact that people are willing to contribute both time and money to the effort is heartening. The conference may not have come up with any specific answers, but at least it put some of the questions into clearer focus—and knowing what the questions are is the first step toward arriving at the answers.

This journal has repeatedly pointed out that ours is the only society in which gray hairs are a detriment rather than a blessing. Even in the tribes of darkest Africa, the oldsters are accorded recognition as senior statesmen. They are always on the councils and governing bodies where their experience, wisdom, and level-headedness can balance out the impetuosity of youth.

Here all the emphasis is on youth. Know-how scarcely counts. A worker who is perfectly fine as an employe on the day before his 65th birthday becomes a has-been and a detriment on the day after. It is neither logical nor an economically sound practice, but that is the way it is. Unfortunately that is the way it will remain until such time as enough people make up their minds to do something about it.

Forty used to be the top hiring age, but of late the figure has dropped to 35 and even to 30. Look at the ads in the help wanted columns of your paper if you do not agree. "Under 35" is a phrase that appears more and more often in these ads. Employers seem to want men with 25 years experience but not over 35 years old. On the other hand, medical science is prolonging the life-span every year. As a result, the number of citizens "too old to work and too young to die" is growing year by year, too. Their plight can no longer be ignored.

Ball State is not the only college working on the problem of the aging. Michigan University recently held its eighth annual conference in this area. Many others are getting into the field.

That the universities and colleges are becoming aware of the problem is a good thing, but, in the final analysis, labor is going to have to come up with the answers. It is all right for colleges to determine that men in their Sixties and Seventies are just as productive and as efficient as lads in their Twenties, but before very much happens, labor will have to take the bull by the horns.

Over the past hundred years, organized labor has spearheaded the drives that brought free schools, universal suffrage, Social Security and all the social advancements which make life in the United States and Canada meaningful and worthwhile. The labor movement is fully awake to the plight of our senior citizens in this dog-eat-dog society of ours. Perhaps it will take time, but sooner or later the labor movement will come up with answers that will eliminate the frightful waste of the talents and energies of our older people—a waste the nation can no longer afford.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A Simple Fact About Automation

So much has been written and spoken about automation that most people must be tired of the word. However, tiresome or not, automation continues to be the big question mark of our time.

Politicians and businessmen drool over its promises. Business papers vie with each other in predicting the number of chickens there will be in each pot. Only the labor papers soberly assess the possibilities of unemployment and hardship that are inherent in its development.

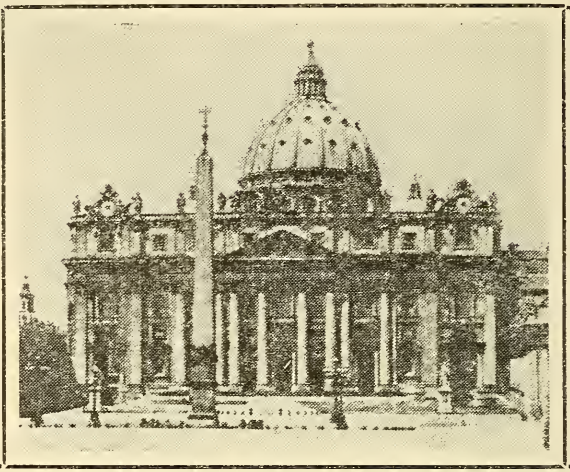
Much that is written about automation could be true. A good deal is probably pure drivel. But George Meany, AFL-CIO president, recently made one statement about automation that every American worker can paste in his hat as gospel truth. The words below may not be exact, but essence of the statement is correct. Speaking before the first meeting of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, Meany said:

"The protection of the human element in automation is in the hands of the AFL-CIO. It won't be done by industry, which is first and foremost interested in profits; and it can't be done by the government which seldom moves before economic collapse forces it too. Only the labor movement stands as a buffer between the worker and whatever crushing effects automation may bring."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE LARGEST CHURCH IN THE WORLD



Back in our immature age of blissful innocence we were told a story about a church which was so big a whole regiment of soldiers got lost in it. An infantry regiment stationed in Rome was given the honor of representing the Italian Army at an important ceremony to be held in St. Peter's Church. On the morning of the appointed day the troops were drawn up in the barrack square, all spit-and-polish, waiting for the colonel to appear. That tardy officer failing to show up in a reasonable time, they set off without him. When the colonel eventually arrived at the barracks and found his men had left, he hastened to the church, and going inside he looked around but couldn't locate the troops. Making his way up the crowded nave, he looked right and left with no success. He looked behind the great piers, he looked in every corner, and finally gave up. The colonel couldn't find his regiment!

Years later, in the ripened years of adolescence, we read a travel book by Mark Twain entitled "Innocents Abroad," in which he gave an awed description of this same church, calling it "a prodigious edifice"—"the monster church of St. Peter's." He told the story about the lost troops, but somewhat more impressive than the one we heard years ago. Ten thousand soldiers were attending services one Sunday morning in St. Peter's and the commanding officer, arriving late, went inside to join them. Not being able to find them after a thorough search, he concluded they had not yet arrived, so he went outside and waited on the steps for them to appear. The capacity of St. Peter's has been given in various figures up to 100,000 persons. The consensus is 80,000, and that's quite a congregation, standing or sitting. So it is very likely the colonel couldn't find his regiment. That we believe, but Sam Clemens' version of the story is a bit far-fetched. That we don't believe.

In the first Church of St. Peter, built about 300 A.D., Charlemagne was crowned Emperor by the Pope on Christmas Day, 800 A.D. After enduring for about 1200 years, it was decided to build a new church in its place. The design finally accepted was that of Bramante, whose plan was of Greek-cross form with a solid, one-shell hemi-spherical dome at the junction of the arms. The foundation stone was laid in 1506, and under Bramante and following architects the work progressed very slowly. In 1546, when grass was growing on the partially completed walls, Michelangelo was sent for as the one best fitted to speed the erection of the new church. At the age of 71 he was appointed chief architect to St. Peter's, with full power to alter, re-design, or tear down as he saw fit.

Michelangelo Buonarroti, in an age of geniuses, was the greatest genius of his day. Poet, sculptor, painter, architect and engineer—he was jack of all trades and master of them all. Born in 1475, he was apprenticed to a painter at the age of 13, and after a few years he turned to the art of sculpture. As an artist he is famed for his elaborate frescoes in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel—the "Last Judgment," with 200 figures, done on the wall, and the "Creation and Fall of Man," with 343 figures, done on the ceiling. Properly, a fresco is a mural painting on a ground of fresh, damp plaster. As the plasterer worked ahead, applying the ground in small areas, Michelangelo followed, painting from prepared

sketches and eating while he worked. The ceiling frescoes were painted entirely by him alone, lying flat on his back, over a period of four years. His best known and most admired sculpture is his "Pieta" (Pity), one of the priceless treasures of St. Peter's. A party of Russian tourists recently stood fascinated before this group sculpture of the dead Christ supported in the lap of His sorrowing Mother, marveling at the technical excellence of the great sculptor's masterpiece in marble. Michelangelo's supremacy in the sphere of architecture is evidenced by his magnificent creation, the colossal dome of St. Peter's.

Michelangelo, 71 years old when appointed architect to St. Peter's, died 18 years later at the age of 89. These last 18 years of his life he devoted without any remuneration except spiritual to the erection of the new church. On taking over, he made many changes in Bramante's plans, discarding as impractical his one-shell, hemi-spherical dome for one of pointed section with three brick shells bonded into 16 penetrating stone ribs. He made a clay model from which a wooden one was copied with all details and methods of construction precisely indicated. Working from this, the dome was completed in later years just as designed, except that the inner, third shell was eliminated. Michelangelo supervised the building of his dome all the way to the top of the drum, the springing point of the cap, and then he died. After his death the dome was rushed to completion, 800 men working on it day and night for two years. The gigantic dome as seen today is exactly as Michelangelo conceived it 400 years ago, the noble work of a master of his trade.

Everything being in harmonious proportion, the tremendous size of St. Peter's is not apparent from mere observation. Comparisons are helpful in visualizing the immensity of "the world's largest and grandest church." St. James' Cathedral, in Montreal, is a copy on a one-third scale of St. Peter's. Standing across Dorchester Street and viewing St. James, one might imagine a facade three times as long and three times as high, and looking up at the cross on the dome, fancy another cross three times nearer the sky. Such a picture, mentally created, would be the mammoth church of St. Peter's.

Bramante's original Greek-cross plan, adopted by Michelangelo, was later changed to a Latin-cross plan by extending the facade 200 feet forward. This, of course, placed the dome way back, an architectural error, inasmuch as a front view of the full dome cannot be had except from far off, which fault is adversely criticized by the competent. The U.S. Capitol is flush with the center portico—the opinion of the competent is that it is too big-looking. Now they are going to push the front out as was done in St. Peter's. All the more work for the stonemasons.

St. Peter's is built of travertine, a local stone of endurable quality, which is imported here in slab form mainly for the flooring of commercial and public buildings where traffic is heavy and cost unimportant. The foundation stone was laid in 1506, and the church was consecrated, practically completed, in 1626, so the time for erection is generally given as 120 years. It is not considered as architecturally pleasing as Rheims, Chartres, Milan and other noted European churches, but its interior furnishings, mosaics, and sculptures are universally acclaimed the ranking masterpieces of artistic creation.

The various dimensions of St. Peter's are, like those of other famous structures, radically different and rarely coinciding. Those noted here seem about average, but still open to question. Its over-all length is 727 feet, about the same as the U.S. Capitol. The over-all width across the transepts is 500 feet. The Capitol Building's greatest width is 185 feet. Area of St. Peter's, 4 acres—of the Capitol, 3½ acres. As planned, St. John the Divine's, New York, would be three-fifths the size of St. Peter's. St. Paul's, London is half the size, and St. Patrick's, New York, is a little over one-third the size.

The lead-covered dome of St. Peter's has an inside diameter of 138 feet, exceeded only by the Pantheon's 142 feet, which is also in Rome and built A.D.124. Corresponding figures for the dome of St. Paul's are 102 feet, and for the white-painted, cast-iron dome of the Capitol, 90 feet. To the top of the cross of St. Peter's is 451 feet—to the one on St. Paul's, 365 feet. The top of the feathered bonnet of the Capitol's 19-foot bronze Statue of Freedom is 287 feet over the ground. The once towering marble spires of St. Patrick's are 330 feet tall.

A front view of St. Peter's shows a facade 376 feet wide and 149 feet high, each of its 8 huge columns being 93 feet high and over 8 feet thick. Ranged across the facade's top are the 18-foot statues of the Twelve Apostles. Soaring above is the majestic dome, 195 feet wide at the drum. Above the dome is the lantern, and over that, the 8-foot copper ball in which 18 persons can stand. Topping the ball is the 16-foot copper cross, 451 feet to the tip. That's enough dimensional figures to favorably consider the claim of St. Peter's Church (not Cathedral) to the title—"the largest and grandest church in the world."

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

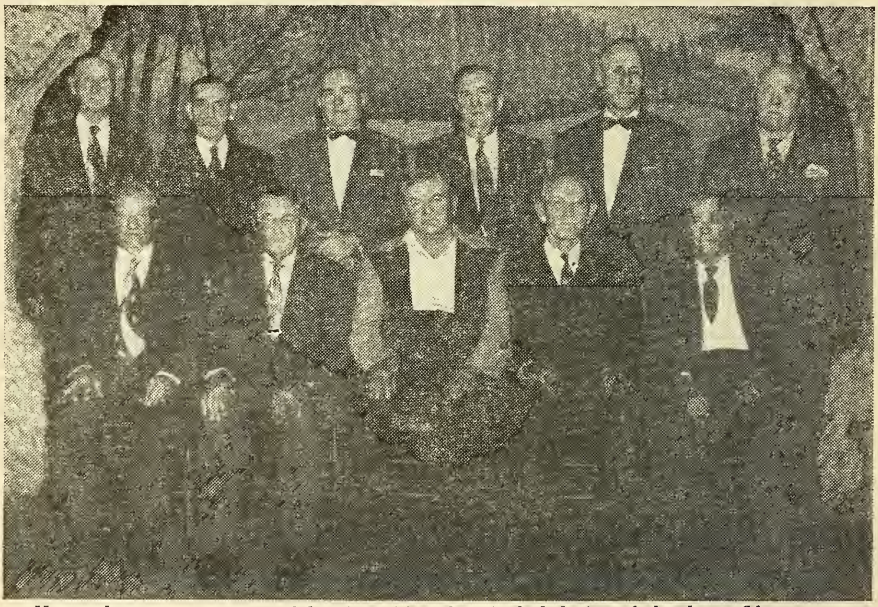
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CARL J. ANDERSON, L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga.
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ALFONS KUMZA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
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ABE LEIBOVITZ, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
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HARRY WHITED, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
LAWRENCE L. WICKLINE, L. U. 404, Mentor, Ohio
M. J. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
EDWARD WOBROCK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO LOCAL HONORS DOZEN OLD-TIMERS

Late last year, members of Local Union 54, of Chicago, paid tribute to 12 of their members who have served the organization for 50 or more years. Historical events of the Local and the hard times during the period of their membership were recounted by the old-timers to the intense interest of their fellow members.



Honored guests at recent celebration of Local 54 included nine of the dozen fifty-year men in the organization. Seated from left to right are: Joseph Rous, Vaclav Vasko, Emanuel Pitra, Frank Cizek and Joseph Rajspis.

Standing, from the left are: Frank Koblich, Gustav Vavrinec, Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago D. C.; John Lejcar, Charles Thompson, secretary, Chicago D. C.; and Paul Ratiborsky.

One member, John Lejcar, who was initiated in 1905, has an especially outstanding record of service to Local 54. He has served continuously in some official capacity in the Local since 1923 and at present is its president and a member of the trial board of the Chicago District Council.

Other old-timers who were honored include Vaclav Vasko, 50 years membership; Joseph Rous, 51 years; Frank Cizek, 54 years; Joseph Rajspis, 53 years; Emanuel Pitra, 51 years; Paul Ratiborsky, 50 years; Frank Koblich, 53 years; Gustav Vavrinec, 52 years; Frank Dolezal, 56 years; Frank Pekarek, 63 years; and Joseph Sredl, 53 years. Brothers Dolezal, Pekarek and Sredl were unable to be present for the ceremonies.

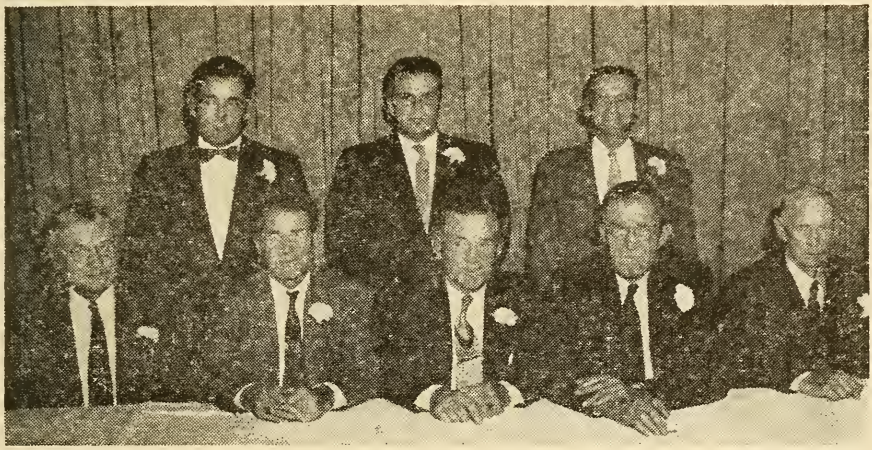
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL OBSERVES 56TH YEAR

Local Union 465, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, recently celebrated its 56th anniversary with a banquet for members and their guests.

Guest of honor at the celebration was the Local's last living charter member, Thomas Hickey. Brother Hickey joined Local 465 in September, 1900, just a few months after it was

chartered, and remains in its service today as conductor. He will celebrate his 80th birthday in April this year.



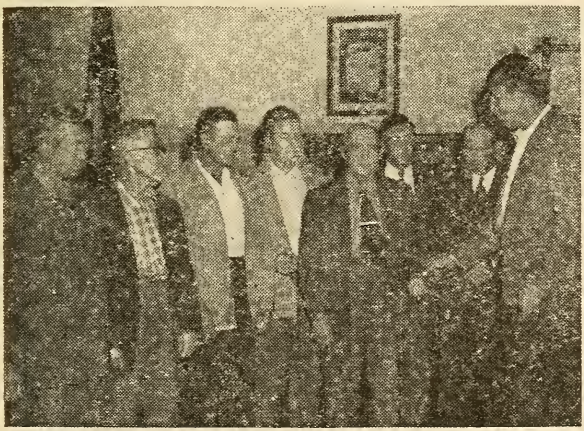
Officers of Local 465 pose at celebration. Front row, from the left are: E. P. LaFond. trustee; William L. Super, president; Charles Boyer, financial secretary; John Kelly and Brother Hickey. Back row, from the left: Robert Sinclair, delegate to D. C.; Harry Light, committee member; and Robert Stroup, also a delegate to the D. C.

Others honored at the celebration included 50 members of the Local who have 30 or more years of continuous membership. Business representative of the Local is John A. Kelly, who has 32 years of continuous membership. One of Local 465's trustees, Edwin P. LaFond, has 35 years to his credit.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CALIFORNIA LOCAL PRESENTS 25-YEAR PINS

Nine members of Local Union 2463, of Ventura, California, were honored at a recent meeting with the presentation of pins in recognition of more than 25 years of continuous membership. Oldest member in the group, from the point of membership, is F. S. Randall, with 49 years to his credit. Others who were so honored included S. F. Illig, 42 years; Carl Treiberg and Ed Larson, 39 years; E. A. Champagne, 33 years; Ralph Taplett and Herman Treiberg, 31 years; J. B. Smith, 27 years; and Alton Olson, 25 years.



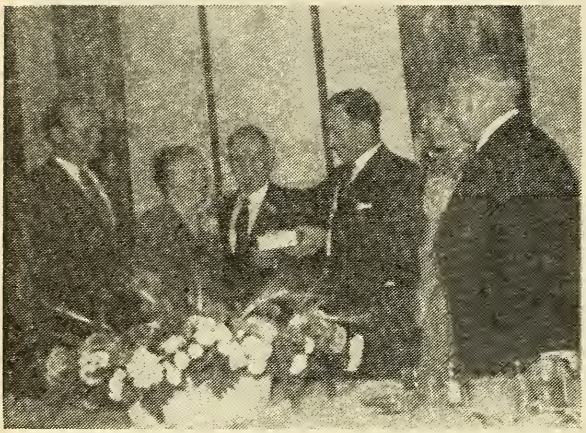
DeVere Wood, president of Local 2463, presents emblems to members with 25 or more years membership. From left to right are Brothers Champagne, Illig, Larson, Olson, Randall. H. Treiberg and Wood. J. B. Smith and Carl Treiberg were not present for the photo.

Local 2463's members are proud of these veterans, many of whom have spent most of their membership in its service. It was chartered May 24, 1930, and has grown to where it now has nearly 500 Brothers on its rolls. For the past six years it has had its own hall, known as the Carpenters Building.

The Ventura Brothers are actively engaged in as many community projects as their time and resources allow. One of their favorites is sponsoring a young boys' baseball team in the Babe Ruth League. They feel that such activities not only give them a very pleasant way of spending their spare time, but help promote excellent relations with other segments of the community, and also are a big step toward ending juvenile delinquency.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORS 39 YEARS SERVICE

In recognition of his service to Local 265, of Hackensack, New Jersey, a dinner was recently given as a testimonial of appreciation by his fellow members for Thomas H. Dennis. The occasion was his retirement after serving 39 years as recording secretary of Local 265.



Bernard Johnson, president of Local 265, Mrs. Dennis, Brother Dennis, Henry Spotholz, Mrs. Johnson and Raleigh Rajoppi, as the old-timer receives a gold watch in recognition of his great contribution to the Jersey Local.

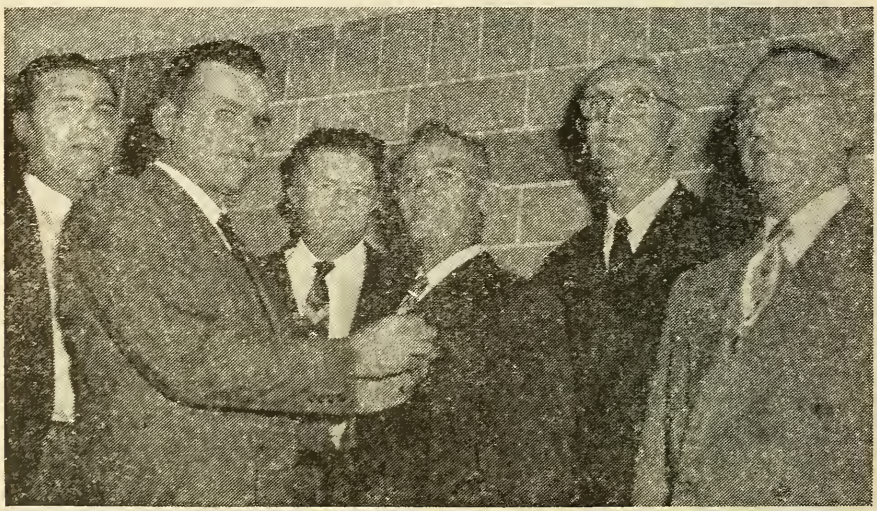
Main speaker of the evening was Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member from the Second District. Brother Rajoppi lauded the retiring veteran, not only for his services to Local 265, but for his efforts which have played an important part in bettering wages and working conditions for all carpenters of Bergen County.

Henry Spotholz, business representative of the Local, made a speech concerning Brother Dennis and his many accomplishments during the years he served the Local and the 50 years in which his name has been on its rolls. He remarked that Dennis had served two terms as president and seven years as business representative of the Bergen County District Council. At the conclusion of his talk he presented the old-timer with an engraved wrist watch, a gift from his fellow members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THREE MINNESOTA OLD-TIMERS HONORED

The annual Christmas party held by Local Union 606, of Virginia-Eveleth, Minnesota, served a dual purpose for its members last year. Not only was the season observed with a banquet for members and their families, with presents for the children, but time was also taken to honor three veteran members.



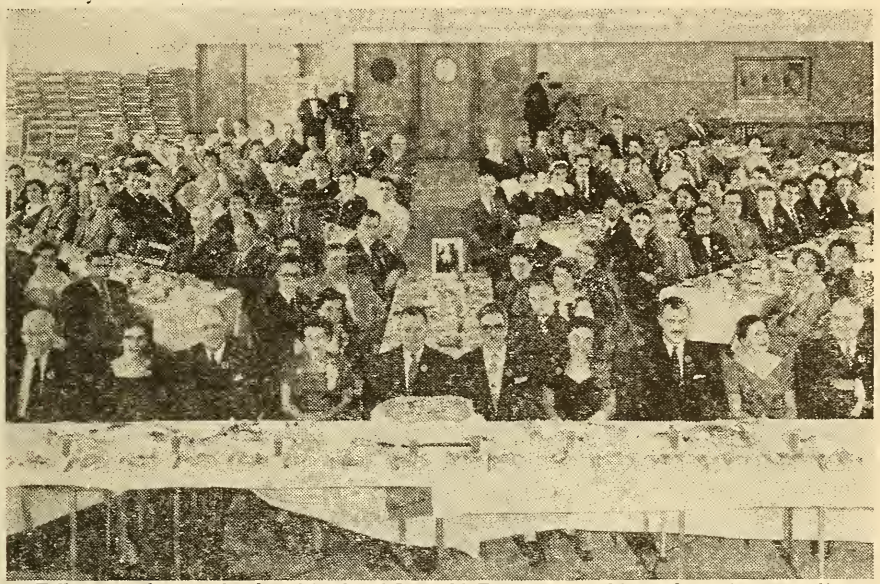
Old-timers receive emblems commemorating long service. From the left are: E. Tuomi, business representative of the Building Trades Department, AFL-CIO; F. Gagnon, Walfred Bodas, business representative, Local 606; and Brothers Schneller, Foosner and Long.

Presentation of United Brotherhood Emblems was made to John Schneller, N. O. Foosner and John Long by Brother F. Gagnon, president of Local 606. Brother Schneller has been a member for 38 years and Foosner and Long for 39 years.

CANADIAN BROTHER HONORED BY QUEBEC, D. C.

Leopold Francoeur, a member of Local Union 1584, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, was recently honored with a banquet by the Quebec Provincial Council. He joined the St. Anne Local November 3, 1930. Since that time Brother Francoeur has served the group in various capacities and, at present, officiates as its president.

Other official positions which he holds are the secretary of both the Quebec Provincial Council and the Montreal District Council. To each of these posts he has been elected continuously since 1943.



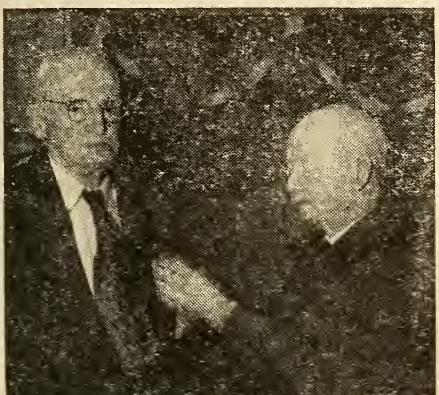
Fellow members and other friends of Leopold Francoeur at his 25th anniversary dinner celebration.

On this occasion, the silver anniversary of his initiation into the United Brotherhood, Brother Francoeur was presented with a purse containing 25 silver dollars, a token of appreciation of the Montreal Building and Construction Trades Council. A silver tray was the present of the Montreal Building Joint Committee and Edward Larose, General Representative, made a presentation of a fully equipped movie camera, a gift to Brother Francoeur from his many friends and fellow members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOCAL 327 HONORS OLDEST MEMBER

Recently Local Union 327, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, honored its oldest member, John Salters, with a testimonial dinner at which he was presented with a gold 50-year pin.



Two old-timers of Local 327—John Salters receiving gold 50-year pin from R. D. Baker.

Born in Nova Scotia, Brother Salters celebrated his 86th birthday last August. He joined Local Union 1307, then in Attleboro, in 1905, and is still a member in good standing.

A record of the buildings on which he has worked in the more than 50 years he has been a carpenter include most of those prominent in the history of his town. Until 1947 he was active in his trade, but finally he laid down his tools after a lifetime of service to his community, but he still attends union meetings and supports the Local faithfully.

Presentation of the 50-year pin was made by R. D. Baker, who is also an old-timer in the ranks of Local 327. Brother Baker has 46 years membership in the Attleboro Local to his credit.



NEW ORLEANS LADIES CELEBRATE 5th ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 608, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was five years old on December 7, 1955. We celebrated this birthday with a dinner at the Court of Two Sisters; a famous French Quarter restaurant.

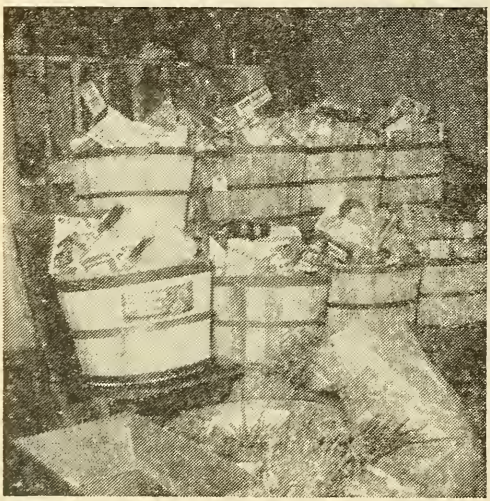
Our social events have been very pleasant for all concerned; Auxiliary members and Brothers of Local 1846 and members of our families. Throughout our five years we have found the Local members to be extremely cooperative in all our ventures. A great deal of credit must go to them for any success we have had.

On December 18th we entertained the children of our members and friends at a Christmas party at the hall of our sponsor, Local Union 1846. After the children enjoyed games and refreshments, Santa Claus presented them with gifts.



Some of the children with Santa at the Christmas party.

During the past year we raised a good sum of money by having a spaghetti supper on one occasion and later a barbecued chicken dinner. The funds derived from these events were used to purchase Christmas baskets for needy and disabled members of Local 1846. The Local's members also assisted our Auxiliary in this project and fourteen baskets were distributed at Christmas.



The pile of Christmas baskets which Auxiliary 608 and Local 1846 collected for needy members.

Our present officers include Mesdames C. H. Bergman, president; Eddie Rome, vice president; Clyde Naquin, recording secretary; Nick Stouff, financial secretary; Ben Hankel, treasurer; Warren Danner, warden; Earl Egan, conductress; Floyd Becnel, chaplain; and Simon Haydel, Mickey Sanchez and Theresa Richards, trustees.

Fraternally,
Georgia Naquin, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 331

Power Tools' Efficiency.—Even though the time will never come when the field carpenter will take over making everything on a job without using mill-made fixtures,

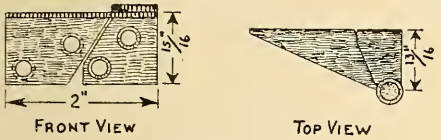


Fig. 1

the time is here when he can do many things that not so long ago were thought to be impossible. The efficiency of power tools is responsible for this change. There are

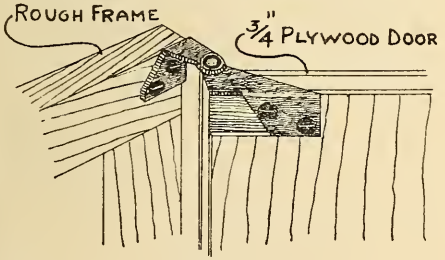


Fig. 2

few things that go into a first class home, or a first class building of any kind, that can not be done right on the job. Of course, in many cases the ordinary carpenter, no matter how well he might be equipped with power tools, can not compete with the mills. But there are always some circumstances that will eliminate competition, and the man who is prepared for such instances will get the work. This is particularly true of built-in cabinets for homes. The man who has the power tools to do that kind of work, can get such little jobs finished without much, if any, delay.

Concealed Hinges.—The doors of the built-in cabinets that were discussed in the last lesson, and those covered in this lesson, are hung with hinges which are almost completely concealed. Fig. 1, to the left, shows a front view of such a hinge. To the right a top view is shown. Fig. 2 shows a perspective view of the hinge fastened to the case and to the door. When the doors are hung and closed, only an edge view of the hinge swivels can be seen. The main parts of the hinges will be back of the doors. Study the three drawings.

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Cross Sections.—Fig. 3 shows a cross section of the bottom cases of the built-in cabinet shown by Figs. 1 and 2 of lesson

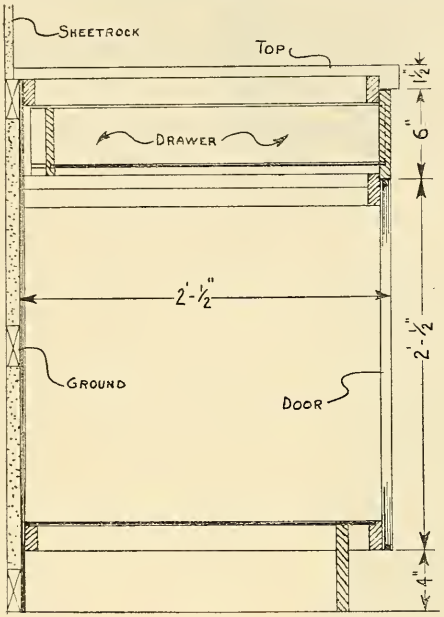


Fig. 3

330. The drawing shows the sheetrock that is used on the wall between the upper and the bottom cases. The top is pointed out.

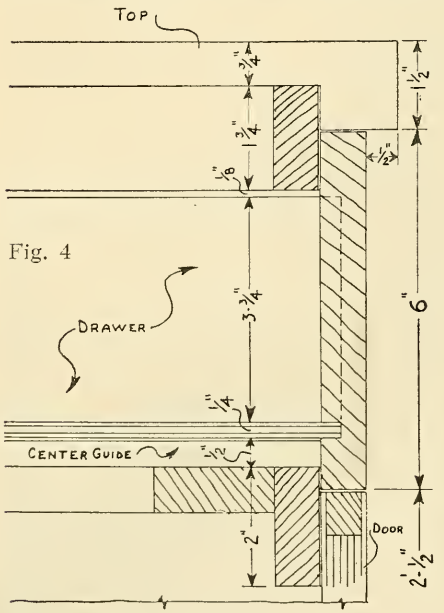


Fig. 4

The owner must decide on the kind of top he wants, because he will have to pay the bill. The drawer, a ground, and the door are also pointed out. A detail of the top and

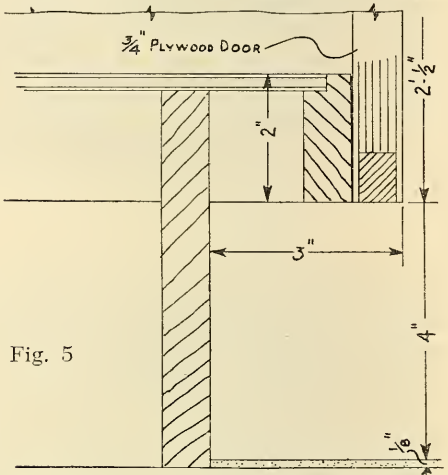


Fig. 5

the drawer, in part, are shown by Fig. 4. The different dimensions are given in figures. At the bottom of the detail, the top of the door is shown. Fig. 5 gives a detail

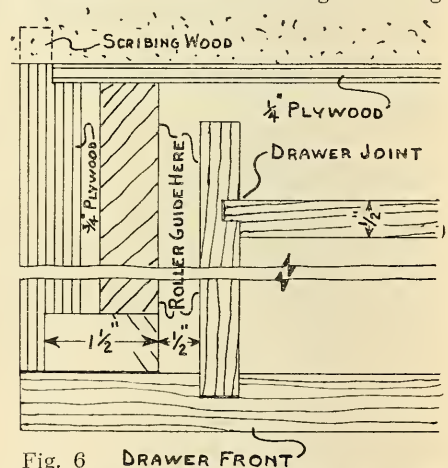
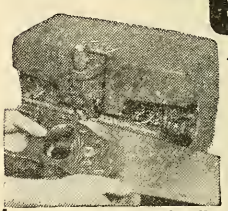


Fig. 6

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of the bottom construction of the front. The bottom of the door is pointed out here. Study Figs. 4 and 5 along with Fig. 3.

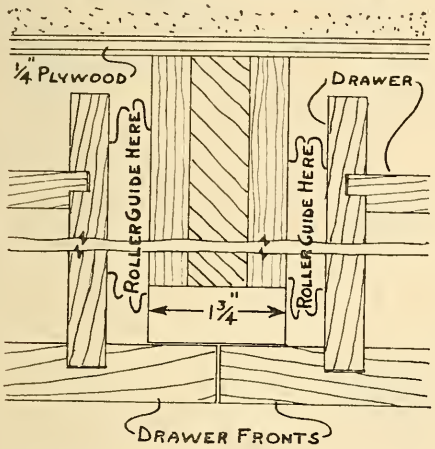


Fig. 7

Drawer Details.—Fig. 6 shows details, in plan, of the left side of a drawer, in part, together with the left side of the case for

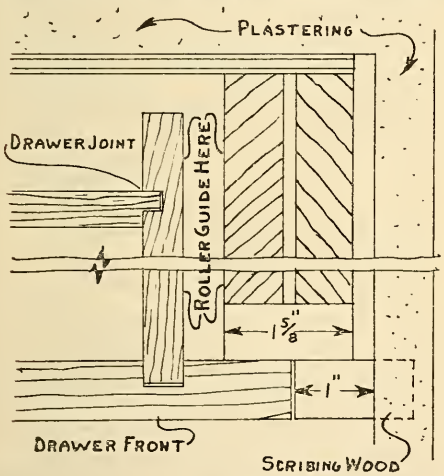


Fig. 8

the drawer. Much of the case and of the drawer is not shown. By dotted lines the allowance for scribing is indicated. The quarter-inch plywood back, the three-quarter-inch plywood end, and the drawer front are also pointed out. Fig. 7 is a detail showing the construction in part, of the case between two drawers and the parts of the two drawers in their right relationship to the

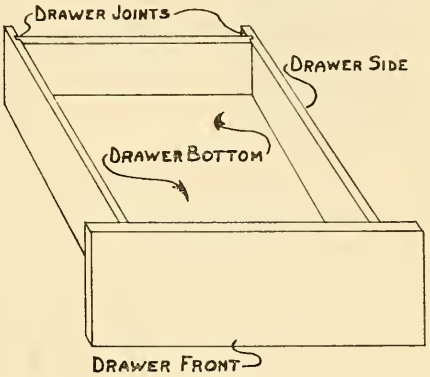


Fig. 9

case. These drawers are equipped with roller guides, which come in two parts. One of the parts is fastened to the drawer and the other to the case. Fig. 8 shows details

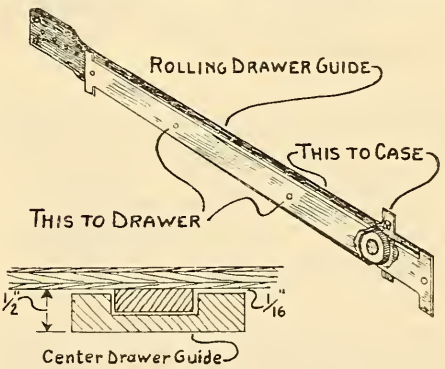


Fig. 10

of the right side of the case and parts of the drawer. By dotted lines the allowance for scribing is shown. It should be remembered that these details show the case and the parts of the drawers, in plan.

Drawer and Drawer Guide.—Fig. 9 shows a perspective view of a drawer. The joints, drawer side, drawer bottom, and drawer front are pointed out. Fig. 10 shows a

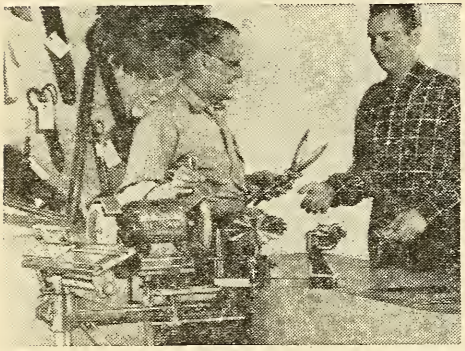
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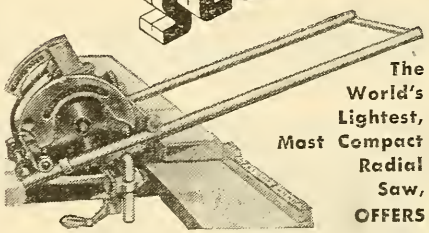
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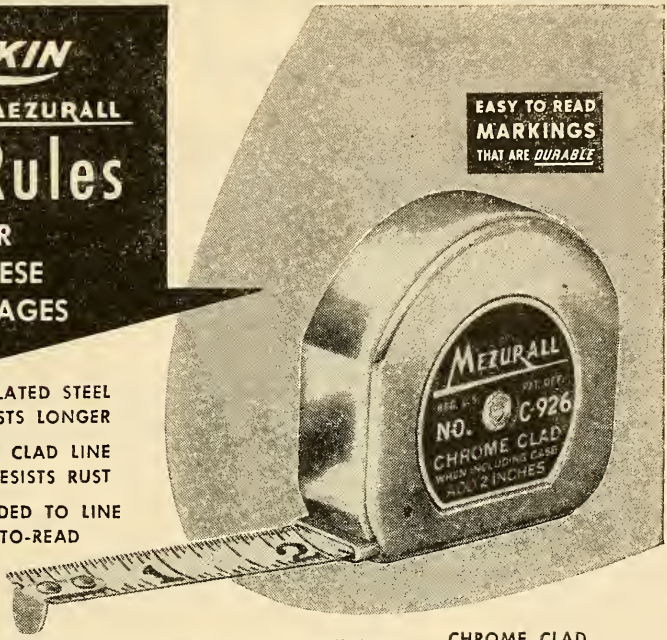
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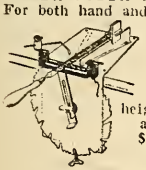
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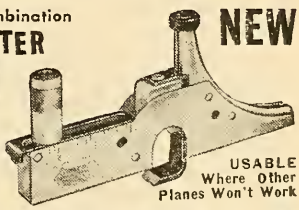
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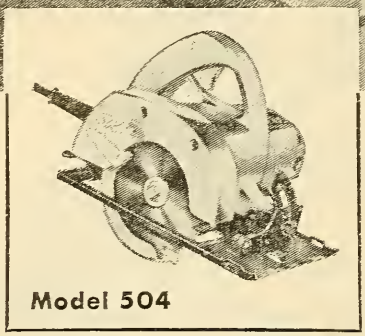
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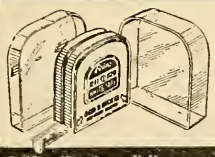
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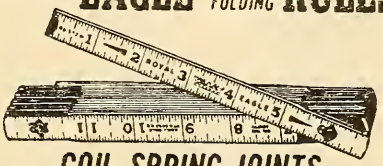


You Can If You Have This Chart
BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you —send $1.19 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo Mich. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto, 5.

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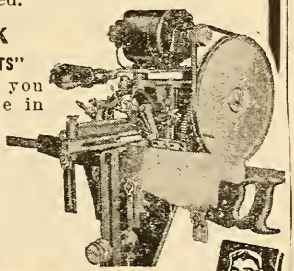
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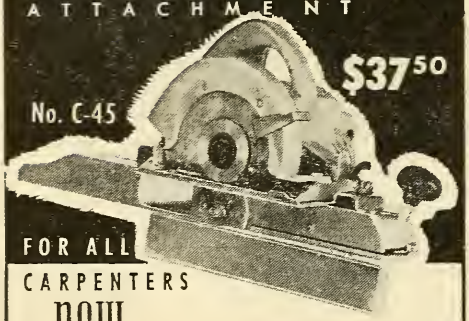
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PLANER

ATTACHMENT

No. C-45

$37.50

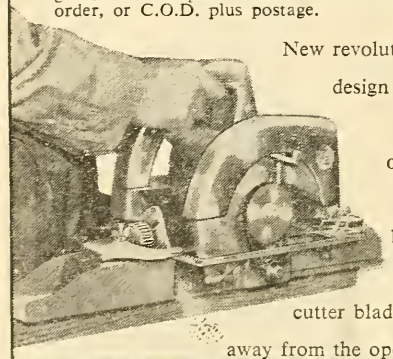


FOR ALL CARPENTERS

NOW, in a matter of minutes, you can convert your electric hand saw into the most powerful precision planer built. You can Plane straight cuts or 1° to 45° bevel cuts from 0" to ⅛" deep, fast, accurately and with ease. The new Rotex Planer Attachment gives you the benefit of wide cuts. too . . . a full 2½". Not one, but two cutting blades of high-speed steel are easily sharpened and simple to set after sharpening. Even one-hand planing becomes easy as the weight of the saw does not allow the planer to ride out of the cut. You always get a smooth finished surface cut.

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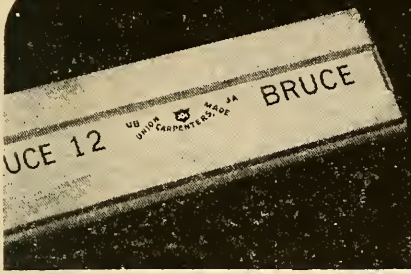
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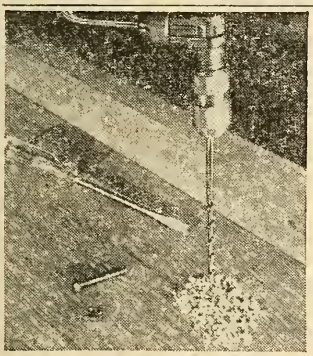
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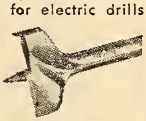




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Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.,
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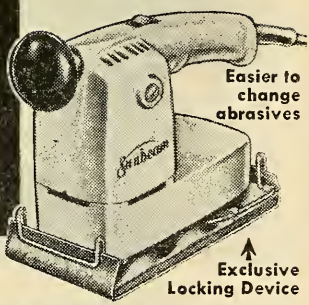
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THE BEST ELECTRIC APPLIANCES MADE

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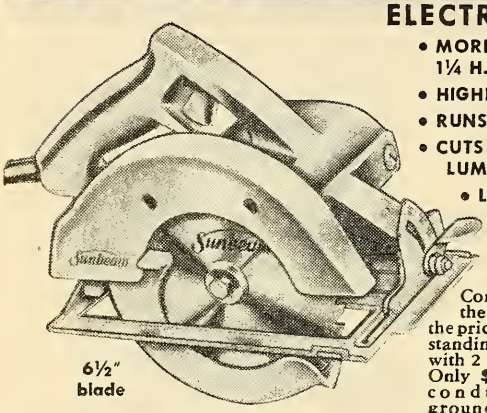


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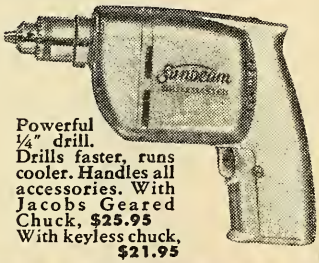


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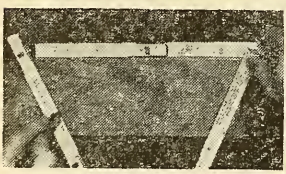
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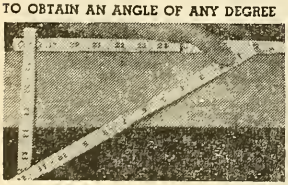
HOW TO LAYOUT A TOP OR PLUMB CUT



With the rule broken at the second and fourth joints, spot the slot in the tip on the bull's eye which indicates the desired rise. (In the example pictured it is CT6—Common Top Cut 6 inch rise). Place on rafter to be marked (as shown) and mark.

OVERNIGHT ..with the MASTER FRAMING RULE

TO OBTAIN AN ANGLE OF ANY DEGREE



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$2.95ea.

No. BU996



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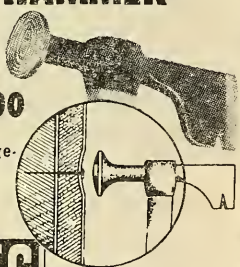
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Try these "Yankee" Tools. Look for the "Yankee" trademark that identifies the American made tool. There are many imitations.

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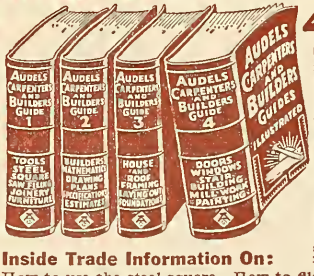
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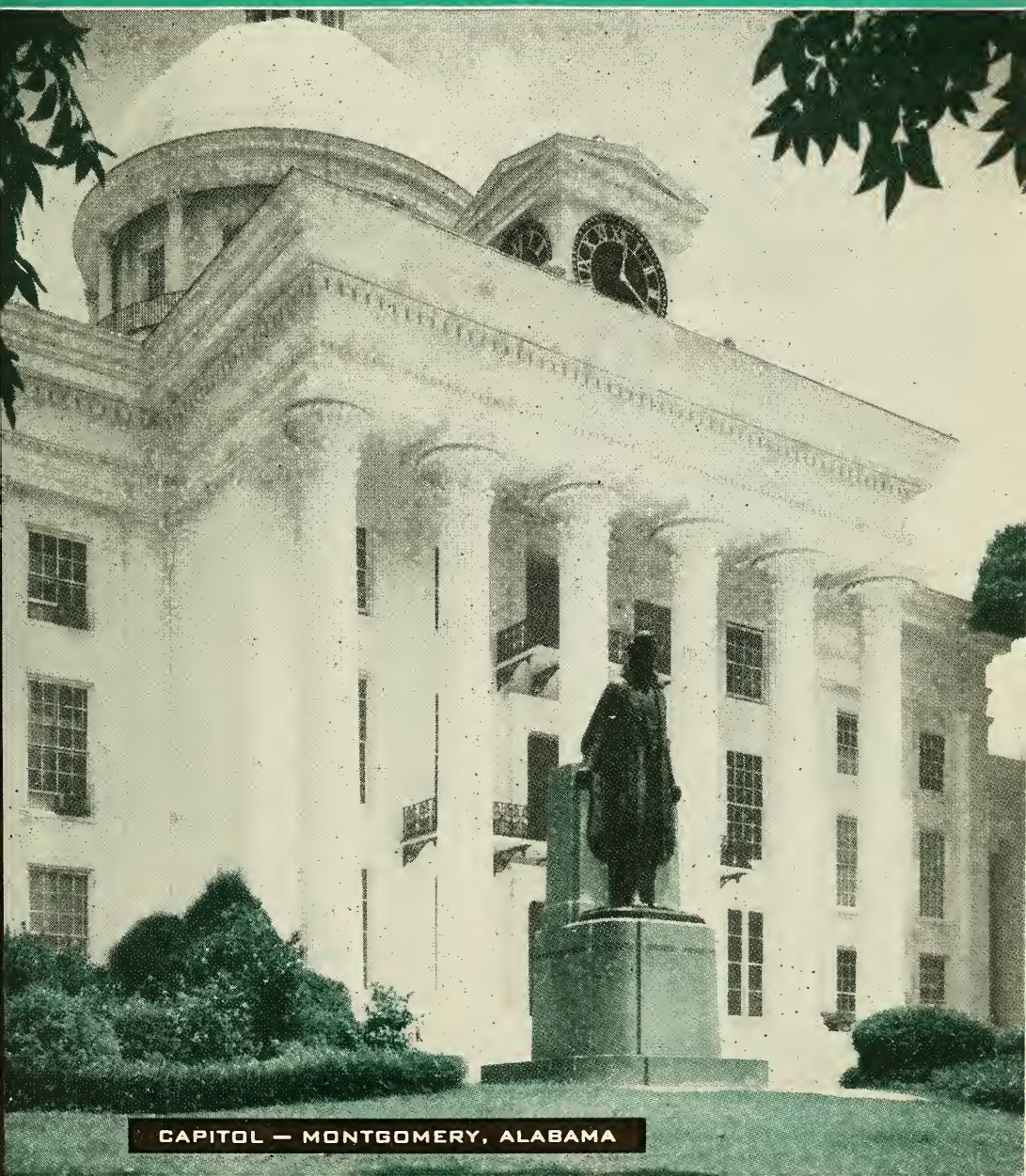
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

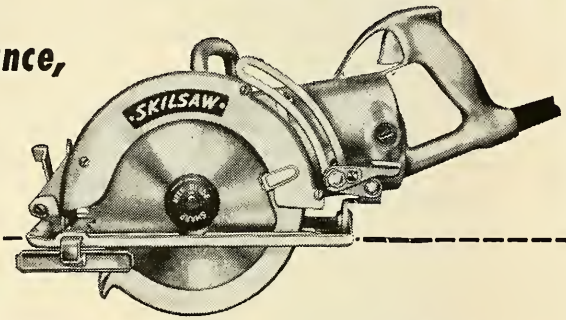
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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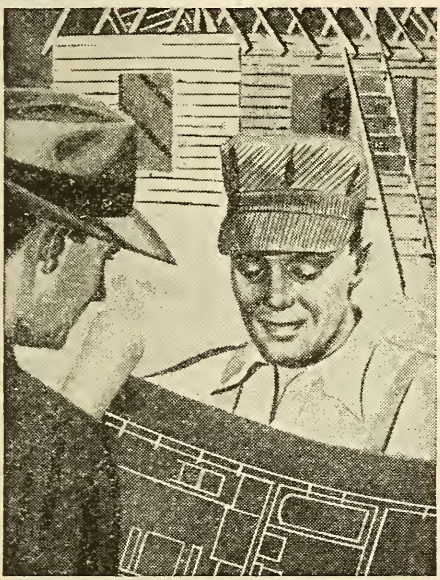
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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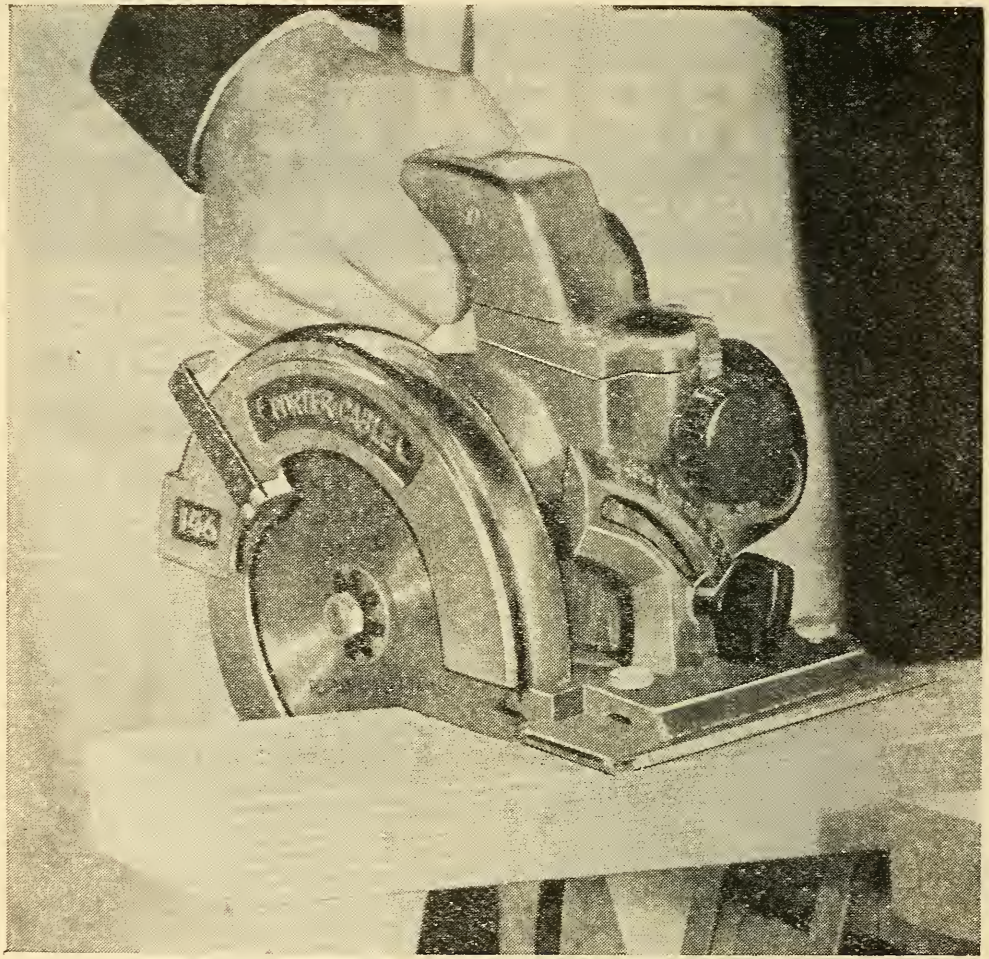
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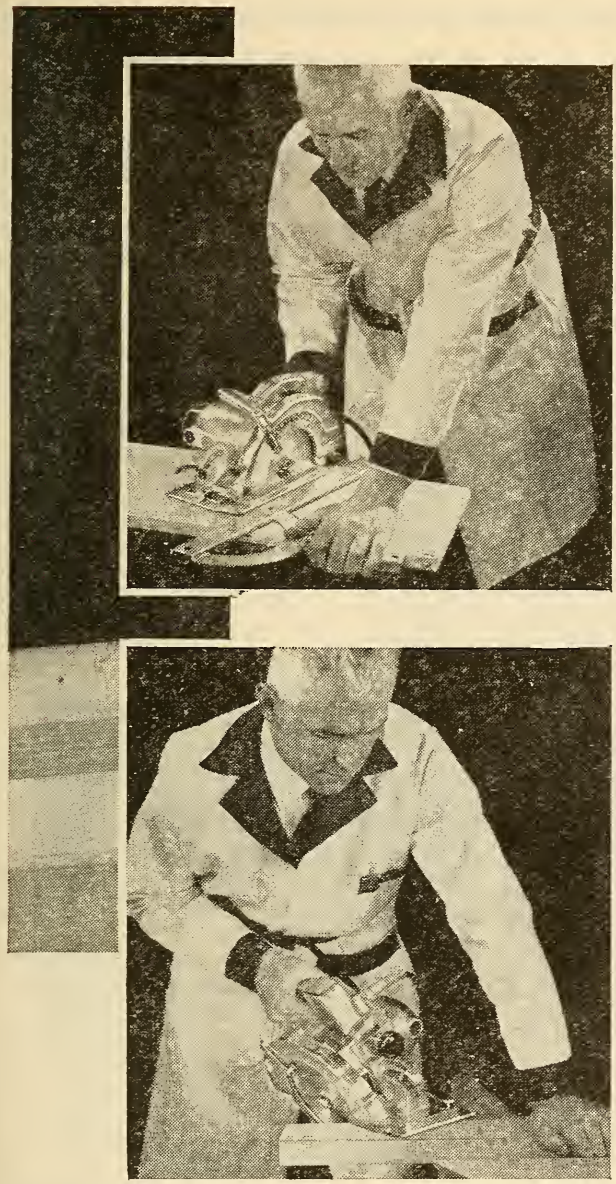
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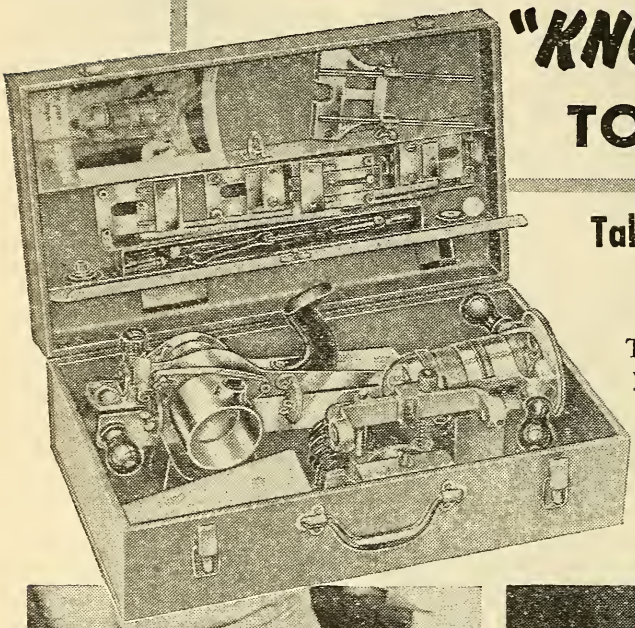
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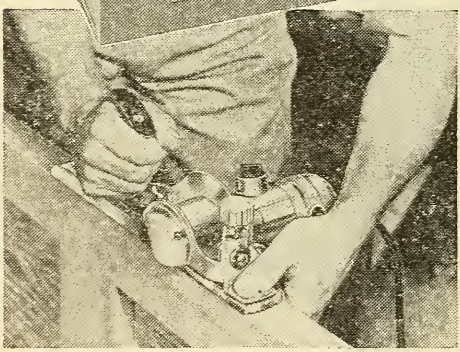
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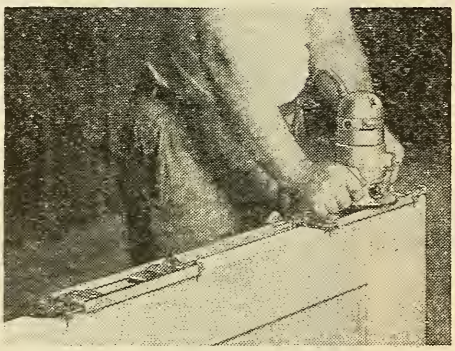


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Look Who's Featherbedding

★ ★ ★

"FEATHERBEDDING" is a word that came into the English language only a generation or so ago when railroad unions resisted the efforts of carriers to compel train crew members to perform more than one job. On some trains the railroads wanted crew members to double up on their duties, thereby cutting the size of the crew. But the unions insisted that safety made it imperative that each train have a conductor AND trainmen, an engineer AND a fireman. When the unions stuck by their guns in the controversy, the carriers invented the word featherbedding.

By implication, featherbedding means getting paid for not working, or at least not working at top capacity. For a word comparatively new to the language, featherbedding has been worked to death. It is a favorite of all anti-union writers and commentators. Featherbedding is supposed to exist in the building trades, the auto plants, and just about everywhere else where there is a union. Statistics show average man-hour production is going up by five or six per cent each year in American industry, but that does not stop the anti-unionists from weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth over all the featherbedding that is supposed to exist throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Ever since the word was invented, featherbedding has been laid at the door-step of unions. Supposedly it is an evil by-product of unionism. But what about the other side of the fence? Is there any "featherbedding" at the top levels of management?

Nobody ever bothered finding out until recently. Last year the American Institute of Management took a long hard look at what it uncovered in the way of featherbedding in the process of analyzing the management techniques of some 23,000 businesses. What it found is interesting.

Out of more than 23,000 companies studied, the Institute found that more than half (12,000) showed some signs of nepotism (carrying relatives and friends on the payroll) and, therefore, of featherbedding. In fact, the Institute found that less than 10 per cent of the companies were entirely clear of featherbedding in management. In more than nine out of 10 cases at least one unnecessary manager in the top echelon bracket was being carried on the payroll. This was found to be the case even in trade associations, etc.

"How can management, in all fairness, complain of labor featherbedding when managements are so widely guilty of the same practice?" the Institute article asked.

"And in management featherbedding the damage is greater, the cost is larger, and the bad example set is far more obvious."

As examples of the type of featherbedding it found in top management, the Institute article pointed at things such as these.

The merger of two medium sized Eastern banks has left at least four vice presidents with no responsibilties or specific duties. Unless these men are usefully absorbed in the new organization, or released, featherbedding will be one of the major products of the merger.

A chemical company brought a top executive from an unrelated field to supply much-needed sales vigor to an older organization. The selection was a poor one, however, and personality clashes have marred most recent executive conferences. The company is now faced with an expensive alternative; buy up a high-priced, long-term contract or move the executive into a featherbedding position.

Flagrant cases of a practice close to featherbedding can be seen a step down the management ladder in many companies employing a large number of engineers. Engineers have been "hoarded," not employed. Their special—and often expensive—talents are not used. The company hired them originally for projects long since concluded or for projects contemplated but never undertaken, or sometimes, merely to prevent competitors from using their skills. In a period of shortage of engineering personnel, this type of featherbedding is especially reprehensible.

Four year ago a New England hard goods manufacturer traced its production difficulties to the production manager, a man who had been with the company for many years, but who was neither abreast of recent production developments nor in sympathy with them. Sales were being threatened by delivery uncertainties, and production costs were outstripping the major sales gains that the company made.

But the company's solution could scarcely have been worse. It replaced the production manager with a man from outside the company, and shifted the old manager to a new position; he was made vice president in charge of personnel. The new production manager eventually proved capable, to the company's unearned good fortune. The former production manager was even more at sea than he had been in the modernized plant. In his inexpert hands lay complex negotiations with several unions, the responsibility for evolving ratings and evaluations for a doubled work force, and a host of related problems.

Naturally subordinates have performed his duties for him. This executive will retire in two years, when the company will have supported management featherbedding for a total of six years.

The Institutes survey lists many causes for management featherbedding; greed, misplaced loyalty, nepotism, etc. However, a main source is described as follows:

"I find that many executives really do not want to train anyone to relieve them of their duties. They are unable to trust anyone's judgment but their own. I have seen excellent field men, representatives, salesmen, research men, etc., continually frustrated because a vice president or sales manager was so afraid of his own position that he absolutely refused to divulge information that would help these people achieve their own objectives. True, these so-called executives need help, but they wanted only 'yes men.'"

Whatever the causes, the Institute survey shows that featherbedding is serious in the upper echelons of management, where it really hurts. Perhaps the fact that so many incompetents are holding big jobs in American industry accounts for some of the vituperation which has been heaped on American unions in the name of "featherbedding."

To a man who does not know all that is involved, a job in a plant may seem like a useless one, although it may be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in a pinch. To a man who knows nothing but accounting, having $25 tied up in a fire extinguisher which is never used may seem like a waste of money, but to

the man who has been around, a fire extinguisher is a mighty cheap form of protection.

So it is in industry. A fireman on a locomotive which requires very little actual "firing" may seem like featherbedding. The same might possibly be said of a co-pilot on an airplane. But who would feel safe riding on a train or plane with only one man at the controls? A fainting spell or a sudden blackout of a lone operator could cost many lives and millions upon millions of dollars of property loss. One major disaster could cost more than 5,000 years of salary for a fireman or co-pilot. Besides, the fireman and the co-pilot have plenty to do to keep equipment operating at top efficiency. This sort of operation is no more featherbedding than buying a fire extinguisher is spending money foolishly.

Industry is replete with jobs where safety and common sense dictate more than one man. To the uninitiated, this may be classed as "featherbedding," but to the person whose life is at stake, it is just good business.

In any event, the Institute's survey makes it clear that management has a long way to go before it can consider its own skirts clean. Until such time as it does clean its own house, it behooves it to spend less time trying to blacken the name of labor with loose and unfounded talk of featherbedding in the plant or on the job site.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Blaier Attends ILO Meeting in Geneva



Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier sailed for Europe early in May to attend the 5th session of the Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Safety Section of ILO as a United States labor delegate. The Section was scheduled to meet for some 10 days in Geneva, Switzerland, to explore ways and means of elevating the standards of working conditions of the construction industry throughout the world. ILO (International Labor Organization) is an arm of the United Nations concerned with improving working conditions in all countries. Member nations send delegates representing labor, employers and government to all meetings.

Recently ILO received considerable publicity because some U.S. employer representatives charged that Russia and her satellites use the organization for propaganda purposes too much. There is no more effective answer to that charge than considering the quality of labor representatives the U. S. sends to ILO meetings. Over the years, Brother Blaier has had as much experience combating Red influence as any man in the country. He has fought Communism doggedly, skillfully and unremittingly. In his many brushes with Reds, he has yet to come out second best. To intimate that men like Brother Blaier could be either outmaneuvered or softened up by Communist delegates is silly. A few years ago, First General Vice president Stevenson was an ILO delegate. His opposition to Communism is equally well known.

While in Europe, Brother Blaier will visit building trades and woodworking organizations in several countries to strengthen the ties that bind together building trades workers everywhere.

Canadian Labor Points The Way

★ ★

AS A CUSTOM of long standing, Canadian labor periodically presents its government with a blueprint of legislative reforms needed to keep the country strong and prosperous. How much influence these labor recommendations have had in shaping the course of Canadian legislation cannot be pinpointed, but at least labor has presented its views earnestly and forthrightly.

Late in February of this year, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor (since merged into the Canadian Congress of Labor, much as the AFL and CIO merged in the United States) jointly presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Progress a strong report on the needs of our era. Although the report is a rather lengthy one, a summary of its main points indicates Canadian labor is on its toes and fully awake to the challenge of our times. In part, the report said:

The first aim of our economic development should be the highest possible standard of living for all ordinary Canadians: maximum national incomes and fair shares. The second is the preservation of a free, independent Canadian nation, even at some economic cost. The third is the preservation of the historic communities which make up the Canadian nation.

We are not isolationists. We recognize Canada's responsibilities as a member of the Commonwealth, NATO, the United Nations, and other international organizations. We are not anti-American: we recognize and accept the uniquely intimate relationship of Canadian and American economies and the best proof that we do is that most of our members belong to international unions. But we also believe that within the limits set by the nature of the world we live in, Canada—its government, its industry and its unions—should control its own destiny, and the best proof that we do is our new Congress is to be an absolutely autonomous organization, affiliated to no organization outside the country except the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which nearly all central labor organizations in the free world are affiliated.

Population

Immigration is the only factor in the growth of population over which society has much control. It is of vital importance to Canadian workers. We think we should state plainly our attitude toward it.

In short, we are in favor of an immigration policy based, as the present policy explicity is, on the country's capacity to absorb immigrants. Immigration policy must be related to housing policy and other social investment policy, and to employment. For these and other reasons, we have repeatedly urged the Government to set up an Immigration Advisory Committee, representing employers, workers, farmers, welfare agencies and so forth, to keep immigration policy and administration under constant review, as the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee does unemployment insurance. We still think such a committee should be established.

Productivity, Automation and Full Employment

There are no satisfactory Canadian productivity figures. There ought to be. Only the Government can provide them. It should start at once, especially as the onset of automation will make the whole subject more important, notably in industrial relations.

Automation deserves an inquiry to itself. Even in the United States, where immeasurably more has been written on the subject than here, there is general agreement that further research on a large scale is essential. Our submission contains over five pages of the specific things American experts think should be investigated there; and in Canada there are additional problems aris-

ing out of our proximity with the United States.

Unemployment figures did not respond satisfactorily to the upsurge in production, and the prospects are that unemployment this March will be the third worst since the war. This situation needs careful watching. Full employment is a prerequisite for solving any employment problems automation may raise. It is essential any way, but becomes, if possible, even more so if automation unemployment is to be piled on top of other kinds we already have.

So the first thing we have to do if we are to cope with automation is to establish and maintain general full employment. This is primarily the task of the national Government, by the familiar measures of tax policy, tariff policy, public investment policy, surplus and deficit financing, Dominion-Provincial financial arrangements and social security policy.

Part of the responsibility for maintaining general full employment also rests on the trade union movement. The highest wages industry can afford, are also absolutely essential to the maintenance of consumer purchasing power, on which, ultimately, the whole economy depends. If unions did not continually press for such wages, they would be derelict of their duty not only to their members but the nation.

Making Full Employment Real

Unemployment is a problem not only of the number of jobs but of the kind and where they are.

Everyone agrees that automation will make some skills obsolete. Everyone agrees it will create a demand for new skills. Everyone agrees that automated industries will need a smaller and smaller proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and a larger proportion of professional and skilled workers.

In short, there will be many new job opportunities. There will also be a large supply of people to take advantage of them: young people, the displaced unskilled and semi-skilled, the displaced skilled workers whose skills have been taken over by the machine. But to bring the opportunities and the workers together will require training and re-training. Government and management will have to do this. The schools will have to give young people the mathematics and other basic subjects which will enable them to understand the new jobs. Government, or Government and management together, will have to do the same sort of thing for displaced workers. Management will have to do a lot of systematic training on the job.

And while people are being trained and re-trained, they have to eat. This means more scholarships and bursaries. It means maintenance, by management, of displaced workers whom it is re-training. This is part of the social cost of automation, which ought to be borne by those who introduce the new processes for their profit.

Re-training the oldest workers may be impossible. Their unexpected early obsolescence is another of the social costs of automation. At least part of it should be borne by management, in the form of adequate severance pay. This should be supplemented by higher old age security payments, available earlier, or by suitable changes in industrial pension plans, or both.

Alleged American Control of Canadian Unions

Over 70 per cent of Canadian trade unionists belong to international unions with their headquarters and most of their membership in the United States. The Canadian membership make their own decisions and run their own affairs. But the relationship is nonetheless unique, and has been a perennial subject of uneasiness, real or feigned, among Canadian employers, some groups of Canadian workers and considerable sections of the general public. We examine ten charges often brought against international unions in Canada. Fair samples are that international unions can order Canadian workers out on strike to serve American ends (this is wholly false: they cannot order anyone out on strike for any purpose); that international unions put ideas like the guaranteed annual wage into Canadian workers heads (if they belonged to purely national unions, it would presumably never have occurred to them that Canadian workers have to have food and housing and clothing all the year round, just like American workers); that international unions have hampered our development by demanding American wages in Canadian plants (actually, very few unions in Canada have demanded wage parity, and then only for what they considered good and sufficient reasons in the particular industry concerned; and the gap between American and Canadian wages has, in most instances, been narowing only very slowly, and has often actually widened in the last four years); that international unions take large sums out of the country (actually, probably at least half of the dues stay with the local unions; much of what "goes" to international headquarters doesn't cross the

border at all but is deposited in Canadian banks; and very large payments, probably larger than what go out, come in for strike relief, etc.).

Labor-Management Relations

Good union-management relations are important to Canada's economic development, notably because of their close relations with productivity and living standards.

Certain principles lie at the root of good union-management relations.

(1) The right to strike is a basic civil liberty, as basic as the right of association or free speech.

(2) Bargaining in good faith is indispensable.

(3) Informed bargaining is no less so. All companies, American or Canadian, public or "private," of any size, ought to be compelled to publish their financial statements. All Governments should publish reports of their Conciliation Boards and of arbitration cases within their jurisdiction. The Dominion publishes Conciliation Board reports. Quebec does likewise,. and also publishes awards in the industries where arbitral decisions are binding. Ontario, the other chief industrial province, publishes nothing. It could and should.

(4) There should be effective settlement procedure. In the Dominion and most of the provinces, the present procedure is slow and cumbersome, and the long delays are weighted against the union, and often serve as "hotting up" rather than "cooling off" periods.

(5) Jurisdiction should lie where it can be effectively exercised. But in such nation-wide industries as pulp and paper, meat packing and some parts of the steel industry, a single union, confronting a single company, has to go through eight or ten different conciliation processes, wasting the time and money of both sides and delaying a settlement. We think this state of affairs should be ended by Parliament declaring the plants of such industries "works for the general advantage of Canada," and so bringing them under its own exclusive jurisdiction.

We are emphatically opposed to compulsory arbitration, for reasons we have set forth at some length, among them that it does not prevent strikes, as Australian experience abundantly proves.

No society is free in which unions are not free. They bring a measure of representative government into the otherwise heirarchically or despotically run corporation. They convert the worker from a commodity into a human being with status and voice. They remove the imbalance between the large and powerful corporation and its employes, who, when unorganized, are nothing but "the disordered dust of individuals." Whether Canadian industry will be marked by strife or accord between Labor and Management will depend in large measure on Government's and Management's attitude toward unions. Canada's economic prospects as a country will depend on whether the trade unions continue as free agents in a free society, or only half-free.

Health Insurance

We have devoted over twenty-five pages to health insurance. We have done so because we are convinced that good health and the availability of adequate health care facilities are of the greatest importance to productivity, and a large ingredient in the standard of living Canadians may expect to enjoy. We shall not attempt to summarize the evidence we have assembled on this subject. We shall content ourselves here with stating our conclusions and our recommendations.

Our conclusion is that only a national scheme of health insurance, administered by the state for the people can effectively meet the need. We should prefer a scheme financed entirely by the Dominion out of consolidated revenue and administered by the provinces. It would provide coverage for all Canadians simultaneously, and prevent provinces from hanging back on the plea of poverty. If, however, as seems more probable, a national scheme here takes the form of national grants-in-aid to provincial schemes which meet certain standards, then we think the plan should make sure of the following:

(1) Dominion grants large enough to bring all provinces in;

(2) provision by the provinces to the Dominion of prescribed statistical and other data on the operation of the scheme;

(3) a comprehensive range of services;

(4) a proper say for the patient and the layman in administration;

(5) provision for increasing personnel, especially dentists.

If there are to be "stages," there should be time limits for each "stage."

We see no reason to believe that the cost of a comprehensive national scheme would be excessive. Present expenditures on health probably run to over $900,000,000 a year. Health insurance, in the main, would not

mean so much new money as spreading the cost over the whole population, and more in accordance with ability to pay.

The healthier our people the better our economic prospects. Health insurance is the best way to get a healthy people.

Other Social Security Measures

Besides health insurance, we need income maintenance during illness and temporary disability. We need better old age security: the age should be lower and the benefit higher.

We need a national industrial pension plan, which would make a notable contribution not only to workers' welfare but to labor mobility. We need better allowances for the blind and disabled, without means tests. We need to restore the former purchasing power of family allowances, and to continue them as long as the child is in school or college. We need to extend the coverage of unemployment insurance, bring benefits up nearer earnings, and get rid of various narrow and discriminatory provisions. We need a comprehensive general assistance plan, with the Dominion bearing much more of the financial burden than it is now willing to assume.

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Man Is Born To Have Troubles

American workers are not the only ones who have troubles, even though inflation, right-to-work laws, etc. conspire to keep their lot from being a bed of roses.

A visiting British labor leader discovered that natives in the New Guinea and New Hebrides are beginning to complain about the same thing that natives of Central Africa have been unhappy about for the past year—namely, the high cost of brides.

At a six-nation South Pacific Conference held at Suva, Fiji, delegates protested that the richest people in their communities are parents who have the most daughters. Chief M. Kalsautu, of the Mele tribe in the New Hebrides, said the price of brides had jumped from $25 from before the war to $200 now and that "a man has to work six months and get money from relatives before he can afford a bride." If costs continue to rise, the chief threatened to declare a boycott on marriages to force prices down.

Anyway, they have no Taft-Hartley Act to make boycotting illegal.

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Minimum Wage Hike Boosts Average Pay

Wage rate adjustments obtained as a result of the $1 minimum wage, effective March 1, or through recently negotiated wage settlements, brought average straight-time pay of factory production workers to a new all-time high of $1.88 an hour in mid-March.

This is up two cents from the preceding month and nine cents, or five per cent, higher than a year ago.

Among the 21 major manufacturing industry groups, the figures show straight-time hourly pay increased from mid-February to mid-March by eight cents in tobacco, six cents in lumber, four cents in apparel and leather, three cents in food, and two cents in chemicals, furniture, textiles, and stone, clay, and glass products.

These advances are attributed largely to the higher federal minimum wage.

In mid-March, average straight-time pay topped $2 an hour in seven of the industry groups—$2.43 in petroleum, $2.35 in printing, $2.23 in primary metals, $2.19 in transportation equipment, $2.08 in machinery and rubber and $2.07 in ordnance.

PLANE GOSSIP

FIRST WITH THE LATEST

Recently a labor speaker pointed out that strike news gets all the attention in daily papers, while news of peaceful settlements are seldom mentioned. He further pointed out that strike news gets triple treatment; a strike is mentioned as "a distinct possibility" when negotiations bog down, then headlines are given the dispute again when a strike vote is called, finally the dispute is given Page 1 treatment when the strike finally does occur. This way, said the speaker, one strike makes "news" for many days. When the settlement comes, it is usually a short squib on page 37 with the want ads.

There is much in what the speaker said. Brings to mind the story of the very ambitious small town paper which had a great passion for scoops. Any piece of exclusive news always got big headlines. One day its front page trumpeted this double scoop:

"We were the first paper in the state to announce the news of the complete destruction by fire of the huge paint factory of J. Brogan & Son.

"Now we are the very first to inform you that the report was entirely without foundation."



"I believe I can get ahead faster in this firm if I don't join the union!—Isn't that right, Father?"

DOUBTFUL PROGRESS

Joe Paup, who learned his diplomacy in the back room of Pete's Pool Parlor, takes exception to the ever-growing criticism of America's foreign policy. The idea that we are not making any progress simply ain't so, Joe avers.

"Look," he points out, "we started out to unify all the non-Communist nations of the world. Well, they never have been as unified as they are today in their hatred of us."

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FINE—FOR THE OTHER FELLOW

The boys who make a living fighting unions are once more beating the drums for a law to prevent unions from participating in any way in politics. They see "great danger" in union members being allowed to kick in a buck to help a friendly candidate, but they say nothing about the multi-thousand dollar donations that big wheels of industry make.

One Texas oil tycoon reputedly invested $750,000 in backing candidates to his liking in 1952. The recent gas bill scandal disclosed the fact that $2,500 seems to be the standard "contribution" of oil tycoons.

Any way you add it up, it comes to this: the union guy with a buck to donate to politics is a "menace," but the millionaire with wheelbarrow loads of the long green to dump into elections is somehow or other just exercising his democratic prerogative.

Sort of brings to mind the old one about the airplane in trouble. One engine conked out. The pilot announced that all baggage had to be dumped. But even after the baggage was jettisoned the plane was still too heavy. So the pilot told the passengers that at least three of them would have to jump to save the ship.

First a Frenchman rose. He shouted, "Vive La France," and dove out the door. Next an Englishman got up, and murmuring "God save the Queen," threw himself out of the plane. For a while nothing happened. But pretty soon a big, burly Texan arose. "Remember the Alamo," he shouted; whereupon he threw out a Mexican and resumed his seat.

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SEEMS LIKE

The reason crime does not pay is that it is called something else when it does pay.

HARD TO BELIEVE

Miracle of miracles! Uncle Sam is about to get back some money that passed into the hands of a few giant dairy companies through a questionable deal. The Department of Agriculture bought a lot of cheese from these companies at one price, and then turned right around and sold it back to them at a lower price. The companies made a fat profit although the cheese never left the warehouses. Now there are indications that the deal is going to be revoked.

Makes us think of the man who was constantly telling his son what a marvelous shot he was. One day he took the lad out to show him. All morning they sat in a duck blind without much luck. Finally, late in the morning, a late duck flew over. The man raised his gun and let fly, but the duck kept right on flying.

"Son," said the father, "you have just witnessed a miracle."

"How do you mean?" the boy asked.

"Well," replied the father, "there flies a dead duck."

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JOE ON POLITICS

After an evening spent listening to the radio, Joe Paup, the poor man's Benjamin Franklin, was constrained to observe:

"Politics seems to be the art by which politicians obtain campaign contributions from the rich and votes from the poor on the pretext of protecting each group from the other."

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SMALL INSTALLMENT

Another record foreign aid bill seems to be shaping up. In the past ten years the United States has poured some 55 million dollars into foreign aid on the theory that we would win friends and influence people thereby.

However, the theory seems to have stripped a gear somewhere; we seem to have fewer friends abroad than we ever had, in spite of the fact that we have set a new record for generosity and mutual aid.

It brings to mind the story of the fellow who loaned a friend $10. After that, the friend avoided him like a plague. He never seemed to be able to catch up with the guy. Finally, one day he ran into the friend in a doorway from which there was no escape.

"I'm glad to see you," muttered the friend. "I owe you $10 and an apology. Please accept the apology now and I will pay you the $10 next week."

THE WAY IT GOES

The depression which has plagued farmers for several years is now catching up with industry. The farm equipment and automobile manufacturers are particularly hard hit. As could be expected, a business paper is suggesting that auto and farm equipment workers should take a cut in pay as the solution for poor sales.

The answer of the workers can best be illustrated by telling the story of the farmer who had a phone installed. However, the phone was not much of a success. Every time the farmer wanted to call it was busy or out of order. Finally, in exasperation, the farmer one day told the operator what she could do with the phone.

Of course, the operator was scandalized. The next day a couple of phone men called on the farmer.

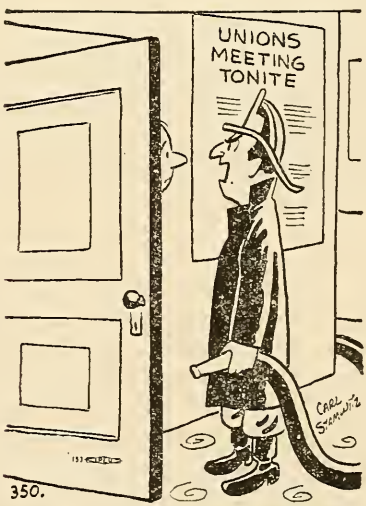
"You'll either have to apologize to the operator, or we are going to take your phone out," they told the farmer.

The old boy thought awhile. Then he walked over to the phone, and picking up the receiver, he asked.

"Are you the lady I made the remark to the other day?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"Well, you better be prepared," he continued, "a couple of men are here to bring it over."



"No, I don't know the password, but you'd better let me in—The building's on fire!"

Seattle Show Smash Hit

★ ★ ★

WHEN A SHOW plays to 25 per cent or more of the people in a community, that show is considered a hit.

Using this show business axiom as a yardstick, how does one evaluate the 1956 Union Label Industries Show, which played to more than 530,000 people in Seattle, a city rated at half a million population?

The Seattle show opened to a capacity throng. All day long, for all six days the show was in operation, both the upstair and down stair halls of Seattle's huge Civic Auditorium were usually packed with people. Although 11 p.m. was the scheduled closing time at night, it was usually midnight before the guards could get the last stragglers out of the building. No show in history engendered quite so much enthusiasm as the Seattle show.

The labor movement of Seattle worked long and hard on the show. It enlisted the cooperation and support of many civic bodies—not excluding the Chamber of Commerce. In fact, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce sponsored a luncheon for exhibitors and labor leaders immediately prior to the opening of the show on Friday, April 20th. From the luncheon, the dignitaries and guests, including AFL-CIO Secretary-treasurer Schnitzler, journeyed to the Auditorium in a caravan to officially open the show.

The Honorable Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of the State of Washington, was there. So was Allan Pomeroy, Mayor of Seattle. So were dozens of other civic and state officials. In presence of thousands upon thousands of citizens they officially got the show under way with bursting bombs, whirring newsreel and TV cameras and the usual ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

That the efforts of the Seattle unions paid off is dramatically attested to by the fact that the attendance exceeded the total population of the city in which it was held.

Of the hundreds of exhibits in the show, none was larger or better-received than the exhibit jointly sponsored by the General Office and the



Good union-made furniture displayed a good motto.

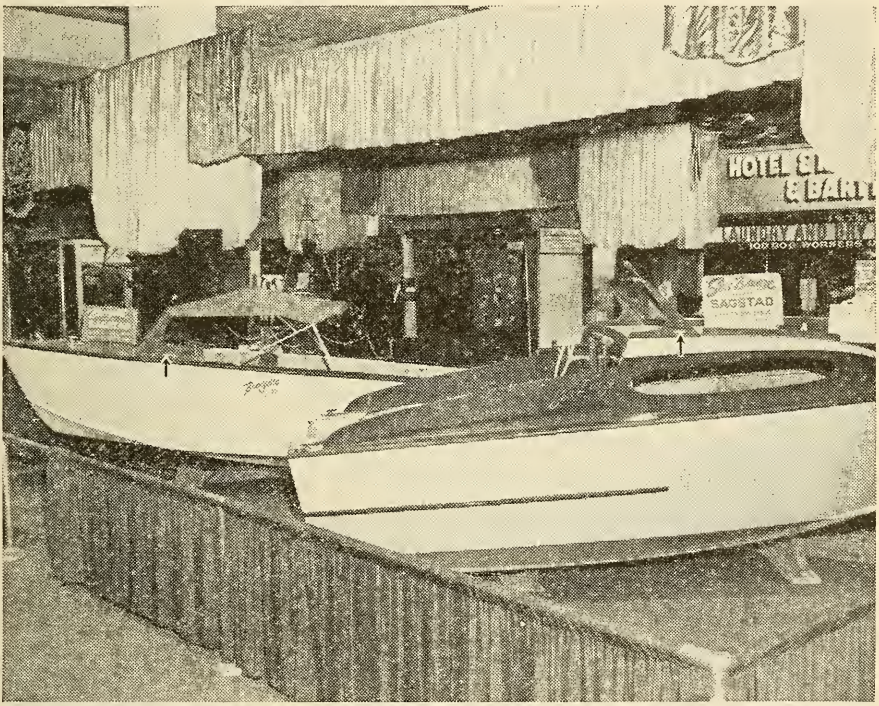
Seattle-King County District Council. Our Brotherhood exhibit occupied well over 2,000 square feet in the center of the downstairs auditorium, opposite the main entrance.

Here were displayed dozens of different products that required the skills and know-how of Brotherhood members. There were picture frames

and venetian blinds, kitchen cabinets and baby cribs, dining room furniture and various types of doors, bedroom furniture and a hundred and one other products for the office or home—all bearing the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Wall panels demonstrated the warmth and beauty which can be achieved when the skills of union carpenters are brought to bear on equisite woods from all parts of the world.

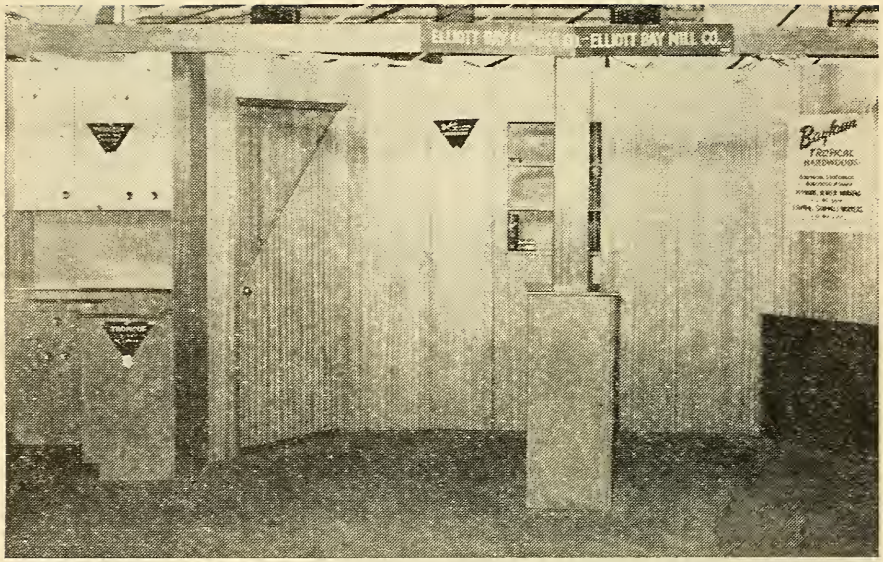
However, the highlight of the Brotherhood exihbit was the Washington state apprenticeship contest. Young men from all parts of the state, who are in the final stages of their apprenticeship training, demonstrated the caliber of the training they receive by tackling projects that would tax the ingenuity and knowledge of veteran journeymen. Thousands upon thousands of show visitors watched Brotherhood apprentices fashion utility cabinets in the mill division competition, or complete wall sections in the carpentry division competition. Some watched for hours on end.

No union label was quite so prominent in the show as our own Brotherhood label. It was prominently displayed throughout various Brotherhood booths. It graced two union-made cruisers which were given away as door prizes. Its significance was explained in an attractive booklet "the Face of America is Changing," some 40,000 of which were given away at the apprenticeship contest booth. A feature article in the Retail Clerks' Advocate, also given away at the show, reviewed the history of our Brotherhood and the history of our label.



No union label was more prominent in the show than our own Brotherhood label. Even the cruisers given away as door prizes carried our Brotherhood label.

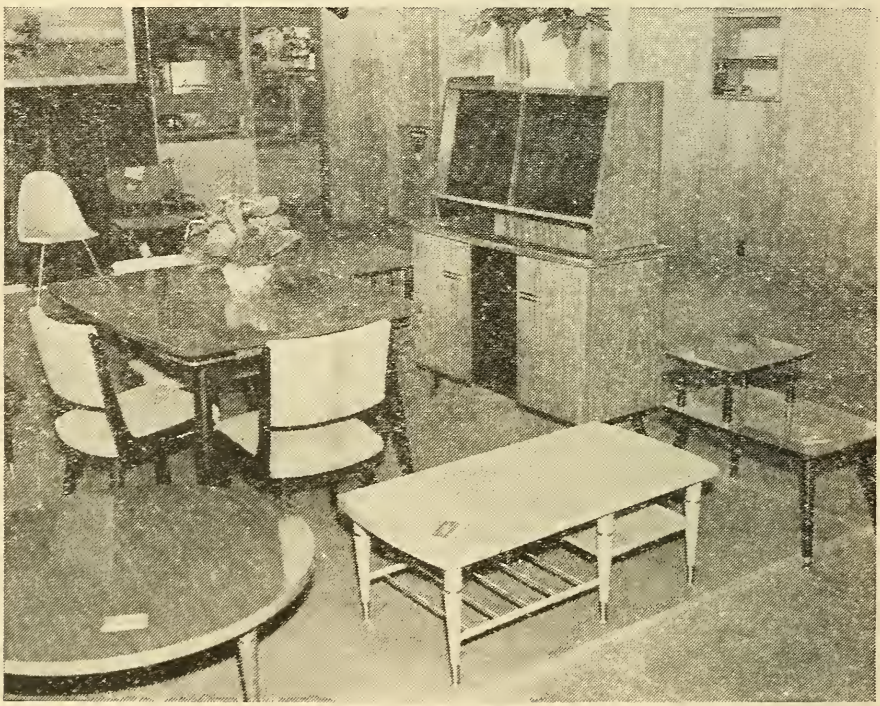
Taking everything into consideration, probably no show surpassed the Seattle show in organization or good



Wall panels demonstrated the beauty and warmth that can be achieved when union craftsmanship and exotic woods are combined.

planning. Likewise, it is doubtful if any single exhibit surpassed our Brotherhood's exhibit at the Seattle show in interest or attractiveness.

Congratulations are due the entire Seattle labor movement for the great job done not only in setting up the show, but also in enlisting the active



Visible proof that the finest furniture bears our Brotherhood label.

cooperation of many civic groups—not excluding radio, press and TV stations. A bouquet is also due the hard-working officers and committee members of the Seattle-King County District Council of Carpenters who did a great deal to make the show a success—particularly our Brotherhood's portion of it. As Business Representative of the Council and also President of the Seattle Central Labor Council, Brother Harry Carr rates a double measure of applause for his sincerity in carrying out his duties.



William F. Patterson, director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, (center) watches intently as apprentices vie for "Apprentices of the Year" title. General Representative Leo Gable, left.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTINUES ON UPGRADE

Some half a million children were brought into juvenile courts throughout the nation last year as juvenile delinquency continued to increase, Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, reported.

Basing her estimate on reports from juvenile courts on the cases they handle, Dr. Eliot said that some 977 courts which reported to the Children's Bureau in both 1954 and 1955 experienced a nine per cent increase in juvenile delinquency over that period.

Preliminary estimates from reports of a trend group of 383 courts which have been reporting for many years likewise show a nine per cent increase during 1955.

Dr. Eliot noted that the latest Federal Bureau of Investigation uniform crime report, based on data from 1,162 cities, shows an 11.4 per cent increase in police arrests of persons under 18 years of age last year. She pointed out that the offenses of some children who get into trouble with police are not considered serious enough to warrant court action.

While the nine per cent increase in court cases was occurring, the child population in the 10-17 age group went up only about three per cent Dr. Eliot said.

She added that the Juvenile Delinquency Service Division of the bureau is getting "an increasing number of requests for help from states and communities."

Solar-heated House Is Here

★ ★

THE DAY may not be too far off when suburban residential subdivision promoters will be advertising solar heating as a feature of the new homes they offer for sale.

Research in the utilization of solar energy for residential heating has advanced to the point where an experimental solar heated "speculative" house —a house typical of those built in subdivisions—is in the final stages of design, and construction should start in the near future.

Thus reported A. L. Hesselschwerdt, Jr., Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when delivering a paper "Solar Energy as a Source for Heating" May 25th before the First Annual Technical Conference of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association in Chicago.

The house will be constructed in the Boston area by M.I.T., for the purpose of studying how solar energy can be coupled with a forced warm air heating system to provide economical winter-long house heating. In addition, it is planned to use solar energy to satisfy domestic hot water requirements during the late spring, summer and early fall, Hesselschwerdt stated.

This house will be the second solar heated residence to be studied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The first, built in 1949, has been under continuous study up until December of last year, while being occupied by several families. During the first four years of testing it was found that an average of 75 per cent of the seasonal heating load of the structure was carried by the solar heating system—the remaining 25 per cent being handled by auxiliary heating.

"It has been found that to produce a solar energy system that will be competitive, from an economical standpoint, with a conventional system will require much more research and development work," Hesselschwerdt said. "The design of such a system requires the closest cooperation between architect, engineer and contractor. Items such as duct-work, or piping, which are important in conventional systems, become very critical in systems of this type.

"The history of research in the field of solar energy utilization is long and interesting The early attempts to utilize this source of energy were primarily in the power plant field and although models were constructed which were operative, they could not be considered successful from a practical standpoint. One of the primary sources of difficulty was the necessity of using the collected solar energy to raise a working fluid to a relatively high temperature, as in the case of steam generation. High collection temperatures are not desirable.

"In recent years one phase of the research has been pointed toward the utilization of solar energy for space heating. In this application much lower collection temperatures are possible.

"A heating system utilizing solar energy consists of a solar energy collector, two energy transport systems, an

energy storage system, a system for the transfer of heat to the space, and a suitable fluid for use in the energy transport systems.

"In operation, solar energy falls upon the collector and a portion is transferred to the circulating fluid. The heated fluid passes through the energy transport system to the energy storage system, the latter acting as a reservoir. From the energy storage system the fluid passes through the second energy transport system to the space being heated and the heat may be transferred to the space by any suitable method.

"It will be noted that in such a system the combination of collector, energy transport system, and the energy storage system have replaced the conventional heater-burner unit.

"The design of such a system presents many problems over and above those which normally face the heating engineer. Some of the outstanding problems are the design of a low cost solar energy collector, the type and size of the storage system, the selection of suitable circulating fluids, and the design of the energy transport systems. Much work has been done on these problems but many of the problems are still far from a practical solution.

"Our experience has been most encouraging and we are looking forward to our next venture in space heating with solar energy."

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DIVIDENDS CLIMB WHILE EMPLOYMENT SKIDS

Whatever uncertainties may be developing about whether the American economy is still on the upgrade or is slowing down, the dividend picture is still bright.

The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce reported last month that cash dividends by corporations which issue public reports amounted to $1,607 million in March—an increase of 20 per cent over the figures for March 1955.

Sharpest advances came in manufacturing dividends which were 25 per cent higher than a year ago. Automobile dividends shot up more than $60 millions as compared with a year ago. Other big gainers were food and chemicals. Smaller increases were the rule in non-manufacturing industries, the largest being those recorded for mining and finance.

The boost in auto dividends was in startling contrast to the continued layoffs in the auto industry which are now estimated as affecting almost 150,000 workers—layoffs which have brought sharp criticism from President Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers.

In the face of continued loss of income for the farmer, dividend figures for March in the food, beverage and tobacco sector of the economy showed a sharp rise from $56.9 million in March 1955 to $72 million in March of this year.

The first three months of 1956 showed much the same pattern as the March figures alone, that is, dividends were up almost 20 per cent over the first three months of 1955.

An analysis of the net current operating earnings of the nation's 13,237 insured commercial banks shows that the banking industry waxed prosperous also, being up 13 per cent during 1955.—*PAI*

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

The Brave Boy of Holland

Around 1867, Mary Mapes Dodge, a New Yorker who never even saw Holland, wrote a book for juveniles depicting the Dutch way of life as lived by the happy Brinker family. It was called "Hans Brinker or The Silver Skates." Prominent on the best-seller list of that day, it was the kind of book the ingenuous youths of long ago delighted to find under the Christmas tree. Give "Hans Brinker" to one of our typical brass-bound sophisticated lads of today and he'd pitch it out the window—cream puff bushwah, strictly for the boids.

In this book, Mrs. Dodge inserted what might be called a story within a story, and it was a corker. An eight-year-old boy who lived in Haarlem was sent by his mother one winter afternoon with a basket of cookies for a blind man who lived at the other end of the dyke. After completing his errand he returned homeward over the canal path at the foot of the dyke. He was skipping along gaily, whistling a merry tune, with not a care in the world, when suddenly he stopped. A trickle of water flowed across his path. Following its course back up the bank, he saw that something dreadful had happened. The dyke was leaking; If the leak were not stopped, the fields and all the surrounding houses of Haarlem would be inundated. Swiftly he clambered up the bank and dropped flat alongside the leaking hole. "Haarlem shall not drown while I am here," said the brave Dutch youth as he stuck his chubby little finger in the hole and instantly stopped the trickling water.

He did not mind the cold at first, thinking that someone would soon come along. An hour went by, two hours, four hours, but no one appeared. Now the dark, winter night had set in, but he dare not fall asleep. He must keep his finger in the leaking hole. And so he lay there all through the long, cold night, one arm frozen rigid, his little body slowly stiffening and blue from the merciless cold. At dawn, a clergyman traveling over the dyke road on a sick call, saw him, and on reaching the boy was told what happened. "The dyke is leaking! Haarlem must be warned—now, at once." And that's the story of the heroic Dutch boy who so gallantly saved his people from disaster. According to the book, it really happened—every word of it was true.

This thrilling story was lifted from Mary Dodge's book and chronicled in elementary school readers as an inspiration for the youth of America—they got their inspiration from school books in that simple age. The inspired Americans, visiting Holland, introduced the story over there. The polite and intelligent Dutch were amused but mildly indignant. What a ridiculous story! No Dutch boy could possibly be such an idiot. Dykes are immense engineering works, not paperboard partitions. A trickle of water dribbling through would mean nothing even remotely serious. And if a Dutch boy for some reason or other wanted to stop such a leak, he would have used a pebble, a tree or the tail of his shirt—anything at all except his finger. But the Americans wouldn't give up—the story persisted until the Dutch almost believed it themselves. First thing an American tourist wanted to see in Holland was the place where the spunky little kid plugged the leak. So finally the pestered Dutch decided to accommodate this incessant curiosity. One sunny day in the summer of 1950, Princess Irene, eleven-year-old daughter of Queen Juliana, stood beside her smiling mother and unveiled a statue in Spaarndam, near Haarlem. A bronze figure of a bare-headed boy stood on a stone pedestal. The Dutch National Tourist Office had paid for the statue, the Haarlem Tourist Office chipped in for the base which carried this chiseled inscription:

DEDICATED TO OUR YOUTH
TO HONOR THE BOY WHO SYMBOLIZES
THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE OF HOLLAND
AGAINST THE SEA.

There he was at last, the brave boy of Holland. The clever, non-committal Dutch conceded nothing—no name, no date—just a symbolical figure. Today, when the hero-worshipping tourists ask about the boy and the leaky dyke, they are taken out to Spaarndam and the statue is proudly pointed out. Click go the cameras into instant action. Back home it is the first picture shown. "Remember the kid who saved Holland. That's his statue—the dyke is over that way a bit. Brave little fellow, all right. The Dutch are mighty proud of him." And so everybody's happy, the tourists, the Dutch, and the folks back home who now know the story is really true. All of which proves something we've all heard before—you can't beat the Dutch.

General H. U. Grant

Up to February, 1862, 10 months after the start of the Civil War, or the War Between the States, as it goes down South, the Union Army was still in the doldrums and Northern morale was very low. Then the break came. Fort Henry was captured and later, on February 16, Fort Donelson surrendered. General Buckner, commander of the besieged Southern forces, threw in the sponge, turning over to the victors 15,000 prisoners with all their arms and equipment, truly a great day for the North. A few days before, Buckner had sent under a flag of truce a request to the Union commander for an armistice in order to discuss terms of capitulation. Back bounced the Union reply, short and acid. So and so and so and so, then—"No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner, stuck with command by the overnight departure of his two ranking generals, Floyd and Pillow, reluctantly accepted the unchivalrous and ungenerous terms as he called them, and Fort Donelson was handed over to the Union commander, a general named Grant.

The North, up to then dismally apprehensive, was now jubilant. "Unconditional surrender! I propose to move immediately upon your works!" Man, that's turkey talk for sure. What's this general's name again? Grant, U. S. Grant. Immediately, this unknown militia general who, aided and abetted by John Barleycorn, had resigned his U.S. Army commission eight years before, became popularly known as Unconditional Surrender Grant. So started in a sudden blaze of glory the fame of General U. S. Grant which led on to Appomattox, General of the Army, two terms in the White House, and a final resting place in a magnificent tomb on Riverside Drive, New York. But for the well-meant error of an obliging Congressman, the captor of Fort Donelson would have gone on record as General H. U. Grant and the unconditional surrender demand which kindled the flame of his popularity would have no appropriate application to such a commonplace name.

When Grant was born in 1822 there was some dissension as to what to call him. The womenfolk favored Ulysses, a Greek name of distinction; the menfolk, disliking such a syrupy title, fancied Hiram, but Ulysses won out. Then at the christening some fast worker stuck Hiram in front of Ulysses and the child went on the official records as Hiram Ulysses Grant. Later, conforming to the women's preference he was called Ulysses, Lyss and often Useless, but never Hiram.

When he was seventeen his father wrote to his Congressman requesting a West Point appointment for his son. Congressman Hamer, a Democrat, knew the Grant family well and though they were not Democrats he, being a good politician, complied with the request. When writing the nominating letter to the War Department he hesitated at his nominee's name which he knew only as Ulysses Grant. A middle name would give this more dignity, but what name? He recalled that the boy's mother's maiden name was Simpson. Fine name, Simpson, so he wrote down Ulysses Simpson Grant.

Grant received the appointment and prepared to leave for the Point. Seeing the initials H.U.G. studded with brass tacks on his trunk he quickly pried them out— no one was going to call him Hug Grant. At the Academy, with the dreaded Hug nickname in mind, he thought to switch his name around and reported as Ulysses Hiram Grant but it didn't work. The War Department papers had him as Ulysses Simpson Grant. Did he want it changed? If so—. Seeing a thousand tangled yards of Army red tape involved, the new cadet let it go as Congressman Hamer invented—Ulysses Simpson Grant. He was called Uncle Sam Grant—later, Sam Grant—by his classmates among whom were later Union and Confederate generals—Billy Sherman (War is Hell), George Thomas (The Rock of Chickamauga) and Simon Buckner. Twenty-two years after graduation Buckner and Sam Grant had a little reunion party at a place called Fort Donelson And that's the way the ball rolls, the whim of Lady Luck.

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WOOD IS DURABLE

The longevity of wood must be measured in thousands of years. Wood models and figurines 6,000 years old have been found by archeologists in the tombs of ancient Egyptians. In fact, glued wood panels were interred with the body of King Tut, according to archeological discoverers. Most historians agree that the oldest wooden building existing in the world today is the 1,349 year-old Horyuji Temple, at Kyoto, Japan.

Editorial

Some Good Advice From A College Professor

A few years before he died, William L. Hutcheson, outstanding General President of our Brotherhood, in commenting on the role of organized labor in the post-war world, said:

"The importance of organized labor to mankind's future has assumed a newer and greater role—for it is through organized labor that the little people all over the world will articulate their aims and beliefs and aspirations. It is through the organized that they will promote and foster an economic and social order capable of achieving lasting peace and prosperity."

The passing years have only served to prove the wisdom of Brother Hutcheson's words. Where free and independent unions have flourished, workers have achieved new plateaus of prosperity, dignity and meaningful living.

Unfortunately, the men in the striped pants, who direct the destinies of nations at the conference table, have not seen fit to accord organized labor anything more dynamic than eunuch-like advisory role in policy making. Of the billions which have been allocated to foreign aid, only an insignificant portion has been spent promoting and fostering free trade unions in impoverished countries. Governments have been helped, industries have been helped, but union movements have gotten mostly lip service.

This journal has long maintained that they key in building peace and prosperity anywhere in the world lies in encouraging strong, effective independent unions. It is gratifying to know that we are not alone in this belief. Recently, Sumner H. Slichter, noted Harvard University economist, declared that America should be bragging about its unions rather than about its productive capacity.

"We have allowed ourselves to be presented to the rest of the world primarily as the home of business and the exponent of industrial efficiency," Slichter said. "We have reason to be proud of our big business and our efficiency, but these achievements lack human appeal and the people of other countries do not yearn for them."

He said the United States has developed, far more successfully than any other country, two institutions that do possess "strong human appeal—the family-owned farm and the trade union."

"The free trade union is the best device that men have thus far developed for handling the day-to-day problems of the workers on the job, for seeing that workers get fair treatment from their bosses and a good share of the gains from growing productivity," he said.

Slichter noted that foreign teams of unionists who visited the United States were invariably impressed by the completeness and vigor with which the American unions represent the interests of the workers—particularly at the local level.

Too bad that more people in the upper echelons of government cannot see the picture as clearly as does Professor Slichter. To a foreign worker, the

fact that the United States can produce 5,000 cars an hour means little. But if he learns that an automobile or a building trades worker makes several dollars an hour and can afford to own a car, he is dealing with something that makes sense to him.

As Professor Slichter says, the free trade union is indeed the best device that men have yet developed for handling the day-to-day problems of the workers on the job, for seeing that workers get fair treatment from their bosses and a good share of the gains from growing productivity. This is the story that needs to be told to the world.

However, it needs to be told right here in the United States and Canada too. There are still many workers who through ignorance, blind prejudice or inability to recognize anti-union propaganda for what it is fail to appreciate the role that unionism plays in the advances which working people make. Professor Slichter's message is as valid for them as it is for any Europeans.

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Too Much At Stake

In the May issue of Fortune Magazine (of all places) there is an article entitled "Business Espionage" which delves at some length into the extent to which industrial spies are used in industry these days. The article is a shocker.

Illegal spying, says the article, is "a practice that reaches into almost every industry. Battalions of seasoned operators are regularly at work stealing business secrets undetected by management."

According to Fortune, such industries as autos, chemicals and oil are generously shot through with industrial spies. However, no industry which has any secrets of value can afford to consider itself immune, so widespread is the reprehensible practice.

Industrial spying has become a highly paid "profession." It swarms with former FBI men who got their training at government expense and then resigned their government jobs to put their services at the disposal of private industry for higher pay. Corporations like to call these undercover men "security agents" but they are nothing more or less than company spies.

The techniques they use vary. Sometimes they bribe a janitor to save the contents of Big Brass wastebaskets, or they may plant employes in a competitor's company. "Bugs," or secret recording devices, are another favorite tool of these gumshoes. A tiny mike—no bigger than a pack of cigarettes—can be secretly taped to the underside of an executive's desk. For the 10 or 15 days the little battery stays alive, every conversation at the desk will be broadcast. Receivers a block or two away can pick up all such broadcasts.

"Wire taps, of course, are the meat and potatoes of the industrial spy," the magazine article points out. Such wire taps are illegal, but operatives do not worry much about this phase of their activities, because they know that the Department of Justice, which is supposed to enforce the law, probably indulges in the practice itself.

The Fortune article does not mention the use industry may be making of industrial spies in the labor field. However, it is not unfair to conclude that a company which is not above using spies to ferret out a competitor's secrets is not above using such men to spy on unions. After all, the labor spy is no stranger to older unions. About the turn of the century, labor spying was

about as widespread as bicycle riding. It dealt labor and labor leaders as much misery as any other one thing.

A few years ago a fellow named Orwell wrote a book called 1984 in which he visualized what life will be like 30 years from now. He painted a truly frightening picture—TV cameras constantly focused on individuals and homes, everyone answerable to Big Brother, no private living or thinking.

With the amazing development being achieved in snooping devices—including one which can pick up a private conversation as much as three miles away—the stage for Orwell's 1984 is being set insofar as the mechanical end is concerned. Unless more stringent laws regarding the use of super-snooper devices are developed "1984" may come before 1984 on the calendar. However, so long as the government uses such devices, the chances of outlawing them are slim.

Some months ago this journal ran an article exposing the unhealthy growth of snooper devices inside factories—hidden TV cameras, bugged washrooms, etc. Recently one company making electrical appliances added a new gimmick, monthly lie-detector tests. The company claimed that losses from theft of tools made such a check necessary. The union objected. A hassle developed, but the union carried its point. Lie-detector tests were discontinued.

With all this snooping, brain picking and spying, where are things going to end? Basically our form of government is superior to all others because it is based on two things; the dignity of the individual, and the right of the individual to privacy. We have our Bill of Rights and Constitution and legal code and various other democratic devices, but, basically, they are only the means to achieving the two important ends—individual dignity and individual privacy.

If a corporation—or for that matter, even the government itself—has the means and the liberty to pry into the thoughts, conversations, home lives, etc. of people, individual dignity and individual privacy are ultimately doomed, for all the guarantees our forefathers wrote into the Constitution.

It is about time that some new rules were developed regarding the use of snooper devices. Too much is at stake to allow things to drift along as they have been.

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You Can't Help Voting

If you are a registered voter and have voted regularly in all elections during the past 10 years, do not bother reading any farther. This is not written for you. Rather it is written for the fellow who is "too busy" to register and vote. It is written for the member who does not like politics or who thinks politics do not affect him.

So you think politics do not affect you? That's a laugh. Right now you are in politics up to your ears. If you do not think so, consider these few items:

Several weeks ago a bill was up before Congress to amend the Social Security Act in several very important ways. For one thing, the bill wanted to lower the age when wives become eligible for their share of Social Security benefits from 65 to 60. Another provision wanted to make disabled workers eligible to start drawing benefits any time after age 50.

Certainly no working man can deny that these things are important to him. Most of us marry women several years younger than we are. That means we reach the age 65 several years before our wives do. If our wives have to wait until they are 65 before they can start drawing their share of Social Security benefits, it means we have to live without their benefits the first few years of retirement.

For example, a man 65 years old may be entitled to $100 a month in pension benefits. If his wife reached 65 at the same time, she would be eligible for an additional $50 per month. However, if she is five years younger, the $50 per month has to wait until she is 65.

In such a case, failure of the bill to pass cost the couple $50 per month for five years, or $3,000 in all.

If your wife is younger than you are, you had dollars and cents involved in the vote.

Can you still say you are not affected by politics?

Or take the part of the bill that would have made a totally disabled worker eligible for benefits at 50. The way it is now, a disabled man must wait until he is 65, just like everybody else. Every year (except four) he does not earn anything works against him. Benefits are figured on average monthly earnings, so the disabled worker not only has to wait until he is 65 to start collecting, but then when he does start collecting, the amount is less.

Suppose you have the bad luck to become one of these?

Still think politics are not your concern?

Who introduced and backed the bill? Politicians, of course. Who voted against it? Politicians, of course. How were they sent to Washington? Through politics, of course.

If you voted, you made an honest effort to protect your interests. If you failed to vote, you "voted" anyhow. You really cast a default ballot for those who are against your interests. That's the way it is in a democracy; you can register and go to the polls and cast a positive ballot, or you can stay home and cast a default ballot for those who are against you. You simply cannot help voting.

The instances cited above are only two important political matters which involve you at the present time. Unemployment insurance, Workmen's Compensation, right-to-work laws, and a hundred other things of vital importance to your future are all coming up for action in the months ahead.

This is an election year. You can prepare yourself for voting by getting registered, or you can say "to Hell with it." You can go to the polls and vote for men whom you know have your interests at heart, or you can go fishing on election day and cast a default ballot for the guy who is out to cut your throat.

The only thing is, don't say politics don't affect you. Come election day, you will be voting whether you are at the polls or sitting on the bank of a trout stream. The one way you will be voting for yourself; the other way you will be voting against your best interests.

In a democracy, you just can't escape being in politics. If you register and vote, the people you vote for may not always win. And if they do win, they may not always live up to the promises they made. But one thing is dead certain, if you do not vote, you come out on the short end EVERY TIME.

Washington Picks No. 1 Apprentices

★ ★

WHO is the outstanding apprentice in your state or province? If you live outside the State of Washington you may not know the answer to that question; but if you live within the borders of the Evergreen State the answer is a cinch.

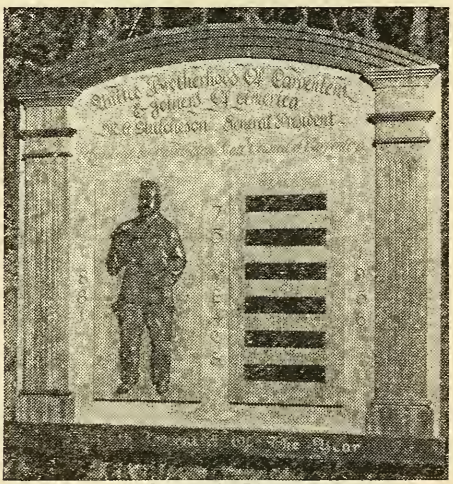
As a part of the Union Label Industries Show, held in Seattle, April 20 to 25, the Washington State Council of Carpenters ran off a state apprenticeship contest. Apprentices from all parts of the state (who earned their right to represent their localities at the show by winning local elimination contests) competed with each other on identical projects for the title "Mr. Apprentice of 1956."

Carpenter apprentices erected a complete wall section that included framing, sheathing diagonally, installing outside door frames with shake mold, installing double hung window frames with shake mold, applying interior wall covering and setting both door and window, complete with threshold and hardware. Two apprentices at a time worked on their projects under the interested eyes of thousands of show visitors.

Competing apprentices in the mill division drew the assignment of making a utility cabinet out of Philippine Mahogany from a blueprint. At the end of the show the cabinets were raffled off to lucky ticket holders.

It is no exaggeration to say that the apprentice contests were hits of the show. Crowds eight to 10 deep constantly surrounded the booth while the apprentices were demonstrating their manipulative skills with tools of the trade. A loud speaker kept show visitors informed as to the progress of the contests. At least a hundred thousand visitors signed tickets which gave them a chance in the drawings for the three cabinets built by the mill apprentices in the competition.

The manual competitions were only part of the contests to pick the outstanding apprentices in each division.



Winner's Plaque

Before the young men picked up their tools to demonstrate their manipulative skills they completed extensive written examinations dealing with the technical and theoretical sides of the trade. Both the written tests and the manipulative tests were used in judging the ability of contestants.

The panel of judges was composed of representatives of journeymen, contractors, and architects. So that all

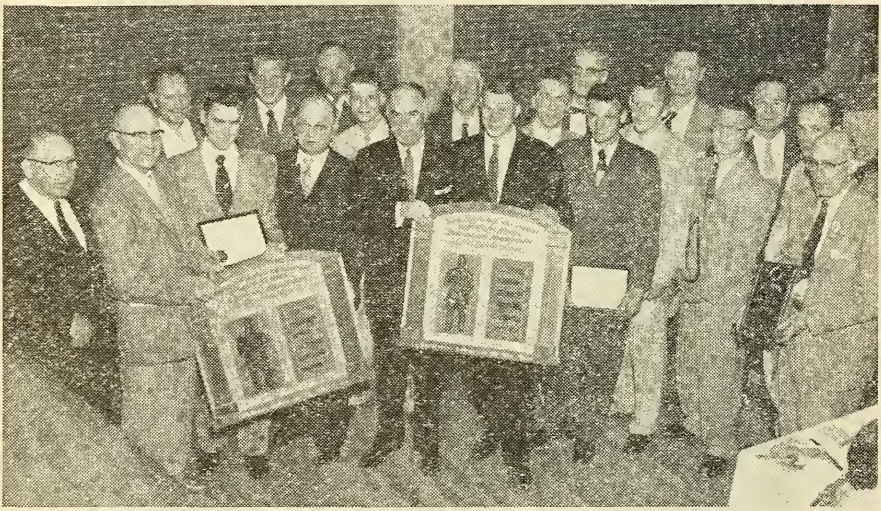


Tomorrow's top craftsmen show their stuff

chance of bias would be eliminated, each contestant was given a number. The judges new neither the home town nor the name of any contestant until judging was completed.

In the mill division contest, Brother Bob Niemi, Local Union No. 1689, Tacoma, nosed out Charles Carpenter, Local Union No. 1597, Bremerton, winner of second place, and Nels Hendrickson, Local Union No. 338, Seattle, (third), to walk off with top honors in this division.

carved plaque made by Seattle apprentices. These plaques are to remain in the possession of the Local Unions from which the champions came until new champions are crowned next year. During the banquet, a special plaque was awarded Brother Karl B. Schoonover, Apprentice Coodinator for the Seattle-King County area, who not only coordinated the many details involved in putting on the state-wide contests, but who also has played a great part in



Well-fed and happy, winning apprentices display their prizes at the banquet which wound up the first annual Washington State Apprenticeship contest. In the front row are, from left to right: Leif Berger, William Hedberg, Bob Niemi, (winning millman); Harry L. Carr, president, Seattle CLC; Wm. F. Patterson, Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Dept. of Labor; Fred Burglar, (winning carpenter); Ralph Eaton, Fred Miller and Karl Schoonover.

From the left in the second row are: Hal Sunderlin, Don Warner, William Rave, Charles Carpenter, Orville Haggen, Nels Hendricksen, Merlin Bron, Norman Davis, Lloyd Stewart, William Kimmel and Jack McKinley.

Brother Fred Burglar, Local Union No. 756, Bellingham, copped the title in the carpentry division contest. Norman Davis, Local Union No. 1289, Seattle, placed second; and Ralph Eaton, Local Union No. 470, Tacoma, ran a close third.

At the conclusion of the show, winners were awarded their prizes at a banquet held at the famous Norselander Club. The contest winners each received a $100 war bond, plus other prizes. In addition, each was to have his name inscribed on a special hand-

putting apprenticeship training in the Seattle area on a high plane.

Among the guests at the banquet were William F. Patterson, Bureau of Apprenticeship director in the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. and Leo Gable, Brotherhood representative who has done much valuable work in developing our Brotherhood's standard apprenticeship course was also on hand at the banquet and throughout the entire apprenticeship competition.

In view of the fact that over half a million visitors passed through the show turnstiles, the state-wide apprenticeship contest acquainted many people with the importance of apprenticeship training. However, it served the other very important purpose of increasing interest in apprenticeship training among all those connected with our trade on both sides of the table. Washington unions are looking forward to the day when an international contest may develop after enough states and provinces have adopted the policy of running annual state and provincial contests of their own.

Our congratulations to Brothers Niemi and Burglar, winners in the first Washington State contest.

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HOUSING STARTS LAG BEHIND 1955

Labor predictions made last year that the building of American homes during 1956 would be less than 1955 are beginning to come true.

Latest estimates by the Department of Labor show that about 95,000 housing units were started in March but that the rise over the month of February "was less than usual for this time of year."

On an annual basis the March figures would foreshadow 1,140,000 housing units for the year as compared with 1,329,000 units last year.

In an economy where most sectors, except farming, have been climbing steadily, the decrease in housing starts is being sharply studied by labor economists who long have contended that the United States needs 2,000,000 housing starts a year.

Thus, instead of climbing toward the necessary goal, the American housing program is falling back, not only holding down the American standard of living, but threatening the economy as well.

One of the first warning voices to be raised with the publication of the Labor Department report was that of Rep. Albert Raines, Alabama Democrat, chairman of the Sub-committee on Housing of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Raines, who has been fighting for a better housing program, expressed concern over the slump in the rate of housing construction and declared that the recent tightening of the money market and in interest rates "will complicate the situation even further."

The drop in housing starts comes as no surprise to labor economists. Last October, it was predicted that the drop would come and insisted that far from meeting our housing needs, the nation was turning its back on those most in need of decent housing—the middle and lower income families.

Labor's goal in housing was expressed at the AFL-CIO unity meeting last December in a resolution which declared that "construction of 2,000,000 new dwelling units a year should be the immediate objective of national policy . . ."

To reach this goal the Federal government will have to make possible easy credit terms to middle and low income families who want homes of their own.

"The maintenance of a high level of housing construction," said Raines, "is a vital need in our economy and we must be courageous in taking the necessary steps to prevent any decline in home-building which might have very serious reprecussions on the rest of our economy. I am hopeful that the housing legislation which will emerge from this session of Congress will provide the necessary tools to achieve this objective."

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ALEXANDER ALMQUIST, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HELMER ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JAMES ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
SAM ANDERSON, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
MATT ANTOSIAK, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARENCE AVERY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES BARBEAU, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
KENNETH V. BARR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HECTOR A. BEATON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CARMEN E. BLACK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
B. B. BOLAND, Jr., L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
W. J. BOLT, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CHARLES BOOKER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM H. BRANTLEY, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
HORACE W. BRIGHT, L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa.
JAMES I. BROOKS, L. U. 3146, Louisville, Ky.
FRED BRUEGGEMANN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ALVAR BRUNSTROM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE BRUNT, L. U. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
CLIFFORD BUCK, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES N. BURR, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WALTER CAPEHART, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
LOUIS CARLSON, L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
HENRY CARPINELLI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN L. CATTERTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
R. L. CHANEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HAROLD E. CHRIST, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HENNING CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
FRED G. CLARK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
VERNARD V. COLLINGS, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
THOMAS H. CURLEY, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
LUIGI D'ANNA, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AUGUST C. DITTMAR, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
KARL EIWEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
HARRY ENGSTROM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PER ERIKKSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. W. GATES, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
FRANK GAVALETZ, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
FRED GEBHARDT, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES W. GEER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
O. L. GIPSON, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
GEORGE GORTNER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD HAAS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ROY S. HALE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
L. T. HAMMOND, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
OSWALD HANSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ARTHUR G. HANSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE D. HARRINGTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
NOBLE J. HATLING, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HJALMAR HEIKKILA, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ARTHUR HESS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRED HOEFELMANN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
W. W. HULL, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
BURT JACOBSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CLARENCE JACOBSON, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN A. JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JAMES F. KADLEC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
PAUL KAMPHOEFNER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
H. J. KEMP, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JOSEPH KOSTER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JOHN LAASKO, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
ANDREW LARSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
RALPH LATTA, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
GEORGE W. LAUN, L. U. 3146, Louisville, Ky.
CARL LILLEMOEN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. N. LINDQUIST, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
JOHN W. LOFTIN, L. U. 1505, Salisbury, N. C.
ISIDOR LONGHI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ED LUTZIER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CARL LYONS, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
JAMES E. MANN, L. U. 1556, Huntsville, Ala.
JOHN MANN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FRANK MASS, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
DANIEL S. MATTOS, L. U. 2774, Yreka, Cal.
GEORGE McCUBBIN, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
B. F. McKINNEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM McPHERSON, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
LEO R. MILLER, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
A. N. MINICK, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
CHARLES MORNINGSTAR, L. U. 1477, Middletown, Ohio
ROBERT D. MORRIS, JR., L. U. 1749, Anniston, Ala.
WILLIAM D. MULLIN, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
JOHN MURPHY, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ED NABE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HYMAN NAGLER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ARLEY P. NICKLES, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
OLE NILSEN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JUSTUS NORGAARD, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WARREN NULL, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ERNEST OGREN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHN W. PATRICK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ALFRED A. PETERSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARLES PHILLIPS, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
CHRISTOPHER POLIAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRANK PONIER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
J. L. PORTERCHECK, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES E. PRESSLEY, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
JAMES PURCELLI, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
P. HERBERT QUIETT, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
JOHN QUIRIN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK RICHARDSON, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
PETER RODE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
BENJAMIN ROYCE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN RYSANY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
OTTO SANDVIK, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.

In Memoriam

HERMAN SCHARPER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGE SCHILDKNECHT, SR., L. U. 2018, Lakewood, N. J.
M. L. SCHILLI, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ELDRED SCOFIELD, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN T. SINGLETARY, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
H. P. SMITH, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
T. A. SMYTH, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
CARMINE SQUILLANTE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
PAUL STECKER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN I. STOVANT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. U. SWEARINGIN, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
OLE TERJESEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
W. R. THEMURE, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
ADOLF THOMPSON, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
GEORGE K. TREADWAY, L. U. 964, Nyack, N. Y.
FRANK TUCKER, L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.
SAM TUCKER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
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JESSE WHITE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
MACK C. WILLARD, L. U. 1556, Huntsville, Ala.
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1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Court Voids 'Right-To-Wreck' Laws on Rails

The nation's railroad unions won a major victory when the Supreme Court knocked out the Nebraska "right-to-work" law as applied to rail workers. The court upheld a 1951 federal law authorizing the union shop under the Railway Labor Act.

The court's decision, reversing the Nebraska Supreme Court which had ruled against the rail unions involved, was unanimous. Justice William O. Douglas wrote the controlling opinion and Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion.

The decision has no effect on state "right-to-work" laws, authorized by the Taft-Hartley Act, which in 18 states prohibit a union shop clause in contracts involving all unions except those directly under the Railway Labor Act.

The case arose when the Northern Pacific Railroad signed union-shop contracts with the unions and five employes demanded an injunction, under the Nebraska "right-to-work" law, on the ground that their "freedom of association" was infringed.

The court pointed out that in the 1951 amendments to the Railway Labor Act authorizing the union shop, Congress required that the unions must admit all qualified workers to membership and could require payment only of "periodic dues, initiation fees and assessments."

The decision pointed out that the legislative history showed that Congress was concerned "whether those who enjoy the fruits and benefits of the unions should make a fair contribution to the support of the unions."

Congress had the right to decide this question, Douglas said. "The ingredients of industrial peace and stabilized labor-management relations . . . may vary from age to age and industry to industry. The decision rests with the policy makers, not with the judiciary."

Wile the Supreme Court decision means little to workers coming under the Taft-Hartley Law, it does reflect a favorable climate toward repeal of anti-unions laws. This being true, now is the time to redouble efforts to kill the Taft-Hartley Law or at least the section which makes right-to-work laws legal.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

TWO BROTHERS HONORED BY CHATTANOOGA LOCAL

An open meeting of Local Union 74, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, recently honored a 50-year member, W. H. "Bill" Ridge. Brother Ridge, who joined the United Brotherhood in Chattanooga in October, 1905, is the second member of the Local to reach the 50 year mark, the first being J. S. Tollet, whose story appeared in the March, 1955 issue of The Carpenter.

Principal speaker at the meeting was Henry W. Chandler, General Executive Board member of the Fourth District. Brother Chandler discussed the great amount of progress which had been made by the United Brotherhood during the period in which Bill Ridge has been a member. He gave particular credit to those members like Brother Ridge, who devoted most of their life to the service of their fellow craftsmen. At the conclusion of his talk, Brother Chandler presented the 50-year man with the gold pin, emblematic of a half-century of membership.



General Executive Board member Henry Chandler, left, presents a gold 50-year pin to Bill Ridge, of Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.

He also presented a 25-year emblem to Mrs. F. H. May, in recognition of her husband's service, as he was unable to be present. The meeting was concluded with the introduction of all members of 25 or more years membership and a social hour, at which Ladies Auxiliary 386 served refreshments to the assemblage.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

HALF CENTURY CELEBRATION HELD BY JERSEY LOCAL

A dinner-dance marked the golden anniversary of Local Union No. 1414, of Bergenfield, New Jersey. The event, observed recently at nearby Old Hook Inn, honored several of the men who were important to the Local's founding and consistent progress.

Chartered October 13, 1905, under the direction of its first business agent, W. N. Hoiey, the Local has had a long record of progressive unionism and has steadfastly clung to the ideals on which it was founded. The original members ranged in age from 20 to 39 years and had worked in the trade from two to 10 years when they united under the banner of the Brotherhood.

Starting off with an able and courageous nucleus, the Local was certain to succeed and prosper. Its early days, like all labor organizations of the time, were marked with many battles, but the faithful struggled to maintain its existence. A recent search for early records of the Local was fruitless, due to the need for secrecy among the members at the time. In preparing a booklet for the banquet, the committee was unable to unearth any information prior to 1915.

Anton Monson is one of the men who made a great contribution to the Jersey Local. He was elected as its treasurer in June, 1919, and continued to serve at this post until his death, in August, 1955. Four years after Monson began his career, Rudolph Vetter was elected financial secretary of Local 1414 and served in the same capacity for 23 continuous years, when he too died in office.

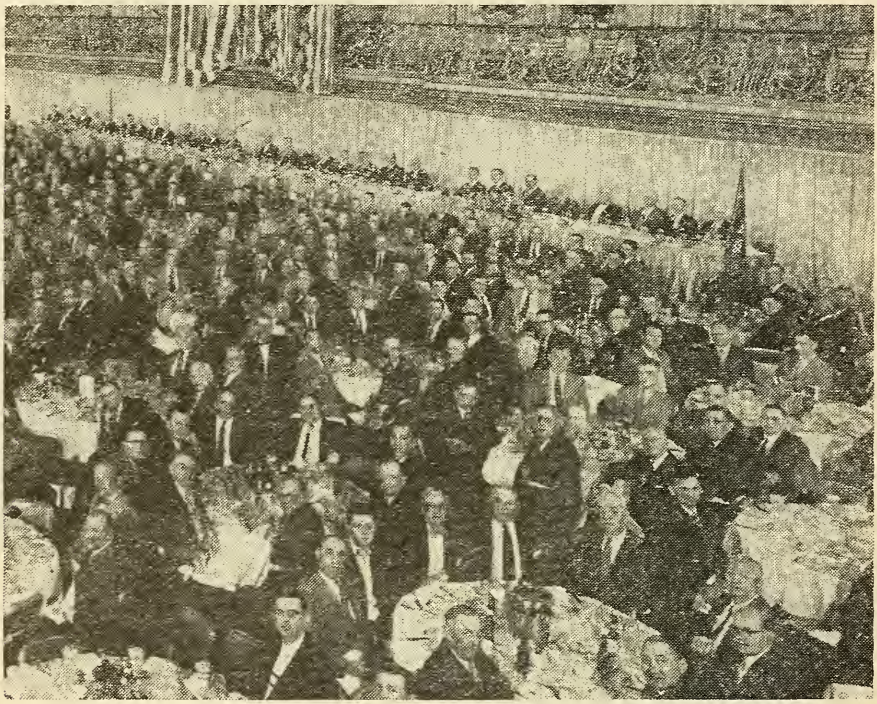
William Hartenstein, recording secretary, also has a long record. He was first elected in June 1934, and has served to the present, except for one year, when he was out of the State.

Time has been generous to Local 1414, for today it is a going organization. Its beginnings were humble, but its success was not due to luck. All of its gains have resulted from hard work and cooperation. The members of the Bergenfield Local are hopefully looking forward to 50 more successful years and they know that their hopes will be fulfilled if they are as hardworking, faithful and able as their predecessors.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOCAL 58 CELEBRATES 60 YEARS

A gay celebration was attended by nearly 2000 persons recently in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, in Chicago. The event was the observance of the 60th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 58, of Chicago. Not only were more than



A view of the huge gathering at Local 58's Sixtieth anniversary celebration.

1800 members of the Local present, but also representatives of many labor organizations, religious, civic, political and business groups.

Among those addressing the huge gathering were First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, the Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago; Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council; and Earl Welch, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters.

A fine and complete dinner was served to the guests prior to the speechmaking and their entertainment continued with a splendid floor show.

Honored guests at the affair included 27 members of the Local who have maintained their membership continuously for 50 or more years. Each was presented to the gathering and awarded a gold lapel emblem in recognition of a half-century of service.

It was obvious that the affair was well received as nearly all remained until the orchestra closed the evening's activities with the playing of "Auld Lang Syne."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BROOKLYN LOCAL HONORS 26 OLD-TIMERS

There was plenty of joy in Brooklyn last fall when the beloved "Bums" came through with, not only the pennant, but the World's Championship, but a certain segment of the famous borough's society probably felt an equal amount of pride recently when another group of men were honored for their achievements.

Twenty-six members of Local Union 791, of Brooklyn, were recipients of gold pins, signifying 50 years of continuous membership, at a recent meeting.

William Wheeler, now 86 years of age, has the longest record of membership in the Brooklyn Local. He joined the Brotherhood more than 62 years ago. Max Braumuller and Hildor Bergwall each have more than 58 years of continuous membership to their everlasting credit.

Other 50 year men of Local 791 include Lawrence Keegan, Charles Wikstrom, William Sandstrom, Robert Selander, Peter Pierson, Wilhelm Henriksen, Andrew Larsen, A. J. Johnson, Peter Carlson, Albert Rieff and August Hakonson.

Also on the Brotherhood's record books for a half-century or more are Esau Moore, Ernest Lindmark, Jens Arnesen, Edward Ericson, A. B. Andersen, W. C. Hartland, Hugo Wikman, Carl Lindberg, Samuel Kermode, John Ost, John Krossner and Joseph Thompson.

Following the presentation ceremonies refreshments were served and the old-timers were joined by their fellow members in reminiscence of days gone by and the hard battles that had been fought for the many gains which have been made by organized labor.

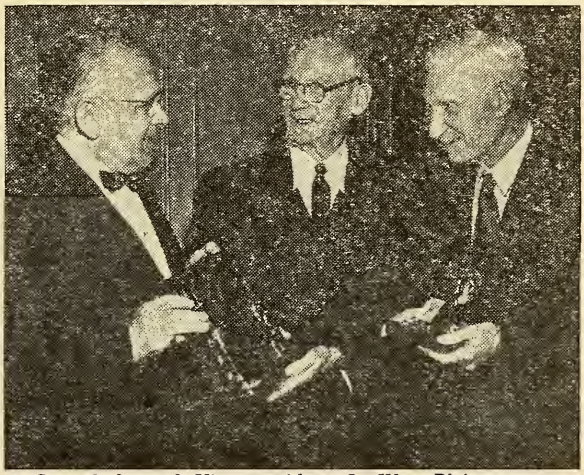
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TWO HONORED FOR LONG SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY LOCAL

Two old-timers, who for the past 40 years have played an important part in the progress of the labor movement, were recently honored by Local Union No. 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey. A large gathering, including Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier and Raleigh Raioppi, General Executive Board member from the Second District, attended the event at the Elk's Clubhouse, in Elizabeth.

Michael J. Cantwell and William Warren have each served the Local in the respective possions of secretary and treasurer for 40 years. Brother Cantwell, who has 54 years of continuous membership to his credit, is still active in this position, despite his age of 72 years. He recently retired as tax assessor in his home city to conserve his energy for his union job.

Brother Warren, who is 73 years of age, recently retired from his position as treasurer, but is still actively interested in the affairs of the Local of which he has been a member for the past 42 years.



Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, presents plaques to Michael Cantwell, center, and William Warren, right, in recognition of their serving Local 715 for 40 years as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Plaques were presented to each of the veteran officers and also to Harold Fullagar, business agent of the Local, in honor of the memory of a former business agent, George F. Coughlin, who passed away six years ago. The latter plaque will be hung in the Local's headquarters in Elizabeth.

Adding to the praise of the old timers by the two General Officers were other leaders in the labor movement, government officials and clergymen.

Also honored in recognition of their long terms of continuous membership were Joseph Kurzweil and John Higgins, 57 years membership; William Johns and Charles Kopf, 55 years; Bert Lamphear and Frank Lammerding, 54 years; Thomas Beglan and Chris Stephens, 53 years; Charles Rowland, 52 years; Michael Nothum, 51 years; George Schadt, Isaac Miller and William Pearsall, 50 years; and Max Pritz and William Morgan, 49 years.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS BROTHER HONORED

John Gutro, Sr., a member of Local Union No. 762, of Quincy, Massachusetts, was recently presented with a gold emblem in recognition of his 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Brother Gutro, who is 90 years of age, joined Local 762 on October 16, 1905, and still maintains his membership in good standing.

The presentation was made at Quincy Hospital, where the old-timer is recuperating from an illness, by William Andrews, Fred Erickson, Maurice Fitch and John Gillis, a committee representing the Local.

OLD-TIMERS' NIGHT AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

Veteran members of Local Union No. 30, of New London, Connecticut, were honored in January at a dinner, where they were presented with emblems in recognition of their long service to the United Brotherhood.



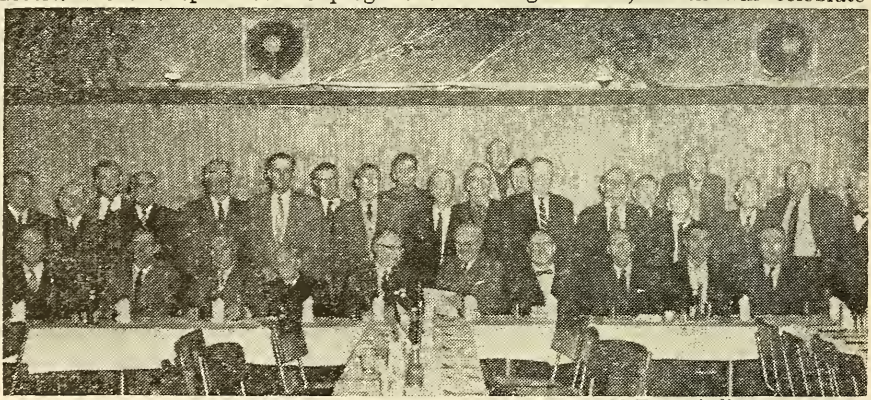
Elias Bradshaw, oldest member of Local 30, receives the congratulations of Wm. J. Sullivan, left, and Frank Barrry, right, Brotherhood Representatives.

Speakers at the event were William J. Sullivan, General Representative, and Frank J. Barry, Special Representative. They also presented emblems to the 30 old-timers.

A gold emblem, indicative of 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood, was presented to 86 year-old Elias Bradshaw. Brother Bradshaw joined the Brotherhood April 5, 1903. Frank W. Smith received a posthumous award in honor of his late father, Frank S. Smith. The late Brother Smith would have completed 50 years membership this month.

Appropriate emblems were also presented to 28 other members of the New London Local for continuous membership ranging upward from 25 years.

In presenting the awards, Brother Sullivan extended his best wishes to the old-timers and passed on the congratulations of the General Officers and General Executive Board members. He also spoke of the progress of the organization, which will celebrate its



Honored guests, officers and speakers at Local 30's Old-Timers' dinner

Golden anniversary next February. Among its achievements is the outstanding work it did last fall in assisting the General Office and State Council in rehabilitating members who suffered great losses as a result of the disastrous floods which swept the eastern states in 1955.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NINETY YEAR OLD MEMBER LAUDED

J. H. Humphries, 90 years of age, was honored recently at a party, given by Local Union No. 1942, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The occasion was the observance of his birthday and 50 years of membership in the United Brotherhood. He has the distinction of being the oldest member from his state on the Brotherhood's pension rolls.

In good health, Brother Humphries told the assembled members and their wives that he hadn't seen a doctor in 10 years and would like to live to be 100. He also reminisced about the old days and spoke of the time when he began as a carpenter at the turn of the century, at a daily wage of 75 cents, rather than the more than $2.00 an hour which is paid there today.

Although Brother Humphries hasn't worked at the trade since the middle of the 1930's, he is still active in the affairs of his Local and has seen that his membership has remained in good standing.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 332

Kitchen Cabinets.—This is the third lesson that deals with kitchen cases, or kitchen cabinets. The kitchen is a leading part of any home. In many respects it is the principal room of the house. Here is where the food is prepared for the table, and the way this is done has a lot to do with the happiness of the family. For cleanliness, the room should be well lighted, either with

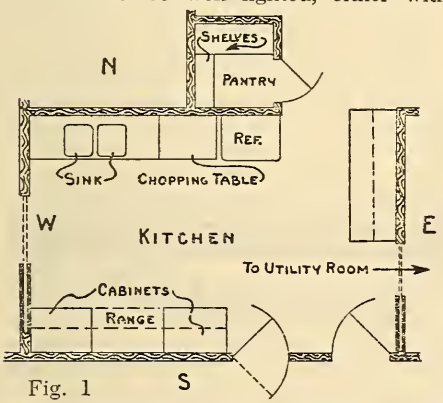


Fig. 1

natural light, or with the right kind of artificial light. The cabinets should be conveniently arranged. This can not be accomplished without the cooperation and approval of the person or persons that will be using it.

The Kitchen. Fig. 1 is a drawing of the kitchen that was used as a basis for these first three lessons. The arrangements of the other parts of the house had something to

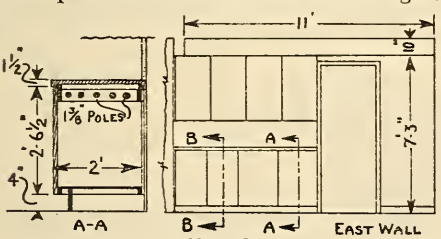


Fig. 2

do with the arrangement that is shown on the drawing. This should be remembered, in case these lessons are used as a basis for planning other kitchens. The sink, the chopping, or work table, the refrigerator, and the pantry are shown on the north of the room. The range and cabinets are on

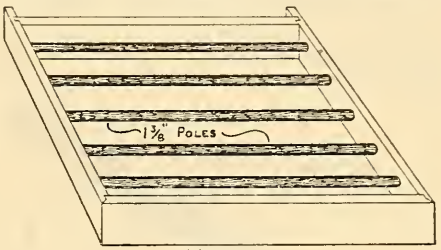


Fig. 3

the south wall, while the east wall has a door to the utility room and cabinets for linens.

Linen Cabinets.—Fig. 2 shows the elevation of the east wall of the kitchen shown by Fig. 1. Section A-A is shown to the left, drawn to a larger scale. The poles that are

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pointed out are used for tablecloths. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pole drawer,

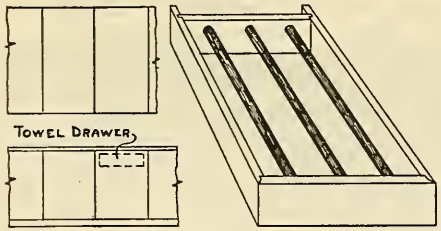


Fig. 4

which has no bottom. The tablecloths are hung over the poles, and the drawer can be

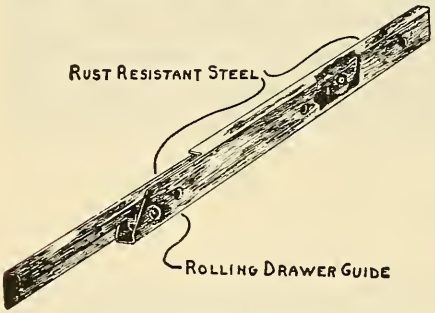


Fig. 5

pulled out and pushed back. When the doors are closed the cabinet will appear as

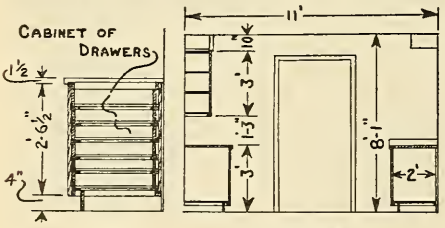


Fig. 6

shown in the elevation, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows a smaller pole drawer that is used for holding towels. To the left is shown a small scale elevation, in part, of cabinets showing by dotted lines the location of the drawer. As many of these drawers as are needed should be provided. The elevation shows how the cabinet will appear when the doors are closed. Fig. 5 gives a drawing of a rolling drawer guide suitable for the drawers

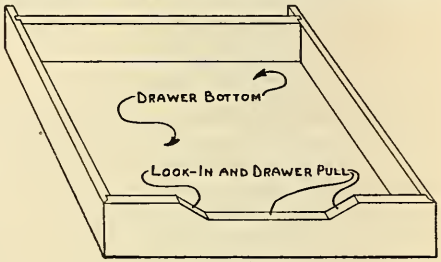


Fig. 7

just discussed. This guide No. 5123, is listed in catalog 650, Wichita Cabinet Co., 1139 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas.

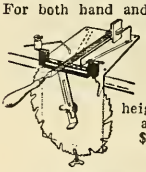
West Wall. To the right in Fig. 6 is shown an elevation of the west wall. Section **B-B**, to the left, is a cross section of a linen cabinet shown by Fig. 2 in elevation. The drawing is placed here in order to conserve space. Fig. 7 gives a perspective view of one of the drawers shown in sec-

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tion **B-B.** Notice the cut-out part. The purpose of this is twofold: It provides a drawer

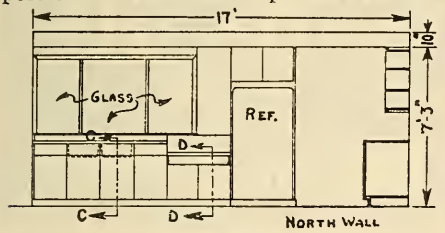
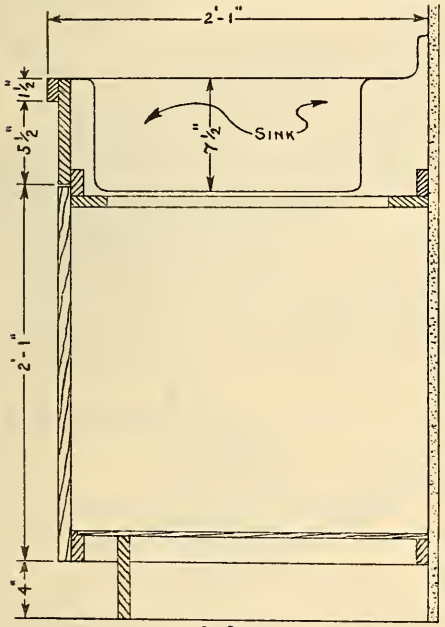


Fig. 8

pull, and at the same time makes it possible to look into the drawer without pulling it

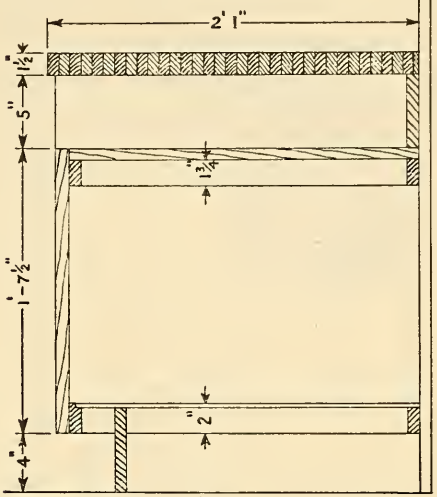


C-C

Fig. 9

out. For instance, you open the door, and at a glance you can tell which drawer holds the article or articles you want.

North Wall. The north wall is shown by Fig. 8. To the left is shown a large three-



D-D

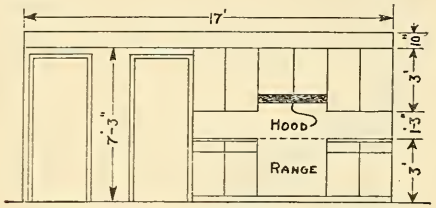
Fig. 10

light window of plate glass. This provides ample light for the kitchen sink and the work, or chopping table. The refrigerator is conveniently located next to the chopping

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table. By referring to Fig. 1, you will notice that the pantry is not far from the refrigerator. Section C-C, Fig. 9, is a cross section through C-C, Fig. 8. Here the construction of the case is shown, excepting the part that supports the sink. This is left out so that the owner can select a sink that will suit his own needs. The framework for supporting the sink must be worked out accordingly. Fig. 10 shows a cross section of the work, or chopping table through D-D, Fig. 8. The top of the chopping table is made of 1"x2" strips of oak or maple, glued together.



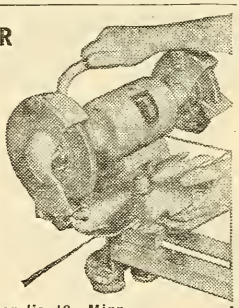
SOUTH WALL

Fig. 11

South Wall.—An elevation of the south wall is shown by Fig. 11. The cases shown here were covered quite thoroughly in lessons 330 and 331. The student should refer to these lessons and study this drawing in keeping with what he finds there.

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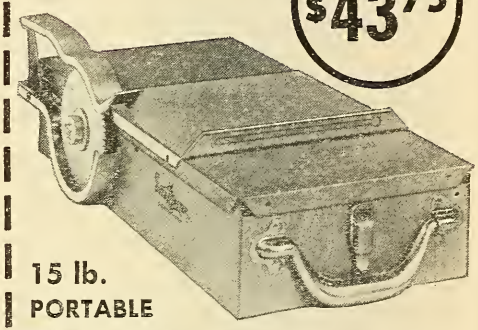


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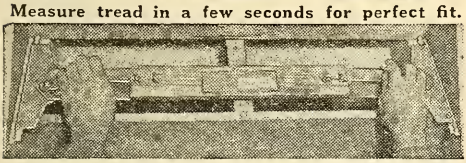
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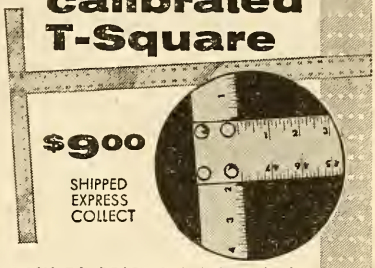
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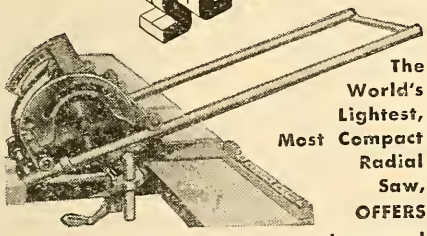
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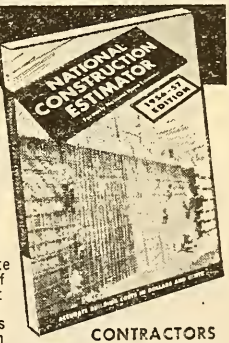
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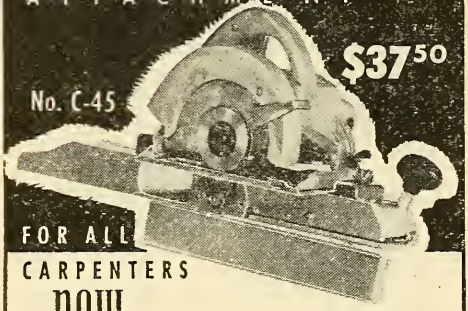
ELECTRIC HAND SAW

PLANER

ATTACHMENT

$37.50

No. C-45



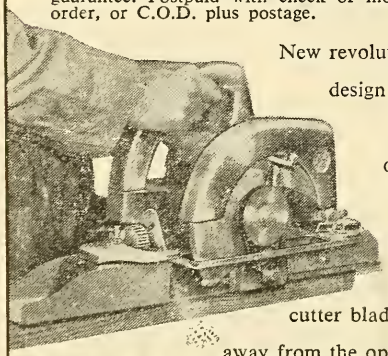
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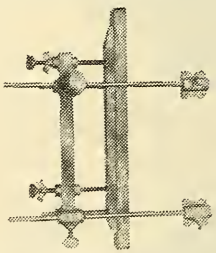
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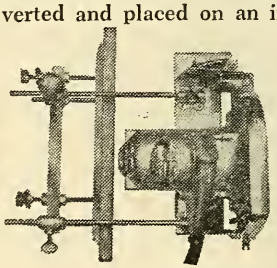
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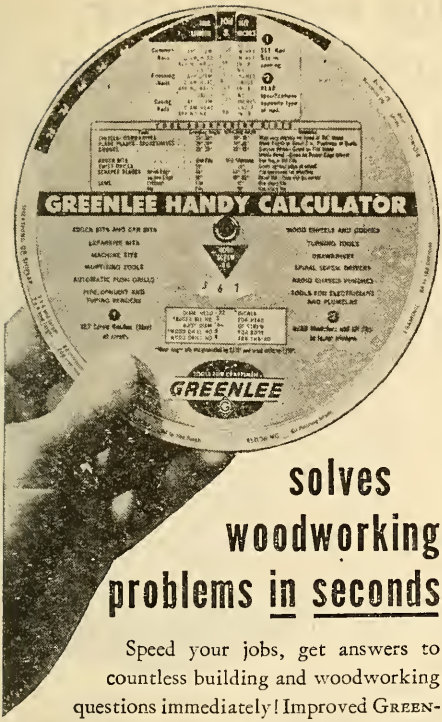
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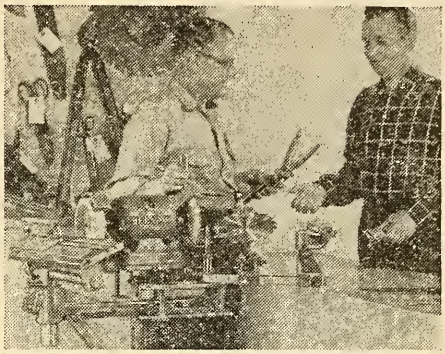
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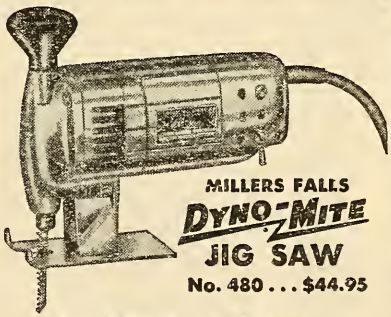
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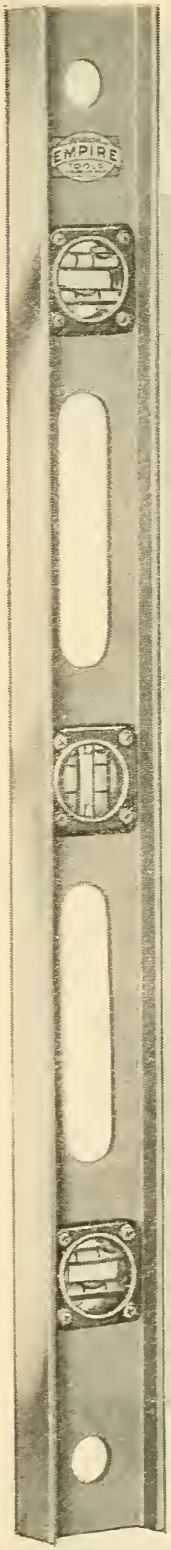
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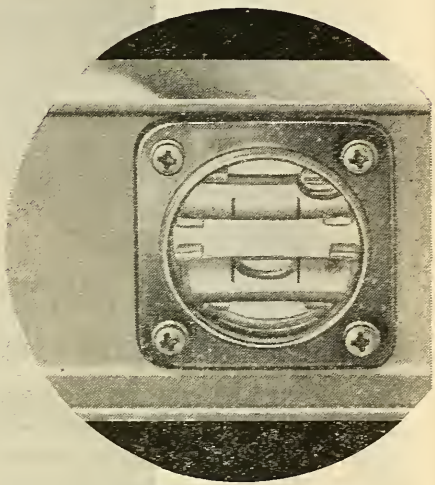
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SINCE 1868 ®

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You get 300% GREATER VISIBILITY with new MAGNIFIED CRYSTAL VISION SIGHTS. Vials are mounted in new "snap-in" holders, between stereoptic *magnifying* lenses. for improved end-to-end viewing. This means more light, more ease and accuracy in reading, with NO SHADOWS, NO REFLECTIONS . . . nothing to obstruct your vision! You can read level or plumb from greater distances and wider angles, even in dim light. And there's no cement or adhesive to shatter loose or dry out.

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3. VIALS EXPOSED END TO END
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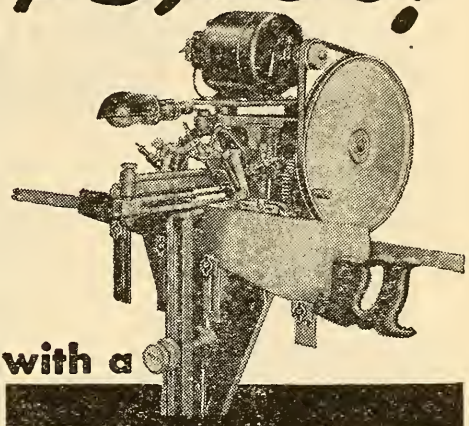
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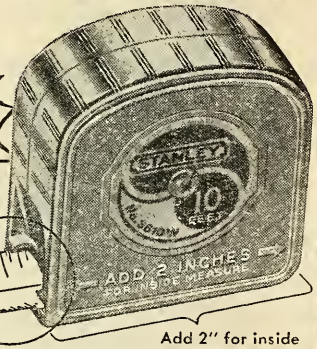
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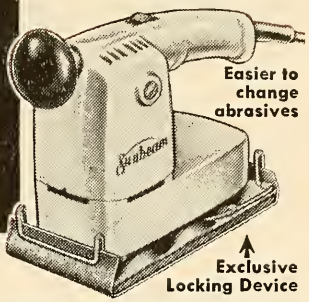
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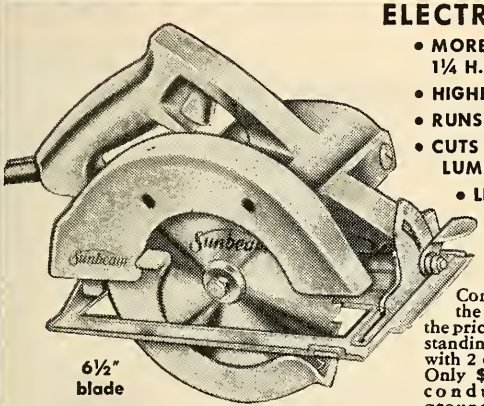
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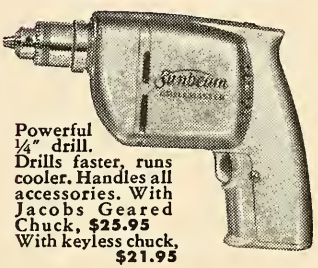
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Compare the saw—the performance—the price—it's your outstanding saw value—with 2 conductor cord, Only **$56.25.** With 3 conductor cord, grounding wire and adaptor plug, **$57.50**

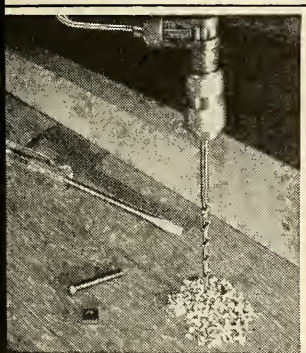
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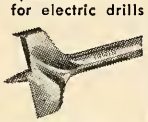




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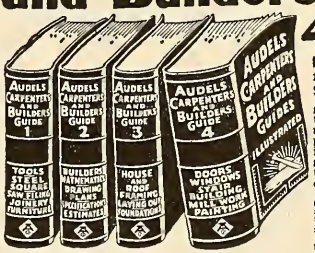
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JULY, 1956



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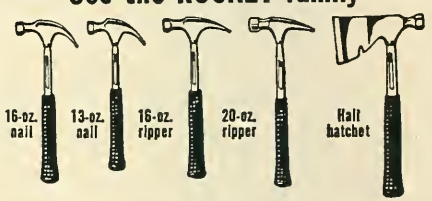
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
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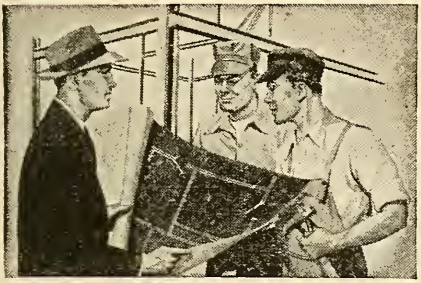
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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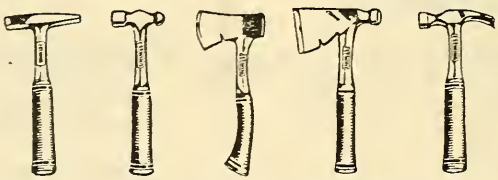
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How High Are Building Wages?

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DURING negotiations this Spring—particularly in areas where work stoppages occurred—many daily newspapers and periodicals asked the question: "How high can building trades wages go?" The editorials always "answered" their own questions by inferring that building trades wages are reaching the point where they are hurting construction volume.

In view of the fact that construction volume is climbing to new peaks this year, the wails of the editorial writers have a somewhat hollow ring. However, since the question has been raised, it might not be out of line to explore it a little.

Are building trades wages too high?

The editorial writers say "yes." But they said the same thing when wages went up from a dollar an hour to $1.25. They were sure of it when wages climbed from $1.25 to $1.50. They were positive of it when the scale topped $1.75, and all doubts faded when the $2.00 barrier was broken.

To our knowledge, every increase won by building trades unions since 1936 has been viewed by the same papers as the forerunner of doom for the construction industry. And we suspect if you dig back far enough you will find that they were singing the same blues tune when building trades wages were upped from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents an hour away back in 1881 when our Brotherhood first came into existence. Every extra nickel in the pay envelope of construction workers was to be the "straw that broke the camel's back." Meanwhile, the construction industry has continued growing and expanding and fulfilling the building needs of the nation.

A prediction in 1940 that building trades wages would be where they are today would have earned the predictor a straightjacket and a trip to the booby-hatch. The boys in the white coats would have written him up in the medical books. Yet wages have made that climb through the efforts of organizations such as our United Brotherhood.

And what have been the "calamitous" results that editorial writers predicted?

More people own their own homes today than at any time in history. Home buying is proceeding at a rate a thousand per cent higher than it was in pre-war years. Commercial construction, too, is keeping pace. In the past 20 years, the number of factories, schools, warehouses, etc., erected in this country is roughly equal to all the comparable facilities which were in existence in 1936. If this is the kind of "ruin" higher building trades wages have brought to the construction industry, most people in the industry will gladly take more of it.

No one denies that in this competitive economy of ours, price is an important factor in demand. If and when prices get out of line in any field, production suffers. These are

the arguments editorial writers hang their fedoras on when they prate about building trades wages being "too high."

But the factors they overlook are many. For one thing, building trades wages comprise only a small percentage of the total cost of erecting a home or a building. Materials, land, etc., all are important items in building costs, some of them involving more cost than building trades wages. But the editorials never mention this. The way they tell it, high wages are the sole reasons for higher building costs.

Sure, homes are higher than they were in 1940. But comparatively speaking they are no more out of line than other items—cars have gone up fully as much as homes. Perhaps part of the higher cost of homes can be attributed to higher building trades wages, but that percentage must be exceedingly small. Other items have climbed much faster.

Take the matter of land. Many a lot that had a $500 price tag on it in 1940 is selling for $3,000 today. Anyway you figure it, the $2,500 profit for the landowner has to be tacked on to the price the home buyer must pay.

And comparing a 1956 home with a 1940 home is like comparing automobiles of similar vintages. The homes of today contain many more frills and extras than 1940 houses did. All these things cost money. But buyers insist on them. If all the extras were eliminated from 1956 houses, the price would come much closer to the 1940 price, but nobody would buy them. So you can no more compare a 1956 house with a 1940 house than you can compare a 1940 automobile with this year's model.

But let's take a look at building trades wages. No one denies they have gone up considerably since 1940. However, productivity has gone away up too. There is no exact way of measuring how much productivity has gone up but it must be quite a bit. This fact is reflected in construction industry statistics.

Between 1952 and 1954, construction volume showed a very substantial increase. Yet the number of men employed by the construction industry decreased by four per cent during that time. Roughly, the amount of construction put in place (even allowing for cost increases) jumped somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 per cent between 1952 and 1954. During that same time, the number of men employed by the construction industry decreased by about four per cent. These figures are not exact, but they do point up the productivity trend in the construction industry.

This same trend has carried over into 1955 and 1956. The construction worker is getting no greater share of the construction dollar despite the fact his wage rate may be going up. Increased productivity is making the difference.

New techniques and new materials are constantly cutting down the time required to do a given piece of work. Automation is not actually catching up with the construction industry, but more and more construction work is gravitating from the site to the mill or some factory turning out a patented item for eliminating an on-the-job operation.

Who bears the brunt of this transition? Not the contractor, who gets more production for less time; not the buyer, who gets more construction for his dollar; it is the construction worker, who turns out more work per hour and thereby gets a smaller share of the production dollar, who takes it on the chin.

Using the construction worker's share of the construction dollar as

a yardstick (rather than the hourly wage) the construction worker is barely holding his own. To accuse him of being the main culprit in the cost of construction is plain silly.

The construction worker may earn a higher hourly rate than some factory workers but he is worth more. The degree of skill and training he needs is high. While a factory employe does pretty much the same job or jobs over and over again, the construction worker has to ready and and be able to do a dozen or a hundred different operations involving different skills. In the course of a year, a construction worker may be called upon to do everything from setting the footing forms to installing the last lock on the door.

Too, plant employes often enjoy fringe benefits that not many construction workers yet have—paid vacations, paid holidays, etc. In the course of a year, these fringe benefits add up to considerable. Added to the hourly rates of plant workers, these fringe benefits go a long way toward equalizing plant wages and construction wages.

Steadiness of employment is another equalizing factor. Plant employes generally are not subject to the same time-robbing evils that plague the construction industry—adverse weather, material shortages, short jobs, etc. Considering the high degree of skill and training he needs, the construction worker is far from being the economic royalist of the American labor force.

However, since his hourly rate looks high, the construction worker makes an excellent whipping boy for all the anti-labor forces which want to discredit labor and promote open shop legislation. Every raise that construction workers get is going to get the full treatment from editorial workers who are more interested in blackening organized labor than they are in being fair and logical.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

DEATH ENDS 60 YEAR CAREER IN LABOR MOVEMENT

On June 1st, death claimed Matthew Woll, ending a career which began in 1896 when he was initiated into the International Photo-Engravers Union.

At the age of 26, Woll became the first president of his organization, one of the youngest men in the labor movement ever to hold such a high office. He remained as head of the Photo-Engravers until 1929, when he became its vice president and president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company; an organization which he founded, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. He also served as a vice president of the American Federation of Labor from 1919 until the AFL-CIO merger, when he was elected to the same position in the merged organization.

Matthew Woll was a lawyer, among his many other accomplishments, having been admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois in 1904.

A close worker and good friend of Samuel Gompers, he was appointed by him to serve as AFL representative on the National Advisory Board, during World War I. He was a member of President Harding's Unemployment Conference and during World War II served on the National War Labor Board.

For many years Mr. Woll was president of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL. He was the founder of Labor's League for Human Rights and served as chairman of the Free Trade Union Committee since its inception.

Louisiana Shows The Way

★ ★ ★

LOUISIANA DEALT the nation's professional open shop forces a hard blow to the solar plexus when on June 14 the Louisiana Senate completed legislative action to wipe the State's so-called right-to-work law off the books. The Senate action came in a crowded chamber after a short but tension-packed debate. The vote was 21 to 18. A week previously the House had passed the repeal measure by a vote of 57 to 44.

Although the Governor had not yet signed the measure as this was being written, no difficulty was expected on this score inasmuch as Governor Long placed himself squarely on record as being strongly in favor of repeal at the time of his nomination.

The action of the legislature earned for Louisiana the honor and distinction of reversing the trend of scab law encroachment throughout the nation. In the past few years, some 18 states in all have enacted right-to-work laws, which are nothing more or less than right-to-wreck-unions laws. Louisiana has now stepped out of that column.

Repeal of the Louisiana right-to-wreck law did not just happen. It came as a result of hard, unyielding work on the part of the Louisiana labor movement. Working together as a unit, Louisiana unions last year made their political unity pay off at election time. In Baton Rouge and New Orleans they defeated a number of sponsors of the right-to-wreck law, and replaced them with men more open-minded and sympathetic toward the aims and ideals of labor. They did the same thing in nine other parishes (counties). When the legislature went into session this year, the results of all the hard work last year paid off in the passage of the repeal measure.

The Louisiana right-to-wreck law was passed in 1954 by extremely narrow votes in both Houses. The Farm Bureau Federation and the American Sugar Cane League—organizations which long have been openly hostile to any sort of effective unionism—were the chief backers of the measure. Without the political successes scored by labor in last year's elections, the repeal measure would have had little chance of passage.

The Louisiana Legislature's repeal action was the first since 1947, when three states wiped similar laws off their books. In that year, Maine, New Hampshire and Delaware, all of which had previously adopted right-to-wreck laws, voted repeal—Maine by referendum, the other two by legislative action.

Without detracting a bit from the great job done by Louisiana unions, it should be pointed out repeal was made easier by the unhappy experiences which Louisiana encountered under the law. Instead of improving labor relations, the law threw roadblocks into the pathway of harmonious employer-employe relationships—a result that all other states with right-to-wreck laws have encountered. By their very nature, right-to-wreck laws cannot help but breed disharmony and distrust.

In view of the unhappy experiences which states such as Louisiana have encountered under right-to-wreck laws, it might be logical to assume that the spread of such laws would be difficult. However, such is not the case.

Professional anti-unionism has become a well-paid profession.

Hundreds of ex-Congressmen, public relations men, and business leaders have found that there is big money in selling anti-unionism. A dozen of these big wheels have formed a dozen different "committees" which have as their aim "putting labor in its place."

They think up fancy and high sounding names for their committees, and proceed to solicit funds on the ground that they are somehow or other fostering freedom, protecting the constitution and keeping the flag unsullied. Apparently businessmen must be soft touches, because the racket seems to pay off handsomely.

To keep themselves alive, these "committees" actively support (and sometimes even invent) union-shackling laws. The right-to-wreck laws are one of their favorites. Being clever men, they put out clever propaganda. The name "right-to-work" itself is an example. Right-to-work laws contain no right to work. They give no man the right to say to an employer or the government: "Look, I am out of a job and I have a right to work." Instead, all the laws do is give scabs the right to sponge and enjoy, free of charge, wages and conditions established by union men through sacrifice and effort. But the "right-to-work" title gives the laws a high-sounding connotation. It fools a lot of people who believe everything they read.

In any event, Louisiana unions have demonstrated what can be done when labor uses its political strength effectively.

Right-to-work laws exist in some 17 other states. In at least half a dozen other states, similar laws are scheduled to come up for action when legislatures meet next year.

Louisiana has demonstrated that the fight must be made at election time if labor is to prevent a right-to-wreck law from being passed or to repeal one that already has been passed.

When such a law comes up for passage or repeal, the die already has been cast. The law will stand or fall strictly according to the pattern which was established at the last election. If the legislature is full of reactionaries and professional anti-laborites, the law wins out. On the other hand, if labor works for and elects enough progressive and forward-looking legislators, the law is defeated.

While the Louisiana victory for labor is important because it provides the first reverse in years for the professional anti-laborites, its significance transcends the fact that now only 17 rather than 18 states have right-to-wreck laws. It points out an important moral—namely, that labor must do its fighting at election time rather than at the time such a law is up for consideration, if it hopes to win. If unions in other states will take a page out of Louisiana's book, the spread of right-to-wreck laws can be halted and the whole trend reversed.

Our sincere congratulations to the leaders and members of all Louisiana labor. You have demonstrated what coordinated and carefully-planned political action can accomplish.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

PLYWOOD A PART OF ATOMIC SUB

Hardwood plywood had a part in construction of the nation's newest atomic-powered submarine, the USS Seawolf. It was used to make precision patterns of rudders, diving planes and other integral parts of the sub. Hardwood plywood was chosen because of its hardness and stability and because it can be machined to precise measurements.

Did someone say that wood is not a durable building material?

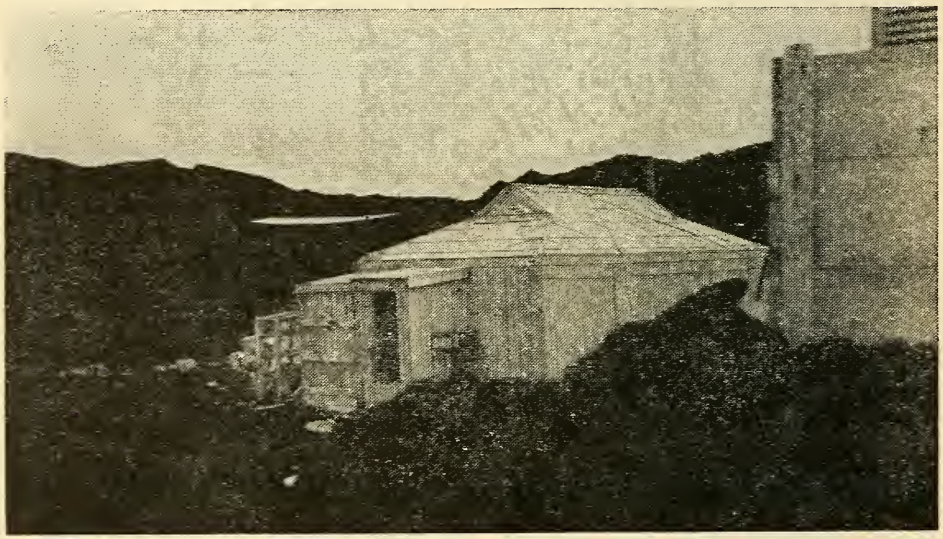
Here's Proof Wood Is Good

★ ★ ★

THREE unpainted houses in the Antarctic have withstood winds of hurricane velocity and repeated blanketing under snow for half a century—and "look good for another 50 or 100 years."

This is the report of members recently returned from the Operation Deep-freeze expedition to the Antarctic led by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The houses stand as historic monuments to two British explorers who built them as headquarters and subsequently lost their lives on polar journeys. All three houses are on Ross Island, which is about 800 miles from the South Pole. The oldest house was built 54 years ago by Captain Robert F. Scott at Hut Point; the next was built by Sir Ernest Shackleton 48 years ago at Cape Royds; and the third 45 years ago by Captain Scott at Cape Evans.



The wood hut built by Sir Ernest Shackleton 48 years ago at Cape Royds, Ross Island.

Dr. Paul Siple, director of scientific projects of the latest expedition and a veteran of all the Byrd explorations, described the houses as in sound condition.

"We saw both the interior and exterior of the Shackleton hut," he said. "The other two were completely filled with snow. Down there, an opening as small as a keyhole will permit drift snow to fill a room in due time. No immediate effort was made to get the snow out because those huts will be treated as museums and detailed records will be made of the conditions discovered.

"The soft grain of the wood on the windward side of Scott's 1902 hut had been etched out as deep as a quarter of an inch by the blasting effect of snow and rock particles driven against

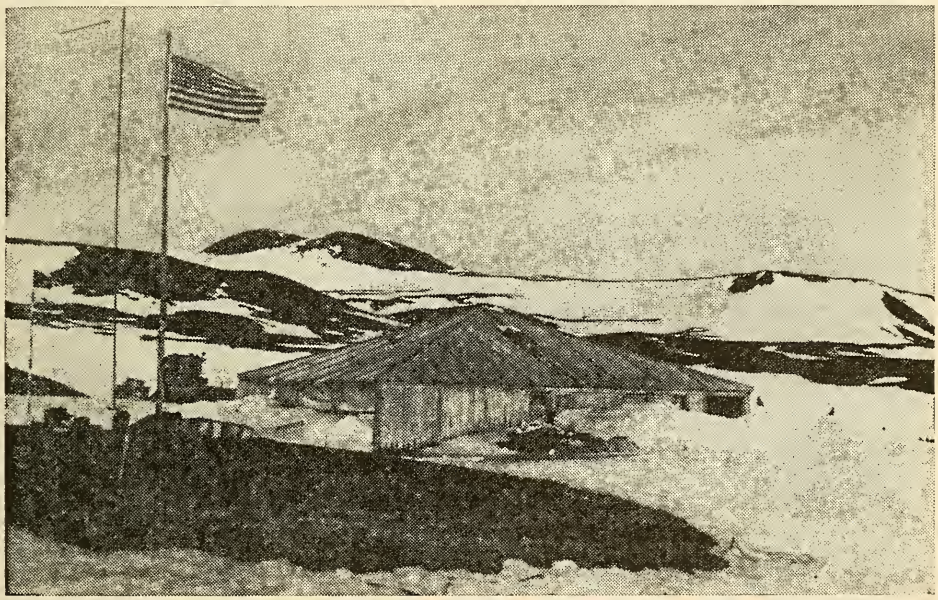
it by the wind. Yet, it would probably take another 50 or 100 years to wear down the wood. The harder grain stood out in an interesting, attractive pattern.

"The hut at Cape Evans, quite fully exposed to the elements, showed few blemishes. In the Shackleton hut, in which snow had entered and then melted out, condensation had taken place and steel cans and other metal in it had corroded. However, there was little other damage."

volcanic rock. The house had a covered veranda, because it had been designed for the warm climate of the "sheep country" of Australia. It had a double layer of wood sheathing.

Explorer Shackleton had similar praise for his own headquarters at Cape Royds. After returning from a 22-day expedition, he wrote, "We were able to appreciate at their full value the warmth and comfort of our little hut."

The Shackleton hut was prefabri-



Hut Point, 54-year-old unpainted wood house on Ross Island is a famed Antarctic landmark.

Journals of the early expeditions reveal some of the construction details of the three huts.

Captain Scott described Hut Point, the oldest of the three, as "quite a palatial residence." "The main hut," he wrote, "had been brought from Australia and was, in fact, a fairly spacious bungalow of a design used by outlying settlers in their country." Its floor area was 36 feet square, with overhanging eaves of the pyramidal roof resting on supports some four feet beyond the sides. The supports were buried three or four feet in the

cated in London. It was 33 by 19 feet. Shackleton wrote: "It was made of stout fir timbering of best quality in walls, roofs and floors, and the parts were morticed and tenoned to facilitate erection in the Antarctic. The walls were strengthened with iron cleats fitted to main posts and horizontal timbering, and the roof principals were provided with strong iron tie rods. The hut was lined with match boarding, and the walls and roof were covered externally first with strong roofing felt, then one-inch tongued and grooved boards, and finally with another covering of felt."

—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Local Union No. 1128, of La Grange, Illinois, recently donated money to a social fraternity at the University of Illinois for the purchase of two wheel chairs. The wheel chairs are to be used by fraternity members when they play football, baseball and basketball.

It isn't a stunt of a group of screwy college boys intent on starting a new national fad, such as goldfish eating and panty raiding. The men who use the chairs will be very serious and they will compete against fine athletes, some from the University's varsity teams. And in the Spring of the year, they may be nominated for a national tournament.

The reason for the wheel chairs is that the members of the fraternity, Delta Sigma Omicron, are physically disabled. Many are amputees and paraplegics, or persons who are paralyzed from the waist down.

To equalize their strength and coordination, able-bodied players compete against the fraternity's men in wheel chairs too. The disabled boys can give them quite a tussle in their high-wheeled steeds.

Since rapid movement is necessary in each of the games the men play, naturally the chairs get very hard use. Collisions and quick stops and turns cause a high mortality rate among them. Due to the limited funds of the fraternity, the gift of Local 1128 was greatly appreciated by the men and will enable them to live a more pleasant and active life.

To them the most important sport is basketball and their team is known as the "Illinois Gizz Kids." They are the only collegiate wheelchair team in the United States.

Each year the National Wheelchair Basketball Association conducts a national tournament and invites the outstanding teams of the nation. In 1953 the Illinois boys were the winners and ruled as national champions. They are already looking forward to the beginning of the 1956-57 season and hope to repeat the winning of the championship with the newly donated chairs.

Whether they win or not, the one thing they want to prove is the truth in their fraternity's motto, "Ability, not disability, counts."

The four-inch space in framing between the match-boarding was packed with granulated cork, Shackleton said.

"During our first severe blizzard, the hut shook and trembled so that every moment we expected the whole thing to carry away," he wrote.

The third hut at Cape Evans, built by Captain Scott on his second expedition, was described as a "snug, commodious house" by the Captain. It was 50 feet long and 25 feet wide. Its framework was lined with two thicknesses of tongue-and-grooved boards, between which was a layer of dried seaweed, quilted in sackcloth. The outer side was also covered with two thicknesses of boarding with sea weed insulation.

Roof and floor also had double boarding with insulation material between.

On January 17, 1911, Scott wrote: "We took up our abode in the hut today and are simply overwhelmed with its comfort."

A year and a day later Captain Scott reached the South Pole, only to find that Norwegian Captain Roald Amundsen, using dogs and not stopping for scientific work, had won the race by a month. Captain Scott and four companions died of starvation, exhaustion and exposure on the way back to their hut, leaving a heroic record of what has been described as "the worst journey in the world."

Explorer Shackleton also died on a subsequent journey.

The wood huts they built stand today as three of the most unusual museums in the world— dramatic reminders that wood, man's oldest building material, is still the best even when conditions are most adverse.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1909

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

AFL-CIO Dedicates New Home

★ ★ ★

LAST MONTH, thousands of Americans, including the President of the United States, gathered at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., to officially dedicate the new home of the AFL-CIO. It was an inspiring occasion. Bands played, dignitaries spoke, and the imposing structure, put together by the most skilled hands in the world, glistened in the sun.

The new AFL-CIO Building is a thing of simple beauty. Marble, steel, wood, and mosaic blend together to produce a quiet dignity which does not sacrifice efficiency. But for all the grandeur of the walls, floors, and windows of the building, the main ingredient remains an invisible thing—the sweat and sacrifice of untold thousands of union members who went before; the men



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Front row: Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; James C. Petrillo, Musicians; David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Matthew Woll, Photo-Engravers; William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; Walter Reuther, Auto Workers; George Harrison, Railway Clerks; David McDonald, Steelworkers; James B. Carey, Union of Electrical Workers.

Middle row: A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; Maurice Hutcheson, Carpenters; Dave Beck, Teamsters; Al Hayes, Machinists; William C. Doherty, Letter Carriers; Charles MacGowan, Boilermakers; William L. McFetridge, Building Service Employes; A. L. Spradling, Motor Coach Employes; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers; W. S. Townsend, Transport Service Employes.

Back row: Joseph Keenan, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers; Richard Walsh, Stage Employes; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Herman Winter, Bakery Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union; W. C. Birthright, Barbers.

in the mines and mills and factories who put their jobs, their homes and even their lives in jeopardy to build the American labor movement in the rugged years.

Rivets, bolts, lime and mastic hold together the components of the building, but the real mortar is the loyalty, bravery and selflessness of generations of union men who stood firm in the face of adversity and immovable in numberless hours of peril.

No. 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., is more than a just place for a great organization to carry on its routine affairs—it is a monument to all the unhonored and unsung heroes, untold in number,

(continued on page 15)

The Money Was Well Spent

By Bill Gold, Washington Post-Times Herald columnist

IT IS NO SECRET that I have long been a dues-paying member of a proletarian organization known as the American Newspaper Guild, and another titled the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

In a sense, I guess I'm a little like Lewis Gilbert, the fellow who buys a couple of shares of stock in a giant corporation and then shows up at the stockholders' meeting to cross-examine the board of directors.

Having paid my dues, I like to know how the money is being spent. And when I heard that the new AFL-CIO headquarters on 16th Street cost more than $4 million, I had to make a personal inspection tour of my 20 cents' worth.

George Meany, the chap my colleagues and I hired to run our affairs for us, will be relieved to know that after carefully inspecting the premises I am of the opinion that the money was well spent.

The location is expensive, to be sure. We have almost a million invested in ground alone. But these days every large group maintains a staff in Washington, and we working stiffs can't tag behind the rest of the parade. And so long as we had to locate somewhere in the high rent district, I guess it was wise to choose a spot hard by the White House and next door to "the Church of the Presidents."

From the giant mural in the front lobby to the recessed filing cabinets (they're built right into the wall), our new headquarters edifice is impressive. It contains quite a bit of office space; but then again, it takes a big staff to run our affairs, and they all must have a place to work and something to sit on.

The executive offices on the top floor are flossed up a bit, and I'm glad of that. We honest toilers have just as keen a sense of importance and dignity as any banker, and although we don't go in for elaborate trappings, we do like to be proud of our main office.

The council room measures about 45 feet by 30, and is simply, but beautifully appointed. A massive walnut table all but fills the chamber. The table is elliptical in shape, so that when the 29-man Executive Council meets, each man can see and hear each of his colleagues.

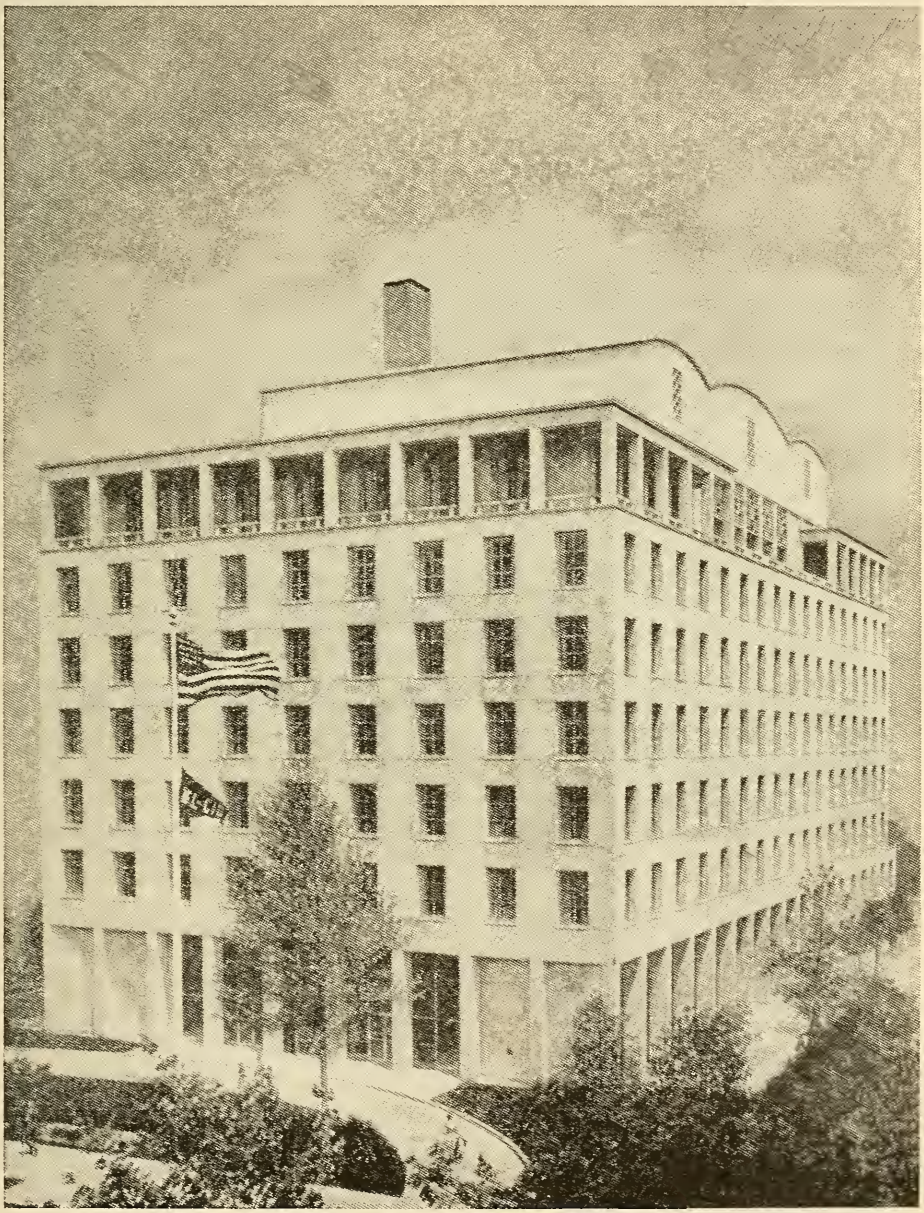
Around the table stand 28 walnut chairs of precisely the same dimensions, plus a 29th that differs in only one respect. Its back is two inches higher. When we choose a president, we want everybody on his team to understand who's boss.

The thing I like best about our new building, I think, is the view from that top floor on which our executives sit.

In the soft sunlight of a May afternoon, it etches out a technicolored picture of the President's house across the park, and of George Washington's Monument beyond it—a picture that symbolizes labor's debt to the past for its heritage of freedom, and its opportunities for strengthening the nation's future.

I suspect that the view alone will keep my hired hands in that new building on the right path, even if I don't have the time to supervise every little thing they do.

who fought the good fight; the little fellows who struck a blow in labor's cause here or resisted an onslaught there. Without their combined contributions, there would not be any labor movement today.



THE NEW AFL-CIO HOME

But it is more than a monument, too. It is a symbol of hope to hundreds of millions of oppressed and exploited workers behind the man-made curtains of the world—the curtains of ignorance and prejudice as well as the iron and bamboo curtains.

In the final analysis, No. 815 must stand for years to come as one of democracy's brightest beacons of hope.

PLANE GOSSIP

NO NEWS TO NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Several papers have printed the following item, so its origin is in doubt. But any members who have served on a negotiating committee can appreciate its insight. According to the boss, negotiating time is always a bad time because:

January is the month of the post-Christmas slump when things are bad.

February is a short month, and besides corporation tax payments are due, further slowing things down.

March is individual income tax payment time. Always a bad time of the year for business.

April is Easter holiday time and a slump is only natural at this time of the year.

May sees Easter buying spree ended and brings on a temporary recession.

June starts the vacation season and drives down the stock market.

July brings on dog days. Everything slows down to a walk.

August means more of the same.

September brings on a transitional slump as business prepares for winter upswing.

December unsettles business and heralds annual year-end business doldrums.

October finds the World Series taking everybody's mind off business.

November ushers in the pre-Christmas slump.

Expert's note: 1957 should be the best year in history as soon as the post-Christmas slump, short month recession, tax doldrums, Easter recession, dog days, etc., are over.



"We'd better examine Simpson's books... I hear he's been living on what we pay him!"

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

POSTMORTEM TAX TALES

When a clerk at the Knoxville, Tenn., Internal Revenue office told a woman she could not deduct the cost of stoker coal for income tax purposes, she replied indignantly: "Well, if that's not loss by fire, I'd like to know what is."

In Australia there was a reluctant taxpayer who, when accused of not paying taxes for eight years, alibied: "I was just too stupid to fill in the returns."

At the other extreme is the fellow in Winnipeg, Ontario, who had his bitterest suspicions about the government's attitude toward its victims confirmed. Shortly after he remitted his tax, he received the usual printed form acknowledging his payment and informing him tht if he needed, to write further about his tax liability, he should use his serial number. The number was SAP 7088.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NO KICK COMING

Most primary elections are over by now, and already many people who did not vote are already complaining about the caliber of some of the nominees.

The guy who does not vote hardly has any right to kick regardless of what happens in an election. Sort of reminds us of the carpenter who opened his lunch box and said:

"Hell, cheese sandwiches again! Always cheese sandwiches."

"Why don't you complain to your wife?" asked his partner.

"Wife" answered the guy. "Who's got a wife? I make these blankety-blank things myself."

AS JOE SEES IT

"What a wonderful age we live in," Joe Paup recently declared. "Nowadays a man may consider himself lucky to get to work without being hit by a machine only to discover that one has taken his job."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

GUESS WHO GETS STUCK?

The oil lobby, which spent $1,753,000 in 18 months on "educational" activities—including trying to put over the Harris Bill which would exempt natural gas from Federal controls—has demonstrated how clever public relations men can conduct campaigns to influence legislation and still stick Uncle Sam for a substantial portion of the bill. Testifying before a Congressional investigating committee, witnesses for the oil companies claimed that the money was spent for "national long-range educational" purposes. Consequently donations to the fund were tax-deductible.

Sounds a little involved, but it ends up with us, the people, holding the bag for lobbying activities of the oil interests. For some reason or other it brings to mind the story about the man who mortgaged his house to buy a car and then mortgaged the car to build a garage. When he applied for a loan for money to buy gas, the banker asked about collateral.

"Well," replied the guy, "it seems to me that a guy who owns a house, a car, and a garage should be a good prospect for a loan to buy gas."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A GOOD FORMULA

Repeal of the Louisiana right-to-work law shows what can be accomplished when organized labor really organizes politically and secures cooperation from other groups. In the last election, a reactionary candidate for governor and a number of like-minded legislators were given the old heave-ho at the polls. The result was ultimate success for a campaign to knock out the vicious right-to-scab law.

To our way of thinking, the Louisiana success should serve as an inspiration everywhere such a law exists. If the skids can be put under the right-to-work law in one state, it can be done in others.

Let's be like the young fellow who was attending a meeting of relatives and potential heirs who were trying to decide what to buy a rich but feeble and unsteady uncle for Christmas. Many suggestions were made and discarded. Finally the young fellow came up with: "How about a can of high-gloss floor wax?"

Louisiana labor has given the formula for a wax for greasing the skids under right-to-work. Let's use it.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

MAYBE THAT'S THE TROUBLE

Last month another group of top scientists warned the nation that continued experimentation with super atomic bombs could lead to dire consequences for not only the present generation but also for future generations. They maintained that too much radiation can lead to a shortening of the life span, and, furthermore, that too much radiation in potential parents can lead to malformed children in future generations.

All this the high Army and Navy brass denies. Who is right, a poor wood-butcher is in no position to say. All we hope is that it is not a case similar to that of the New York lady who criticized her husband.

"Harry can't play cards, and he can't drink." she told a neighbor.

"Well, for Heaven's sake, what are you complaining about?" replied the neighbor.

"You don't understand," continued the wife, "he can't play cards, but he does. And he can't drink—but he drinks."



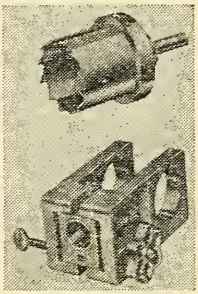
"A union organizer has been promising us fellows complete emancipation!..May I join, dear?"

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

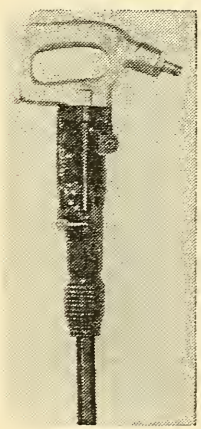
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A jig or template and centerless saw for setting door locks is now available. Said to have a new non-slip locking device so that jig will not move when face and side holes are drilled. Centerless saw fits power drill chucks and standard braces. Products of Metallon Products, Inc., 2050 E. 48th St., Los Angeles 58, Cal.



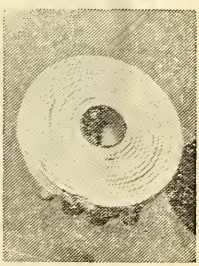
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

An air operated, all-purpose utility hammer is said to be equally useful as a rock drill or cement chipper. Weighs 14 lbs. and has a "stop rotation" feature which, by means of a cam lever, allows drill to rotate for drilling, or move vertically for hammering. It is 17¼ inches long and equipped with ⅜ inch air hose. Models available for wet or dry work. Distributed by Thor Power Tool Co., Aurora, Ill.



1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Caulking in a new form, called "D-P Rope Caulk," is said to have entirely new features, not familiar to similar products. Packaged in rolls, just the right diameter for most applications, in lengths of 18 and 90 feet. Claimed that it will not harden, can be reused after cleaning around windows, tile, etc., and resists bleeding and staining, according to its manufacturer, the Dicks-Pontius Co., 5300 Huberville Ave., Dayton 8, Ohio.



TOOL HOLSTER is a small, metal clasp which is made to clip on to your belt, pocket or nail apron, holding many small tools and allows your hands to be free for work. The loop on the clasp seems to be just about right for hammers, screw-drivers, pliers or other tools of this size. Manufactured by Vanish Products, 1810 S. Allport St., Chicago 8, Ill.



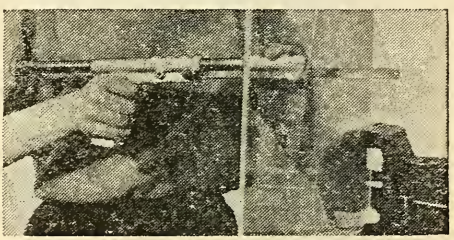
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A door stop made of tempered spring steel. Said to hold door firmly so that both hands may be used to work. Claimed by manufacturer that it won't mar floor if properly used, See advertisement on page 48.



1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Special construction of a new type hacksaw permits many uses which are impossible with the ordinary tool of this type, according to its distributors. It combines features of the hack, coping and keyhole saws. Depth of cut is unlimited as the entire frame remains between the user and the material being cut. Weighs about 1½ lbs., and measures 5 inches by 16 inches. Available through Halbee Products Co., Parma, Mich.



Canadian Merger Looks Ahead

Editor's note: On April 23-27, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labour officially merged at Toronto, Ontario, thus healing a 20-year breach which paralleled the breach existing between the AFL and CIO in the United States. At the first constitutional convention of the merged Canadian labor movement, a strong statement of economic policy was adopted. Because that statement contains many truths that are applicable anywhere, it is well worth reprinting.

★ ★

CANADIAN LABOUR wants full employment at the highest possible standard of living, which should progressively rise. Nothing less can prevent a colossal waste of our manpower and our huge investment in plant and equipment.

Over a year ago the Prime Minister said: "We have a country where there should be work for everybody." He added that the Government's job is to find work for all.

But in fact, at present, at the peak of the greatest business boom this country has ever had, there is not "work for everybody." There are over 530,000 unplaced applicants at N.E.S. offices, 30 per cent more than there were three years ago, in the previous boom. There are over 320,000 without jobs and seeking work, over 85 per cent more than there were three years ago.

Why is this happening? Have we run out of needs to be met? Far from it. Even in Canada, with the second highest standard of living in the world, the volume of unmet needs is staggering.

We need at least 400,000 extra dwellings to catch up with our accumulated housing backlog. Of the dwellings we have, the 1951 Census showed 940,000 were either overcrowded or in need of major repairs, or both. Some 900,000 had no inside running water; almost 1,500,000 had no bath or shower for the family's exclusive use; and 1,200,000 had no flush toilet; nearly 600,000 had no hot water supply; over 1,700,000 were without an electric or gas stove; over 1,757,000 with no mechanical refrigerator; over 1,130,000 with no refrigeration at all; nearly 500,000 without a powered washing machine; over 1,500,000 without a vacuum cleaner; 1,380,000 without a telephone; over 1,700,000 without a furnace; nearly 2,000,000 without an automobile. Just meeting these needs would keep a lot of Canadian workers busy for a long time.

We need thousands of new schools, —2,700 new elementary classrooms this year alone—and teachers and equipment for them. We need more hospitals and other health facilities. We need more parks and roads. We need vast undertakings for conserving our natural resources. Since the war, we have invested enormous sums in industrial plant and equipment. But social investment has lagged behind. Just catching up with the backlog here would keep a lot of Canadian workers busy for a long time.

Then there are the unmet needs of the underdeveloped countries. Two-thirds of the world's people never have three square meals a day, let alone any comforts. Most of the countries where they live are making heroic efforts to raise their standard of living. But they are too poor to do

it alone. They need our help; our machinery, our know how. We create jobs by giving it to them.

There are enough unmet needs in Canada and among the free people of the world to provide full production, full employment, and steadily rising standards of living for as far into the future as we can see. The vast unsatisfied needs of the people, here and abroad, constitute a new economic frontier, virtually unexplored. How can we open and develop it? Only by putting more buying power into the hands of the people.

1. By pressing for higher wages. Wage reductions curtail markets and production and employment. Wage increases expand markets, production and employment. Where depressed industries can show that increased wages cannot be met, they must, at least, be held at present levels.

2. By reducing working hours and maintaining takehome pay to spread available employment.

3. By increasing unemployment insurance benefits, establishing higher benefit categories, eliminating noncompensable days, reducing or eliminating the waiting period, and otherwise liberalizing the Act.

4. By providing, out of Consolidated Revenue, extended benefits for those who have exhausted their benefits under the Act but are still unemployed and by establishing a nationwide public assistance plan to provide for unemployed workers not covered by unemployment insurance, and their families.

5. By increasing old age security benefits and family allowances, and providing cash benefits to maintain income during illness.

6. By raising personal income tax exemptions, imposing a capital gains tax, repealing the tax exemptions for dividend income, and reducing the sales tax with a view to abolishing it as soon as possible.

7. By a public investment programme, federal, provincial and municipal, housing, schools, hospitals, roads, conservation and so forth.

8. By increased efforts to promote exports, through special trade missions, trade agreements with specific countries, and the lowering of barriers to international trade generally.

9. By a planned immigration policy, based on the country's capacity to absorb immigrants in an expanding economy, without lowering the standard of living.

10. By adequate measures to maintain and increase farm purchasing power.

11. By a substantial increase in Canada's contributions to the Colombo Plan and United Nations' Technical Assistance, and by pressing for an International Development Fund under United Nations.

12. By special measures to help depressed industries get on their feet, and to help depressed areas, either by bringing industry to such areas or by helping workers to move to places where work is available.

Not all these measures can be put into effect immediately or simultaneously. Some will have high priority; some can be started at once, and others may have to be deferred, in whole or in part. But some of them, notably the public investment programme, can be undertaken at once, and pressed forward vigorously. If public investment is pushed hard enough and fast enough, some other measures, such as the improvements in unemployment insurance, extended benefits and the national public assistance plan, will cost much less. The slower and more half-hearted our Governments are about creating jobs, the more they will have to spend on direct

relief payments to the unemployed and their families.

The general economic situation is much better than it was in the last boom, three years ago. The unemployment situation is much worse; and we have only begun to feel the effects of automation. When they really hit the country, there will be all sorts of dislocations: from industry to industry, from place to place, from region to region. The solution of those problems will be possible only in a full employment economy. We simply cannot afford to face automation and the atomic age with anything less. That is why, government, industry and labour must act, act vigorously, and act now.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

RECORD YEAR STRONG POSSIBILITY IN CONSTRUCTION

From indications of the first six months of 1956, construction may reach a record breaking $60 billion by the end of the year.

Speaking at a recent press symposium, James D. Marshall, executive director of the Associated General Contractors of America, said "In our regular annual forecast in January we placed the figure (new construction volume in 1956) at $44.5 billion, which, when an estimated volume of more than $15 billion in maintenance and repair work is added, might make this the first $60 billion construction year in history."

Nonresidential construction is up in nearly all phases over last year. While original estimates for nonresidential activity were based at a figure of $28 billion, they have now been revised to $29 billion, a 10 per cent increase over 1955 figures. Home building has sagged some seven per cent behind the first half figures for 1955, but the increases in other construction fields have more than offset this drop.

Among other large categories of construction work, only large federal projects are lower than those of 1955, with a sharp reduction in building of atomic energy facilities.

A tremendous, long-range highway program has been authorized by Congress and is scheduled to begin on July 1. Over a 13 year period, this program alone will cost $51 billion, not including expenditures of states, counties and municipalities on road and street construction. This, the largest public works project ever authorized, is expected to reach a level of spending between $8 billion and $9 billion per year by 1960 and should employ a monthly average of nearly 450,000 men, with a summer peak of 630,000.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

WOOD PREFERRED FOR MANY USES

Wood is the preferred material for walls of auditoriums and concert halls because of one of its own peculiar qualities. Wood holds sounds momentarily before reflecting it, thus preventing unpleasant reverberations. Wood is used for pianos, organs, violins and many other musical instruments for superior resonance and purity of tone.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Rayon, one of the thousands of products made from wood, was first manufactured commercially more than 50 years ago.

The Wilting White Collar

(From Economic Trends)

★ ★

THE "WHITE COLLAR" may still retain some of its value as a symbol of freedom from manual labor, but any tangible evidence demonstrating the superiority of white-collar status has been fast disappearing.

Although this trend has been evident for the past twenty years, recent statistics compiled by the Department of Labor and other agencies bring out sharply how the manual worker, with the help of unionism, has been narrowing or eliminating the old gap between himself and the white-collar worker. Indeed in terms of such factors as wage scales, fringe benefits, and job security, the production worker today has won benefits far greater than his white-collar counterpart.

This trend becomes particularly striking when viewed against the changing industrial scene throughout the United States. As a result of the increasing importance of technical skills and the growth of various service industries, there has been a marked increase in demand for white-collar workers. In fact, from 1940 to 1954 the number of workers in white-collar occupations increased 67 per cent while workers in manual occupations increased only 26 per cent.

Ordinarily, such an increase in demand for a group of skills would be expected to force employers to offer continually greater inducements to attract workers into these positions. However, because of a variety of factors, particularly the relative lack of unionism among these workers, white-collar workers have not been able to achieve improvements comparable to those gained by production workers.

Rather, the unions in such fields as production, construction and transportation, have been able to make gains that in many respects have wiped out the advantages previously enjoyed by only the white-collar group. Here are a few examples:

Government wage statistics demonstrate how the manual worker has won increases far above these gained by the white-collar worker. The table on the following page brings out the increases in wage and salary income from 1939 to 1954.

For example, while male clerical workers received an increase of 163 per cent over this 15-year period, the increase for male non-clerical skilled workers was 224 per cent and for operatives or semi-skilled workers, 223 per cent. For women workers, the picture is similar, with the highest increase recorded for semi-skilled manual workers and the lowest for white-collar sales workers.

Another source of comparable wage statistics is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The bank statisticians provide an index of earnings for white-collar occupations as a group, including employes of federal and local governments, banks, insurance companies, teachers, and clerical workers in manufacturing and railways. A similar index is compiled for wage earners covering workers in many different types of industry.

An examination of the two indexes from 1938 through 1955 reveals that earnings of wage earners have risen more than white-collar earnings in eleven out of the seventeen years studied. In two of the years the percentage increase in the index is the same for both groups, and in only four years is the increase for clerical workers higher than the increase for wage earners.

Moreover, some observers have noted, much of their salary increases have been given white-collar workers, not because of their own efforts, but simply to approach or match those achieved by manual workers. If the manual worker did not gain improvements, there would have been none for the white-collar group.

For many years, the major attraction of white-collar employment has been the special benefits which these workers received over and above the weekly or monthly salary payment. Such attractions as vacations and holidays with pay, sick leave, pensions, and welfare benefits were standard for many years in the office before they spread to the plant.

With the advances recently made by union organization, however, all these benefits have now become standard for manual workers. In fact, a number of specific practices are now more prevalent among plant workers than among office workers.

In a few respects, the office worker still retains some limited advantage. For example, the two-week vacation is standard after one year of service in the office while in the plant a worker is normally eligible for a two-week vacation only after two or three years.

White collar workers paid on a salary basis have somewhat more steady employment than production workers paid by the hour. However, the advent of unionism has added immeasurably to the job security and steadiness of employment for production workers. The use of seniority in layoffs and the requirement that discharge may be only for cause, for example, have eliminated a large measure of insecurity that formerly accompanied employment of all production workers.

The development of various types of welfare benefits, the granting of vacations and holidays with pay, and the growing adoption of the practice of paid personal leave has assured the wage earner of steady incomes at times when formerly he was forced to

(Continued on page 33)

Wage or Salary Annual Income by Occupation

Major Occupational Group	*MEN* 1939	1954	*Percent increase* 1939-'54	*WOMEN* 1939	1954	*Percent increase* 1939-'54
WHITE COLLAR						
Professional, technical and kindred workers	$1,809	$4,905	171.1	$1,023	$3,008	194.0
Clerical and kindred workers	1,421	3,735	162.8	966	2,468	155.5
Sales workers	1,277	3,823	199.4	636	1,348	111.9
MANUAL						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,309	4,246	224.4	-----	-----	-----
Operatives and kindred workers	1,007	3,349	232.6	582	1,852	218.2
Service work, except private households	833	2,818	238.3	493	1,154	134.1
Laborers, except mine	673	2,358	250.4	-----	-----	-----

Editorial

Diplomacy In Overalls

In the day to day operations of this sorry old world of ours, the men in the striped pants make all the news. The pushing and pulling and jockeying for position of the diplomats, ambassadors and ministers rate all the headlines. More often than not, the headlines contribute little to undisturbed sleep.

Using the good old batting average as a yardstick, the silk hat boys strike out pretty often. For all their conferences, treaties and compacts, tensions and mistrusts diminish little, if any. The governments that trust each other and cooperate with each other completely can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Fortunately, however, there is another facet to international relations—the intercourse among people in overalls and sweatshirts. In this field, the box score is much better. The little people everywhere are drawing closer together as understanding and mutual respect increase.

What is bringing about this increased understanding and mutual respect?

Many things probably—and the least of them is not the fact that, in one way or another, thousands upon thousands of ordinary Americans are working in foreign lands helping to build better lives for the impoverished and ignorant.

Recently there came to the General Office a report from Brother Emile Bilodeau, a member of Local Union No. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas, who is working with the U. S. Operations Mission to Iran, a part of the Point Four program. To say that the report is encouraging is an understatement. It makes you proud to be an American.

It is not that the program is curing all the Iranians' ills overnight. Far from it. There are still ignorance and poverty and prejudice. But American technicians are showing Iranians how they can overcome these things by their own efforts.

Iran is 80% illiterate. Only one-fourth of her villages have a school. But 28,000 teachers have been trained by the Point Four Program. Villages all over the land are organizing their own schools without waiting for the Ministry of Education to act. It may take years to achieve, but illiteracy is doomed in Iran.

In health, too, there has been a great improvement in Iran. Over 3,000,000 men, women and children have been innoculated against smallpox, typhoid and diptheria. Numerous clinics have been organized and put into operation. Hundreds of courses in child care, nutrition, etc., have been organized. The value of sanitation has been stressed.

But after he has learned to stay alive and read, a man has to have some way of earning a living. In the field of economic development, the Iran mission has been particularly effective. Thousands of Iranians have been taught how to farm better so that they could go out into the highways and byways to pass on to farmers the benefit of their knowledge. Through crossbreeding, an Iranian cow that produced 1,500 pounds of milk has a daughter that produces

5,000 pounds. A field which barely produced enough to keep the farmer's family alive is producing a surplus for sale at the market place. The wooden plow, an exact duplicate of the plow used 2,300 years ago at Persepolis, is giving way to cooperatively-owned farm machinery.

In the cities, modern production methods are being introduced in factories; nothing to rival Detroit, but a tremendous improvement over age-old hand methods. Transportation, housing, etc., are improved as fast as natives can be taught the rudiments of American methods. Not even unionism is being neglected, for American unionists are there to help.

So, while the men in silk hats are yak yaking and debating, the little people are working together to build richer and fuller lives for all.

The final chapter in the world struggle between democracy and communism may not be written for generations. But win, lose, or draw, Americans and Canadians can be proud of the contributions they made to human progress. Never in history has a people given more generously both of its money and talents to elevate the status of others. Our civilization may not go down in history as the most enlightened, but on the score of helping others, it cannot help but set a shining example.

When man's inhumanity to man finally comes to an end, the boys in overalls will be much more responsible than the the boys in the silk hats. Therefore, all the progress that is being made in bringing the world's little people together is encouraging, and, perhaps, an antidote for the more widely publicized failures on the diplomatic front.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

The Strange Case Of Ex-Senator Cain

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts recently wrote a book recounting some of the historically courageous stands taken by Congressmen—stands in which they placed their political futures in jeopardy for principle.

The list is not long, but it is impressive. Periodically, elected representatives have tossed away their political careers to stand firmly for the thing they thought right and in the best interests of the national welfare.

It begins to appear that the name of ex-Senator Harry Cain might belong in such a list. Although his political career was pretty much behind him when he stood up to be counted, ex-Senator Cain, nevertheless, seems to be throwing away a cushy berth at $15,000 per year to fight for a principle he holds important to the nation's welfare.

Ex-Senator Cain is something of a paradox. As a Senator from Washington, he was always counted among the reactionaries. On labor matters his voting record was poor—so poor, in fact, that solid labor opposition helped to unseat him in 1952.

When the political axe descended, Cain was appointed to a patronage job. He was named a director of the National Security Commission—an agency charged with responsibility for administering the nation's security check program.

Judged by past performance, Cain was expected to be something of a rubber stamp in his new post. But something happened to the man. After a few months as a Commissioner, he began voicing serious criticisms of the very

program he was hired to administer. As time went on, and he became more familiar with the workings of his own commission, his criticism became more vociferous.

Lately he has become the foremost exponent of drastic change in security regulations. He "cites" case after case in which citizens were pushed around on the basis of ambiguous charges, faceless accusers, etc.

No one knows better than Cain that he is digging his political grave by his actions. He admits that his chances of reappointment are less than nil. He has moved out of his expensive apartment into a cheaper one, and his wife has gone to work, in preparation for fall of the axe.

Whether Cain is right or wrong must be determined by people closer to the picture. The amazing thing is that he has the intestinal fortitude to throw away a secure future for a principle—and this is written by a man who knows Cain well and would hesitate to vote for him for dog-catcher.

However, when a man as thoroughly content to play along with the heavy sugar boys as Cain has been suddenly does a complete flip flop, it is time for a closer look at the situation. The nation must be kept secure from sabotage and subversives at any cost. No one quarrels with that. But in the processs the right of honest dissent must not be confused with subversion. If ex-Senator Cain's mutiny brings about a reappraisal of the security program so that a more clear-cut line of demarcation is drawn between dissent and subversion, his actions may yet earn him a place in Senator Kennedy's book.

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Socialism Versus Tinkling Cash Registers

Chances are you never heard of Anthony Mannino. Not many people outside the Chrysler plant at Detroit ever did. Yet the name of Anthony Mannino probably is destined to go down in labor history.

Last month, Mr. Mannino received the first supplemental unemployment benefit check in history. "Supplemental unemployment benefit" is another way of saying guaranteed annual wage.

Mr. Mannino is one of the victims of the automobile layoff. When the auto companies began paying off under the guaranteed annual wage program negotiated a year ago by the United Automobile Workers, his name came up for the first check.

Mr. Mannino's supplemental unemployment check will only come for a few weeks, periodic layoffs kept the Chrysler fund from building up very fast. However, as Mr. Mannino puts it; "When you're laid off, $13.93 looks like a thousand bucks to you. I'd rather be working than getting SUB checks, but don't misunderstand me, I'm darn glad to get this check."

With his regular unemployment check of $33, his total unemployment benefits totaled $46.93—something in the neighborhood of 65% of his regular take-home pay.

Currently there are some 150,000 workers in Detroit in Tony Mannino's shoes. Automobiles and farm machines simply are not selling as fast as the super-factories can turn them out. Most laid off auto workers are probably drawing SUB benefits just like Mr. Mannino, some more and some less. And

this makes us wonder what all the businessmen and industrial tycoons who so bitterly opposed the guaranteed annual wage are thinking now.

Who knows how many televisions and stoves and refrigerators are going to be saved from repossession by the supplemental unemployment benefits made possible by the so-called guaranteed annual wage agreement? When the GAW agreement was in the process of negotiation, all the mouthpieces of business (self-appointed and otherwise) were wringing their hands in horror. "Pure socialism" was their cry. But today they are happily collecting their monthly payments from laid off workers who otherwise would be unable to keep up their installments. Strangely enough, the "pure socialism" cry is mighty subdued or totally non-existent today. And there is no effort to segregate the "socialistic" dollars from any others.

In this respect, the guaranteed annual wage is no different from Social Security or unemployment insurance or any of the other social advances which were made over the years. Every one of them was "socialist" and impractical and destined to bankrupt business, according to the oracles for big business. But they became integrated into our economic system and are now a firm part of it. Even the Industrial Conference Board boasted some time ago that another major depression was impossible because such built-in stabilizers as Social Security, unemployment insurance, etc., would prevent rapid collapse of purchasing power. They failed to mention that business opposed all these things at the time they were first proposed, however.

That's the way it goes. Anything that tends to make earnings a little more secure for the ordinary fellow is always "socialistic" at the time it is introduced. But when it starts putting dollars into cash registers, it soon becomes one of the great contributions which business makes to the American standard of living.

Unemployment insurance, whether the ordinary kind or the supplemental kind, is a poor substitute for steady work, and all wage earners consider it so. But, to the extent to which it bolsters purchasing power during times of slack employment, it helps keep shoes on the kids and groceries in the pantry, and everybody profits thereby.

Yet some states—Ohio, Indiana and Virginia, for example, still consider supplemental unemployments benefits illegal. But not for long, we predict. When it comes to erasing the stigma of socialism from anything, nothing can match the tinkle of cash registers across the border.

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No Gimmicks

If Indianapolis is any example, the nation has gone stamp crazy. There is hardly a grocery store, service station, drug store, etc., which does not give some kind of trading stamp. Housewives are collecting them by the bushel basket. The catch is that the stamps are not as "free" as they appear. Their cost is naturally added to the price of the products.

However, one unionist recently proposed a different stamp plan. His idea was that union labels should be redeemable in merchandise, just like trading stamps. It is an intriguing notion. Whether such a plan could be devised is questionable. But one thing is certain. There is no hidden gimmick in buying union label goods. The housewife can be certain she is getting full value every time, whether or not the union label is redeemable.

Hooker Oak, Nature's Own Wonder

★ ★

OUT IN BUTTE COUNTY, California, stands what surely must be the largest oak tree in the world. Called the Hooker Oak, in honor of Sir Joseph Hooker, the giant tree has a circumference of 28 feet, three inches, eight feet above the ground. It is a species of the California Valley Oak.

Botanists estimate the Hooker to be at least 1,000 years old; which means it was already a sizeable tree when the Magna Charta was signed. It was casting giant shadows when Richard the Third was leading the Crusades. Mankind was still some 500 years from learning the world was round when it first sprouted.



Some conception of the size of the Hooker Oak can be gleaned from the following statistics:

Spread of north and south branches, 153 feet. Height of tree, 100 feet. Length of longest branch, 111 feet. Circumference of outside branches, 503 feet. Diameter of trunk, over 10 feet.

Some statistician has figured out that the entire population of a city of 8,000 people could find shelter under the Hooker Oak at one time, allowing two square feet per person.

The Hooker Oak is located in Bidwell Park, some six miles outside the City of Chico. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of visitors have been awed by its sheer size and grandeur.

With some branches over 100 feet long, the tree was in danger of split-

ting until tree experts devised concrete platforms to take up some of the strain from longer branches.

the meantime, the giant tree stands in imposing majesty as a reminder that man's span on earth is mighty short,



No one as yet has figured out how many five-room houses or toothpicks could be made from the Hooker Oak, but sooner or later somebody will. In

and that for all his self-induced importance, nature, in the long run, can make all of his efforts look puny. A true wonder of nature.

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75th ANNIVERSARY MEMENTOS AVAILABLE THROUGH GENERAL OFFICE

The General Office has received a new supply of the special 75th Anniversary Calendars, and is now in a position to fill orders promptly. The demand for these clever, all-metal mementos has far exceeded the ability of the factory to produce them. However, with the arrival of the new shipment, the General Office is well stocked once more.

Especially designed to commemorate our Diamond Jubilee, the 27-year calendar makes a fine keepsake. It is smaller than a 50-cent piece and not nearly so thick. It is a wheel arrangement. By matching the year with the month, it is possible to find the exact day of the week any particular date will fall on in any year up to and including 1983. Paper-thin, yet of sturdy metal construction, the calendar is capable of lasting through 1983 even is constantly used.

To make it especially worthwhile as a memento of our Diamond Jubilee, the reverse side of the calendar bears a facsimile of our emblem, with the inscription, "75th Anniversary," printed around the perpihery. Many Local Unions and District Councils have given them away as souvenirs to members and friends at dinners and other special occasions observing our 75th birthday.

Members of our organization have a right to be proud of the progress we have made over the past three-quarters of a century. From a handful of men in 1881 we have grown to an organization of well over 800,000. Wages have been elevated from dollars per day to dollars per hour. Hours have been reduced, working conditions have been improved, safety standards have been established, and an efficient apprenticeship training program has been put into operation. All of these things were goals of the men who brought our United Brotherhood into being.

In a small way, the 75th Anniversary Calendar is a reminder of the rich heritage which is ours. These 27-year calendars are available through the General Office. In lots of 25 or more, their cost is 15c each, smaller amounts are available at 20c each.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(1) General Q-and-A Review.

Every word of the Constitution of the United States from "We, the People—" to the final period of the Twenty-second Amendment, could be contained in about ten pages of this journal. The American government functions strictly within the confines of this ten-page book of rules, permissive, restrictive, and implied. Because it is a flexible constitution, subject to adjustment concordant with new conditions, the rules are constantly changing —by Acts of Congress, Supreme Court decisions, Executive Orders, and Constitutional Amendments. To check on your up-to-date familiarity with the mechanics and inicidentals of national government, here is something both quizzical and informative you might care to go to work on.

What is the greatest number of years a President can serve?
Ten years exactly.... Washington refused a third term. A two-term presidency was the unwritten law up to F.D.R. He ran and was elected four times for a total of 16 years presidency, of which he served only 12. The Twenty-second Amendment, effective 1951, states, "No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice." If, in filling an unexpired term he serves more than two years, that counts as a full term, and he can be elected President only once. So, two elected four-year terms and two years of an unexpired term of total 10 years; the limit. No more four-time Presidents. Now, there's a written law against it.

When and where is the Vice President addressed as Mr. President?
When he presides at a session of the Senate.... his only constitutionally prescribed duty besides being next in line to the presidency. Salary, $35,000 and expenses. John Adams called this position "the most insignificant office the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived." Seven Vice Presidents stepped into the presidency because of death. This humble office is in process of renovation.

What executive departments have control over the following? (a) Coast Guard. (b) Panama Canal. (c) Weather Bureau. (d) Social Security. (e) F.B.I.
(a) Treasury Department. (b) Department of Defense. (c) Department of Commerce. (d) Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (e) Department of Justice.... The Navy runs the Coast Guard in time of war. The Department of Defense, set up in 1949, includes the War and Navy Departments. Up to 1940 the Department of Agriculture controlled the Weather Bureau. The Department of Health, etc., was created in 1953. Note how the system changes. He's a wise citizen who knows his own government.

What is the total membership of the Electoral College?
531.... The Electoral College consists of the total presidential electors of the 48 states. A state rates an elector for each of its Representatives and Senators. There are 435 Representatives and 96 Senators, equalling 531 electors. Nevada has 3 electors, New York has 45. One month after the presidential election, the electors of each state meet in the state's capital to "choose" the President. Of course, as everyone knows, the voters choose the President. The electors follow that choice, though by law they are not compelled to do so. The candidate receiving most votes in a state claims all the state's electors, 3 or 45. This winner-take-all system of electing a President is scheduled for a change whenever Congress puts through a proposal for a Constitutional Amendment. And Congress isn't going to hustle that proposition through. Incidentally, the Electoral College, as a unit, never meets.

In a presidential election A receives 265 electoral votes—B, 200—C, 34—D, 32. Who has been elected President?
No one.... The Constitution stipulates that the candidate who receives a majority of the electoral vote shall be President. A majority means the greater part of the whole. The whole electoral vote being 531, a majority would be 266. By one vote, A failed being elected.

If the Electoral College, as noted above, fails to elect the President, who then chooses the President?
The House of Representatives.... From the three highest candidates. Voting by states, each state having one vote. Needed to elect, a majority of the states—25 votes. Two Presidents were chosen by the House. In 1800, because of a tied electoral vote, the House chose Jefferson over Burr. In 1824 the electoral vote was: Jackson, 99—Adams, 84—Craw-

ford, 41—Clay, 37. Majority required—131. Twenty-four states voting on the three highest gave John Quincy Adams, 13—Jackson, 7—Crawford, 4.

Suppose that because of death, resignation, or for some other reason, the country is deprived of both the President and Vice President, who then becomes President?
The Speaker of the House.... The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 provides for a situation like this. Previously, the line of presidential succession was—Vice President—Secretary of State—Secretary of the Treasury and so on down the Cabinet. By this rule the President could, in effect, appoint his possible successor. The presidential succession now is —Vice President—Speaker of the House—President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Cabinet members according to rank. By this rule the ranking successors would be elected officers, not appointees. A Cabinet member succeeding by this rule holds the office only until a Speaker or President pro tempore of the Senate is elected and so available to take over.

May a Senator or Congressman also be a member of the Cabinet?
No.... The Constitution states—"No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office." Contrarily, a member of the British Cabinet must be a member of either House, the Commons or the Lords. The most important posts are held by M.P.'s. A Lord cannot sit in the House of Commons. The Cabinet Ministers occupy the front bench face to face with the opposition party a few feet across the aisle, and God help them when the opposition goes to work on them, especially at "question time," when they are put on the carpet one by one. It has been suggested that our Cabinet should also be composed of members of Congress so that they would be accessible for criticism, or maybe brickbats, right on the floor of the House. What do you think of that?

Suppose the President were accused of selling public office appointments or some other grave offense. (a) Who would prefer charges against him? (b) Who would sit as jury to hear and decide on the evidence? (c) Who would be the judge of the trial?
(a) The House of Representatives. (b) The Senate. (c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.... The President cannot be arrested for any offense, even murder. He must first be impeached by the House. If the Senate votes him guilty then he is no longer President and consequently subject to judicial procedure like any other citizen. Only the House has the right to impeach him. The Senate convicts on a two-thirds vote of those present. Only one President was impeached. That was in 1868 when Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, a victim of pressure politics, was tried and escaped conviction by one vote. Senators voting, 54. Guilty, 35. Not guilty, 19. Necessary to convict, 36.

What three requirements for Representatives are specified by the Constitution?
Age minimum, 25. Citizenship, 7 years. Resident of the state wherein elected.... Salary, $22,500 and "allowances." Pension privileges; retirement at age 62 after 6 years service. A Senator's salary and pension is the same; allowances vary according to population of his state. Salary of a British M.P.—$2,800. A member of the House of Lords receives no salary.

The State of Maine elects its Congressmen in September. Why?
Because the Maine Constitution calls for it.... Originally each state fixed its own election date. An Act of Congress passed in 1845 set up the present general election day. Eventually, all states except Maine switched over to this date. However, Maine holds its presidential election in November as do all other states.

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GOVERNMENT HAS $26 MILLION WAITING FOR VETS

Ex-servicemen, veterans of World War II, have $26 million due them from the federal government but apparently they aren't anxious to get the money.

This pile of cash is what remains unclaimed of $2 billion in Armed Forces Leave Bonds, issued to reimburse veterans for unused leave. The bonds paid 2.5 per cent interest until they matured in 1951, but they have drawn no interest since then.

The government, which has asked the aid of veterans' organizations and other civic and fraternal groups in locating the bond-holders, thinks that since the veterans apparently don't need the money it would be a fine idea if they would invest it in Series E Savings bonds, which do draw interest.

How to Kill the Golden Goose

★ ★

FOR MANY years powerful conservative groups in the United States have been "pointing with pride" at the giant progress that has been made by the American economy and the social stability that we have as a result.

Conversely they like to point at the instability of many European countries and the poorness of their economic machines.

Yet there is a paradox here that needs exploring. For these same pointers with pride are hard at work advocating a return to the very tax policies that have contributed enormously to the social unrest and economic backwardness of many of these same European nations.

What is the difference in tax policy in the United States and countries, say, like Greece, Italy or Spain?

In the United States—as do advanced countries such as Great Britain and Canada—we pay taxes in proportion to our ability to pay. That's why we have higher tax rates for those in the upper income brackets and lower rates for those in the small income brackets. We call it the "progressive" tax system.

The opposite, or "regressive" tax system, throws the burden of taxation back on the lower income brackets and helps those in the higher income brackets to escape their fair share of taxation. Such regressive tax systems depend on sales and excise taxes for the greater part of their revenue.

Now, not too surprisingly—the American "progressive" tax system has been getting under the skin of many people in the upper brackets. The National Association of Manufacturers, for example, which frequently boasts about the immense vitality of the American economy, high taxes and all, at the same time insists that high taxes are ruining us. It would limit both corporate and individual taxes to 35 per cent if it could.

Then there is a constantly stirring movement among tax conservatives to prohibit the Federal government from taxing incomes, estates and gifts in peacetime at rates in excess of 25 per cent. The plan is to do this by a constitutional amendment, more commonly known as the "millionaire's amendment."

There was a time when some 24 states approved of such an amendment. Seven of them later rescinded their approval and one state—South Carolina—was added to the list, but there are still not enough to put the amendment over. After almost 20 years of agitation the amendment is still alive, although obviously it has lost considerable ground. Still, it hangs on.

Only the other day, T. Coleman Andrews, who collected our taxes during the first three years of the Eisenhower administration, made a speech declaring that "federal income taxes should be abolished." How he thought Congress could work out a more painless way of paying the nation's bills, he didn't say. But the chances are that sales and excise taxes would play a bigger role than they do now.

Yet the dumping of tax loads on the poor has a long and tragic history. Examination of tax systems in Europe invariably show that those countries which suffer chronically from economic backwardness and political instability have regressive taxes that hit the poor hardest and let the wealthy classes off the easiest.

In the United States the Federal government collected 84 per cent of its revenue through individual and corporate incomes taxes in 1954. The rest came from sales, excise and similar consumer taxes. Yet as the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and similar organizations are never tired of telling us we have the most flourishing economy on God's green earth, despite these high income taxes.

Now take Italy, which we have to rescue from communism every election day. Direct income and corporate taxes in 1954: 21.1 per cent. Indirect, which means sales, excise, manufacturers and similar regressive taxes: 78.9 per cent.

Or take France. Constantly plagued by political crises which draw our derision; victim of a tax revolt that stems out of heavy taxes for the small businessman and tax evasion for the big corporations and a Communist vote that would shake our own Un-American Activities Committee to its boots. Corporate and individual income taxes, 27.4 per cent; indirect or regressive taxes, 72.6 per cent.

Or Greece, another country that needs constantly to be saved from communism; direct taxes 26 per cent; indirect 74 per cent. And in Spain it's direct, 26.4 per cent; indirect, 73.6 per cent.

Some years ago officials of the Marshall Plan made a country by country analysis of the source of national revenue of each beneficiary of American aid funds. It showed a consistent pattern of regressive taxation in those countries that needed our aid most desperately. The published results were not particularly relished by the countries involved and have not been given much publicity. It would seem well worth while for Congress to make a thorough study of tax systems abroad before Europeanizing our tax system here at home.—*Public Affairs Institute.*

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EMPLOYMENT TOPS IN CONSTRUCTION, BUT BAD FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Employment in May passed the 65 million mark for the first time in 1956, but unemployment, instead of showing the usual seasonal decline, actually increased slightly, a combined report of the U. S. Labor and Commerce Departments disclosed recently.

Due to unusual seasonal increases in agriculture and construction, 65,238,000 were employed in May, compared with 63,990,000 in April. This was only slightly below the record of 65.5 million established during the summer of 1955.

Surprisingly, unemployment increased from 2,564,000 in April, to 2,608,000 in May.

Farm employment increased about 800,000, to an estimated total of seven million, according to the report. Construction employment jumped 183,000 from April to May, but the number of employed in the auto industry was down 200,000 from the first of the year.

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The Wilting White Collar

(Continued from page 23)

go without pay. Moreover, even when the wage earner becomes idle, he now suffers a smaller wage loss than in former years. The development of supplementary unemployment compensation, layoff or severance pay has meant that the loss in wages which accompanied a layoff is for many wage-earners much less than even a few years ago.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months July, August and September, 1956, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly accounts sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

MORRIS J. ADAMS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ERNEST AHRENS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LOUIS ALTOBELLI, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHN ANDERSCHAT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
HERMAN R. AUDE, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
C. A. BACKMAN, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ARCHIE BARNES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ROBERT BEHNKE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE BELTON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JESSE BIROWSKI, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
FRANK BOHEIM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
H. M. BOUDREAUX, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CHARLES E. BRADLEY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WALTER R. BRASWELL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WALTER BREEN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. O. BREWER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
CHARLES M. BROBST, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
CHARLES W. BROWN, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
LOUIS J. BRUNET, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
R. E. BURGE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN L. BURNS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
J. W. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1556, Huntsville, Ala.
O. F. CAREY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN CARLSTED, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HERBERT CARTER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. B. CAVANAUGH, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JAMES R. CHAMPION, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
EMMETT CHANCE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CLARENCE CLARK, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JAMES DEARDORFF, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
E. B. DEFOREST, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
MARTIN L. DEGNAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DAVID EIRICH, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
MATHIAS ELSASSER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ARVID A. ERICKSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK H. FLESSNER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
CECIL T. FULLER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
RENE G. GALAU, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
H. O. GARDNER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
BENNIE GIORDANO, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
GEORGE E. GOREY, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES GUEHLSTORF, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
A. L. HAAG, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOSEPH HANCH, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
CARL HARDERSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
EDGAR T. HAY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
L. L. HAYES, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
GEORGE V. HAYLEY, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HENRY HERNANDEZ, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
C. L. HIGGINS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
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ROBERT HOBART, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CORNELIUS HOUTON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
O. L. IVEY, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BENTON JACKSON, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
GEORGE JENSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JOHAN JOHANESSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ROY O. JOHNSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EDWARD JONES, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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ANTHONY KINDERMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
ANTHONY L. KOVARIK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
L. L. LABORDIE, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
HJALMAR LAIHO, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR LARSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ETON J. LIZONA, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HILMER LOFGREN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
FRANK MARK, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
A. T. MAYCOCK, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
C. P. McCOLGIN, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
EDWARD McDONALD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
C. J. MIDDLETON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
FORREST MINEAR, L. U. 766, Albert Lea, Minn.
C. W. MURPHY, L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
HENRY O. MURPHY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HARRY MYERS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
FRED NELSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHAN V. NELSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
HUMPHREY O'LEARY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ALFRED OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ERNEST ORR, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
STEPHEN PARADISE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM PASDERIN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE L. PECK, L. U. 1055, Lincoln Neb.
L. H. PERKINS, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOHN E. PHILLIPS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
ROLLIN C. PHILLIPS, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
CHARLES H. PIZZILLO, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
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G. R. RALSTON, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
PEDRO G. RAMON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
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RAYBURN E. RICHARDS, L. U. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
GUSTAV RITZ, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio
OSCAR REDDEN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOE RODKOFSTAY, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
NICK ROTOLO, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
C. C. ROWZEE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
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JAMES N. STEELE, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
B. C. TEER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CHARLES THOMAS, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

WASHINGTON LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

Late last year a testimonial dinner was held by Local Union No. 1694, of Washington, D. C., honoring its members with 25 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Guest speaker of the evening was W. A. Johnson, General Representative of the United Brotherhood. Brother Johnson made presentations of ten emblems to 50-year men and to 43 others who had completed 25 or more years of continuous membership.

Included among the faithful old-timers are I. F. Burnston, 54 years; J. H. Clementson, 53 years; D. C. McPherson and Dom Capparotti, 52 years; Theo. Alexander and Emil



Veteran members of Local 1694 pose around W. A. Johnson, General Representative (center, left), as he presents a 50 year pin to Dom Capparotti.

Sissler, 51 years; and Frank Austernuhl, W. H. Fowler, Walter B. Johnson, and Ellis Stierman, 50 years.

Although Local 1694 has a total of approximately 300 members, more than one-sixth of these have a quarter of a century or more of continuous membership to their credit. They are truly representative of the strength, courage, wisdom and dignity which has caused the United Brotherhood to grow and progress in its continual struggle to better the status of its members and improve the conditions of each community in which it operates.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TRIO OF OLD-TIMERS HONORED

Members of Local Union No. 1443, of Englewood, New Jersey, recently observed the 53rd anniversary of its founding with a dinner and presentation ceremony, honoring three veteran members.

More than 100 members and their guests were present as Louis Stinespring, Walter Zaremba and Jim Campbell received golden pins, emblematic of a half-century of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Local 1443 was chartered in 1903 with a meagre dozen members. Today it is a strong organization with approximately 150 Brothers on its roster. Its traditions of faithfulness and

integrity to the cause of organized labor and the principles of the United Brotherhood is important to its membership. Typical of its membership and officers is hard-working William Watson, who has served the Local as president for more than 25 years.

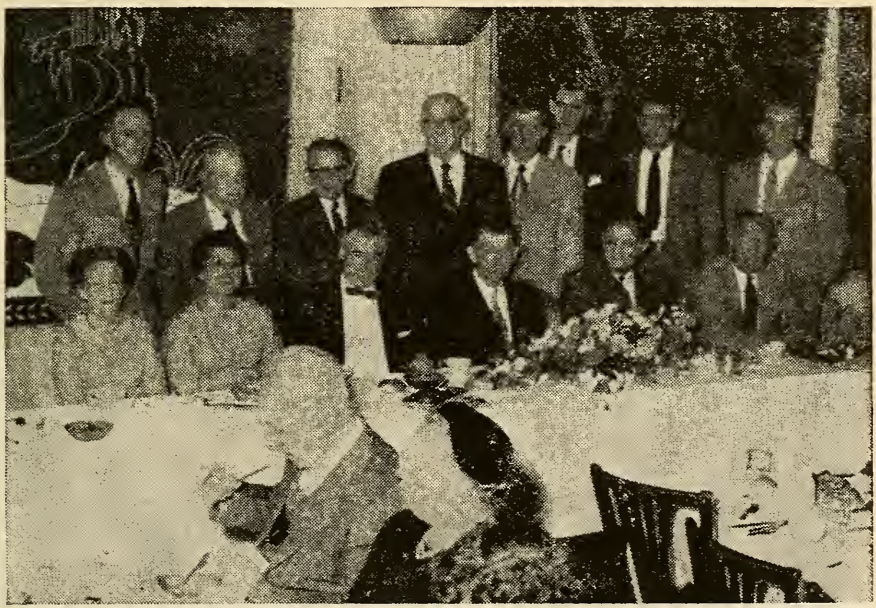
One note of sadness crept into the celebration with the thought that a consolidation, now pending with other Locals in the area, will mark the end of the more than half century of labor history under the banner of Local 1443. But it is certain that a mere change in structure will not drastically effect the militant activities of a group which has flourished in the City of Englewood for more than half a century, in spite of wars, depressions and strong opposition.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BAY STATE LOCAL CELEBRATES 70 YEARS

Massachusetts' second oldest organization in the United Brotherhood recently celebrated the 70th year of its existence with a banquet and testimonial, paying special tribute to two of its oldest members. Local Union 96, of Springfield, was honored by a huge throng, including its more than 200 members, city officials, employers' representatives and other guests at a dinner at the Hotel Highland.

The Bay State Local was chartered on April 14, 1885 and is the third oldest union organization in the State, ranking second only to Local 40, of Boston, among United Brotherhood organizations in Massachusetts.



Smiling faces mark the speakers' table at a banquet observing the 70th anniversary of Local 96.

Particular honor was paid to the two oldest members of the Local, Hormidas Gagnon, 90, and Victor Bousquet, 78 years of age. Brother Gagnon joined Local 96 in 1898, and Bousquet in 1905.

Although speechmaking was held to a minimum, history of the Local through years of good and bad times, war and peace, was recounted. Brothers Gagnon and Bousquet recalled the long hours and poor pay of the early years in the organization and the many gains that has been made during the period of their membership.

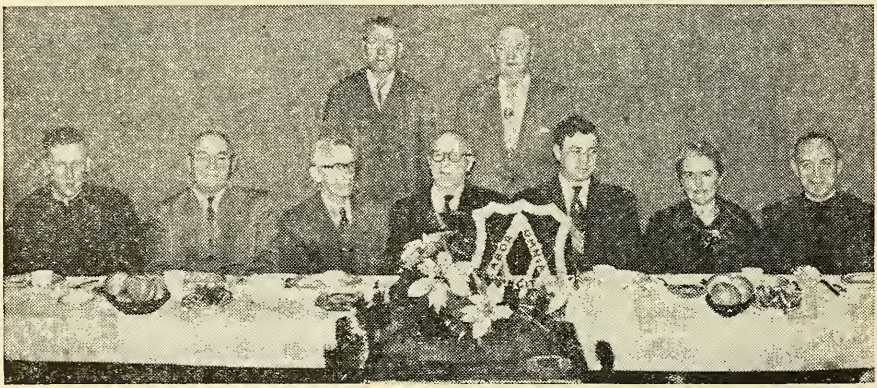
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TAMAQUA, PENNSYLVANIA, BROTHERS OBSERVE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

December 21, 1955, marked the 50th anniversary of Local Union 1714, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Its members and friends observed the event with a banquet.

During its half-century of existence the Pennsylvania Local has survived several economic upsets which threatened its destruction. Through everything its hard core of faith-

ful and devoted Brothers have persevered in its behalf, always fighting anti-labor forces for better wages and working conditions and the general uplifting of the social and economic position of the laboring man.



At the speaker's table during Local 1714's 50th anniversary banquet were, from left to right: Rev. Daniel H. Quinn, Paul Pascho, president Local 1721, Lansford, Pa.; William Blackwell, president, Local 1714; Harry Behler, treasurer, Local 1714 (standing); William A. Kendricks, general reprsentative; Earl Seitzinger (standing), (unidentified man, seated) and Mrs. and Rev. A. D. Knoebel.

Today Local 1714 is a thriving, progressive group of approximately 100 members. It has not been sustained by being just a follower, but through hard militant unionism, personal initiative and confidence in its future.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TESTIMONIAL TENDERED WHITE PLAINS PENSIONERS

Local Union 53, of White Plains, New York, recently honored its pension members and their wives with a testimonial banquet. Although 28 members of the Local are on the pension roll, only 17 were able to be present at the banquet.

Oldest of the old-timers, from the point of service, is Harry Ing, with 53 years membership. Four of the Brothers have recently passed the half-century mark. They include Emile Berges, Irving Holst, Godfrey Georges and Adolf Johnson.



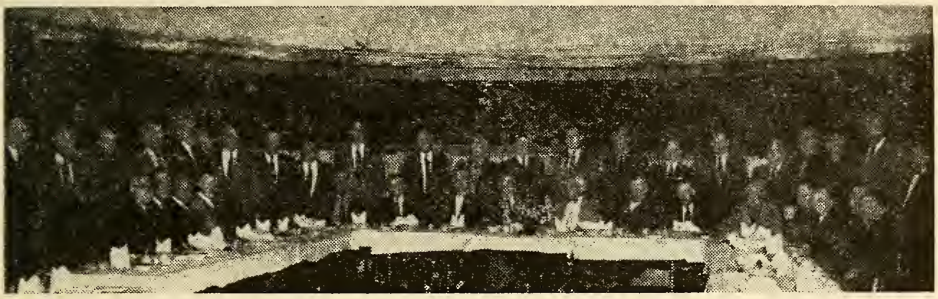
Pension members of Local 53, all sporting boutonnieres, seated from left to right: Brothers Holst, Proctor, Vogalsang, Solomon, Knudsen, Berges, Nearing and Georges. Standing are, from the left; Brothers Collins, Cowan, Ing, Innes, Rudowsky, Bryden, Conklin, Quimby and Johnson.

Next in order, in years of membership, are John Innes and Harry Cowan, 49 years; Olaf Knudsen, 46; Thomas Bryden and Irving Quimby, 45; Fred Proctor, 41; Fred Nearing, 40; John Solomon, 35; Herbert Collins, and Fred Rudowsky, 34; Edward Vogalsang, 33; and A. W. Conklin, 31 years.

"OLD-TIMERS' NIGHT" IN RHODE ISLAND

Honoring men for exceptionally long membership has become a commonplace occurrence among the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. This is obvious to any regular reader of this column. Most of us probably accept it as something ordinary and this, in itself, is a tribute to our organization and the men who make up its membership.

Local Union No. 810, of Wakefield, Rhode Island, recently held an "old timers' night," honoring their charter members and one 50 year man.



Guests of honor and fellow members at Local 810's "old-timers' night."

Arthur R. Wells received a gold pin in recognition of 50 years of continuous membership and Robert Walker and Albert C. Potter were also honored as charter members of the Local, which was founded March 18, 1917.

A fine dinner and entertainment added to the pleasure of the 50 guests who attended the festive affair. They added to the congratulations offered by the speakers of the evening when the veteran members were presented, and were especially appreciative of Brother Walker's record of 33 years service as the financial secretary of Local 810.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

AUSTIN, TEXAS LOCAL HAS SHOW EXHIBIT

In many unions, at all levels, public relations has long been a sadly neglected facet of the organizations' activities. Little consideration has been given to the impression which the general public has held toward labor. Due to a one-sided press, the general opinion seems to have been that in any controversy the labor group is always wrong, mainly because the general public knows little or nothing about unions and their operations.



Local 1266's attractive exhibit at the Austin Home and Trade Show.

Of late the situation has improved, with many labor organizations being actively engaged in telling their side of the story to the man in the street. One such group is Local Union 1266, of Austin, Texas.

It recently sponsored an exhibit at the Austin Home and Trade Show, held there in March. Members attended the exhibit and answered the questions of many curious and interested spectators and passed out book matches and a pamphlet entitled, "The Austin Union Carpenter."

The tell us that they didn't win any prizes for their exhibit, even though it served its purpose in a graphic manner, but feel that they made many friends, and were able to clear up many of the misconceptions which exist concerning labor organizations.



MONTANA LADIES CELEBRATE CHARTER DATE

To the Editor:

In February, the 28th anniversary of Ladies Auxiliary No. 201, of Great Falls, Montana, was observed by the members and their husbands at a banquet there.

Approximately 50 ladies are included on the roster of the group. Two of their number, Elva Plath and Bernice Wardien, are charter members. The two faithful ladies spoke of their experiences in the auxiliary group to those in attendance at the banquet. Other speakers included Helen Spoerl, president of the group, and Chris Denning, president of Local Union No. 286, sponsor of the Auxiliary.

Other officers of Auxiliary 201 include Margaret Gollehon, vice-president; Gracia Delger, secretary; Grace Siebrasse, treasurer; Freda Delger, conductress; Bernice Sickle, warden; and Bernice Wardien, Ruth Love and Ann Denning, trustees.

Letters from other auxiliaries will be sincerely appreciated.

Fraternally,
Ann Denning,

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A GREETING FROM CANADIAN SISTERS

To the Editor:

Fraternal greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 303, of Toronto, Canada, to all sister auxiliaries.

Our present slate of officers includes the following Sisters: F. Thorogood, president; F. Donovan, vice-president; J. MacLean, recording secretary; E. Minter, treasurer; H. Gallop, conductress; Rice, warden; J. Gallop, benevolent convenor; G. Redwood, asst. B. C.; and A. Nordeen, social convenor.

Among our favorite charities are the Cancer Society and the Home for Incurable Children. Whenever possible we make donations to these two groups in hopes that our contributions will be of assistance to those less fortunate than ourselves. We also visit our fellow members when they are ill, and send flowers, fruit or money, whichever seems most sensible according to the circumstances.

At Christmas we send flowers or money to shut-ins or the sick, and give our assistance to needy or sick members of the families of our sponsor's members in Local Union No. 27.

The high point of the year for us is the Fall Bazaar. We practically take over the auditorium and cram it with booths from which we sell aprons, fancywork, knitting, etc. One of the more popular booths at these affairs is one which sells various delicacies which are prepared by our more culinary-minded members. It also helps our ego to show the men that we are as adept with the skillet and oven as they are with hammer and saw. A supper and bingo game marks the end of the bazaar and, although we are always very tired, we are usually sorry for it to end.

Each Spring we take a trip to Buffalo, New York, for a day. Going down we travel through the beautiful Niagara Peninsula, where peach, cherry and apple orchards are in full bloom. On the return trip we cross the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls. These two experiences alone make the trip well worth the effort.

Drop us a line and tell of some of the experiences of your auxiliary and its members.

Fraternally,
Mrs. J. Neil MacLean, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

LESSON 333

By H. H. Siegele

Utility Room.—This room serves a great many purposes, especially in homes with limited floor space. In many instances, it is a storeroom for odds and ends, where you will find many things that otherwise would be in the kitchen. It is also the laundry, where the family washing and ironing is done. In some homes it is a sort of heating plant, for quite often the heating system is located in this room, especially the

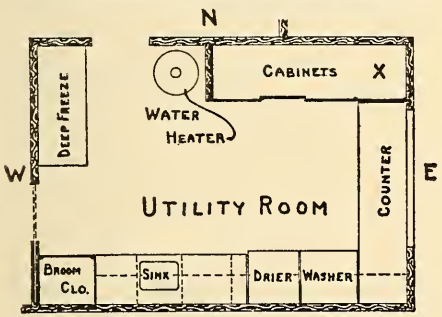


Fig. 1

water heater. While it is not exactly a catch-all room, it often happens that it almost fills the requirements for such a room. Fig. 1 is a floor plan of the utility room that is used here as a basis for the discussion. This room exists, and is in use today.

North Wall.—In Fig. 1 you will find that along the north wall are located, to the left,

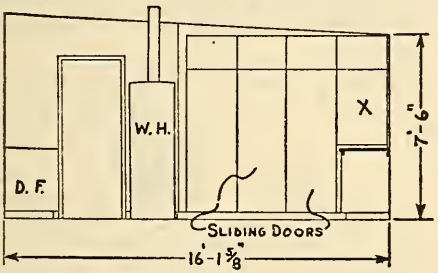


Fig. 2

a deep freeze, joining the wall with one of its ends; a water heater, and cabinets with sliding doors. The location marked X should be kept in mind. Fig. 2 gives an elevation of the north wall. The incline of the ceiling line is the same as the incline of the roof, for the house is a ranch style house. Compare this elevation with the north part of the floor plan.

Sliding Doors.—Fig. 3 shows in plan at the bottom, a small scale drawing of the sliding doors, pointed out in Fig. 2. The upper drawing gives the details of the same

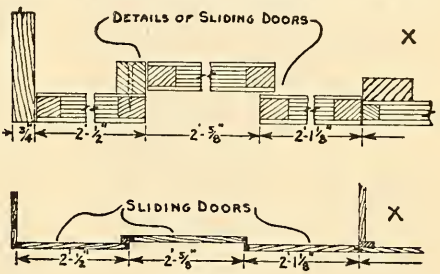


Fig. 3

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sliding doors. Details of the top and bottom of these sliding doors are shown by Fig. 4. The symbols of hangers should be noticed

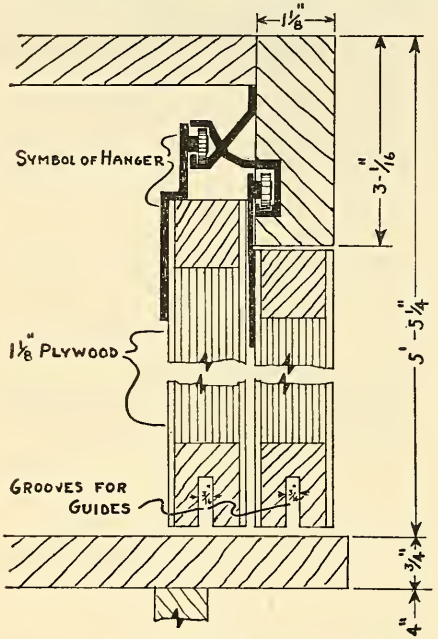


Fig. 4

(Kennatrack No. 250). The doors are made of 1⅛-inch plywood, with the edges rein-

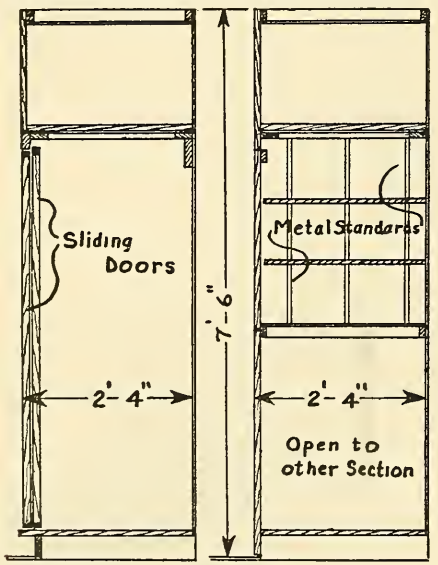


Fig. 5

forced with an inserted strip of wood, just as all other plywood doors of these lessons are reinforced. Notice the grooves for the guides at the bottom.

Cross Sections.—Fig 5 shows to the left, a cross section through the sliding doors of the cabinet built against the north wall, Figs. 1 and 2. To the right over X, is a cross section of the cabinet that is marked X in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Compare and study these in connection with the cross section over X in Fig. 5. The counter joins this part

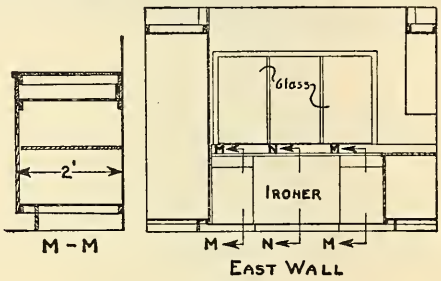


Fig. 6

of the case, access to which is by means of the sliding doors. Notice the shelving above, and the standards that support them.

East Wall.—The east elevation of the utility room is shown in Fig. 6. To the extreme

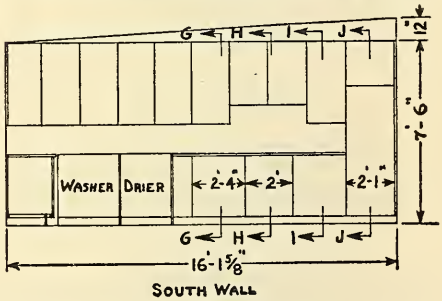


Fig. 7

left is shown, in a larger scale, a cross section of the case, cut through the elevation at M-M and M-M. The case cut through N-N, is shown to the extreme left in Fig. 11.

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This part is open and used for storing the ironer. On the floor plan, Fig. 1, it is under

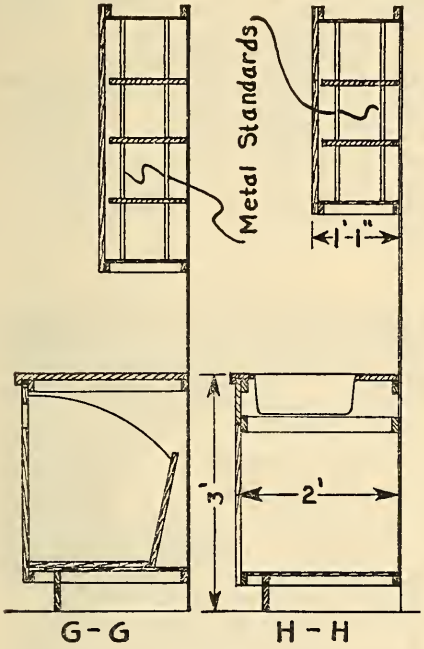
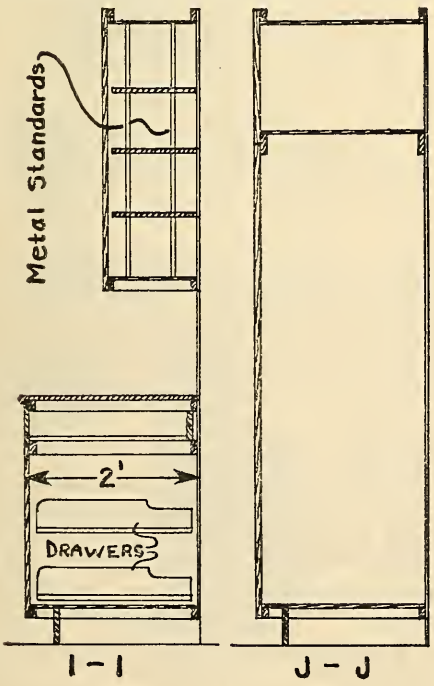


Fig. 8

the counter. Study the three drawings dealing with this part of the case.



South Wall.—An elevation of the south wall is shown by Fig. 7. Notice the ceiling here inclines the same as the one shown by the north elevation in Fig. 2. To the left is shown a cross section of the counter shown in Fig. 1. To the right of it is shown the washer, and then the drier. Section G-G is shown to the left in Fig. 8. The bottom part of this cabinet is used for holding soiled

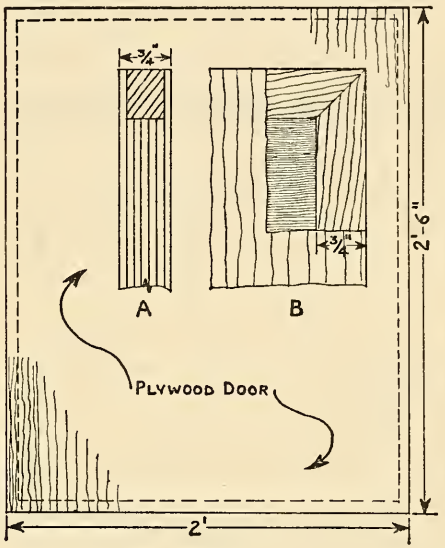


Fig. 10

laundry. Section H-H is shown to the right in Fig. 8, giving a cross section of the sink. Fig. 9, to the left, shows section I-I, where the bottom part of the cabinet is equipped with drawers. The broom closet, section J-J, is shown to the right in Fig. 9. Locate this closet on the floor plan in Fig. 1.

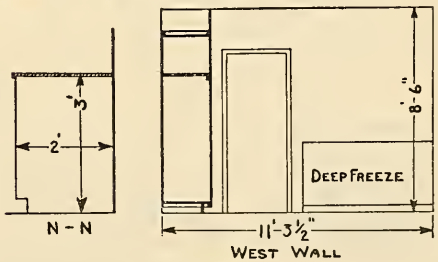


Fig. 11

Reinforcing Plywood Doors.—Fig. 10 shows an elevation of a 2′ by 2′6″ plywood door. The dotted lines indicate the depth of the wood reinforcing on the edges of the door. At A, inset, is shown a cross section of one edge of the door, showing the wood reinforcing. At B a mitered corner of the reinforcing is shown with the layer of veneer removed. All of the doors in this series of

lessons dealing with built-in cabinets have the edges reinforced in this way.

West Wall.—Fig. 11 shows the west wall elevation of the utility room. A cross section of the broom closet is shown to the left of the elevation, while to the right is shown the location of the deep freeze. Section N-N, to the extreme left, is shown in the east wall elevation, Fig. 6.

It should be remembered that in order to prevent confusion by too many notes, and due to limitations in space, it is expected that the student will read many things between the lines, especially with regard to matters that were covered in previous lessons. The general construction of the built-in cabinets of this series is the same, and after a construction has been covered by details, the student should, if he does not remember it, refer back to the lesson where it was covered.

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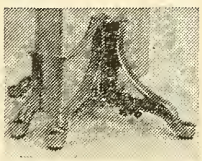
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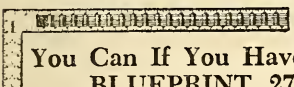
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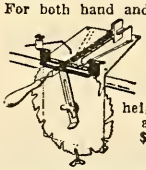
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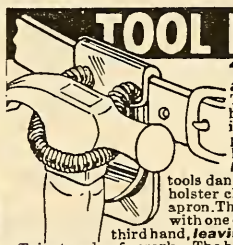
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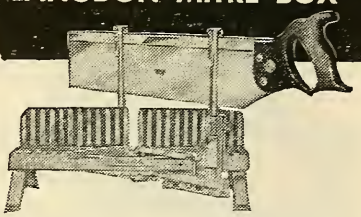
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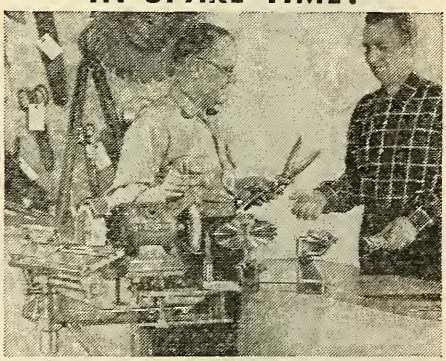
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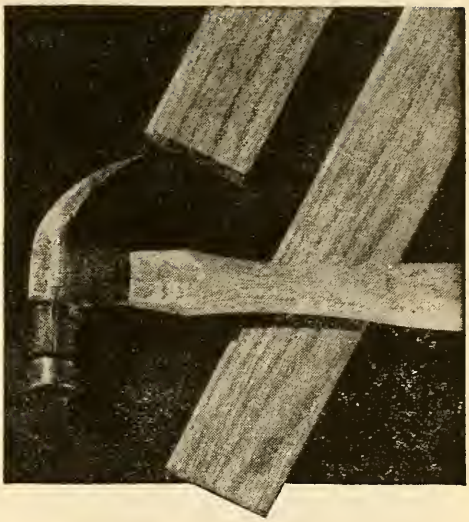
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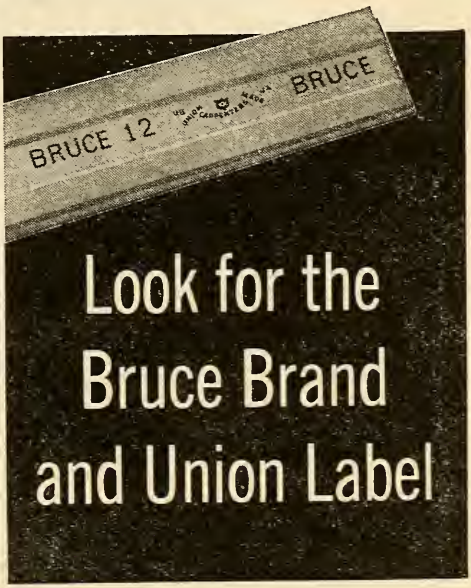
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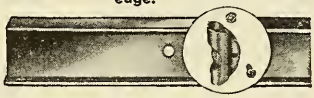
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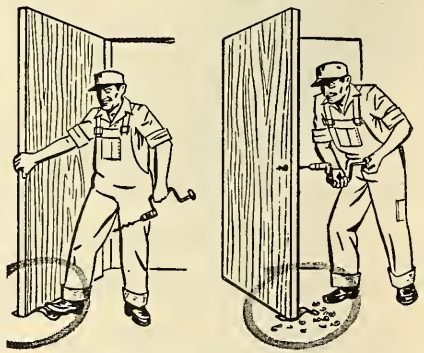
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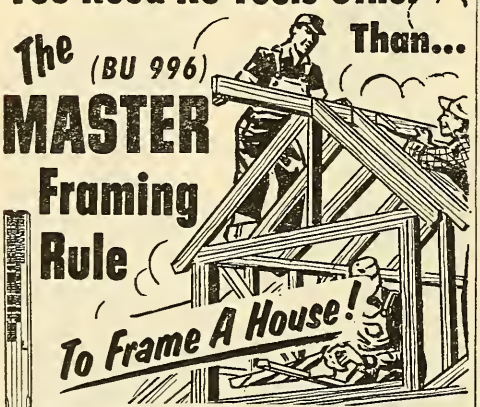
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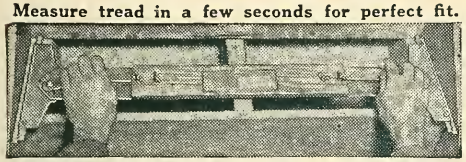
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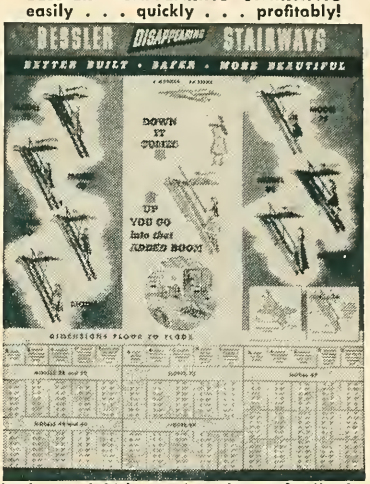
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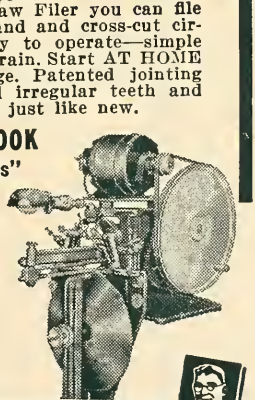
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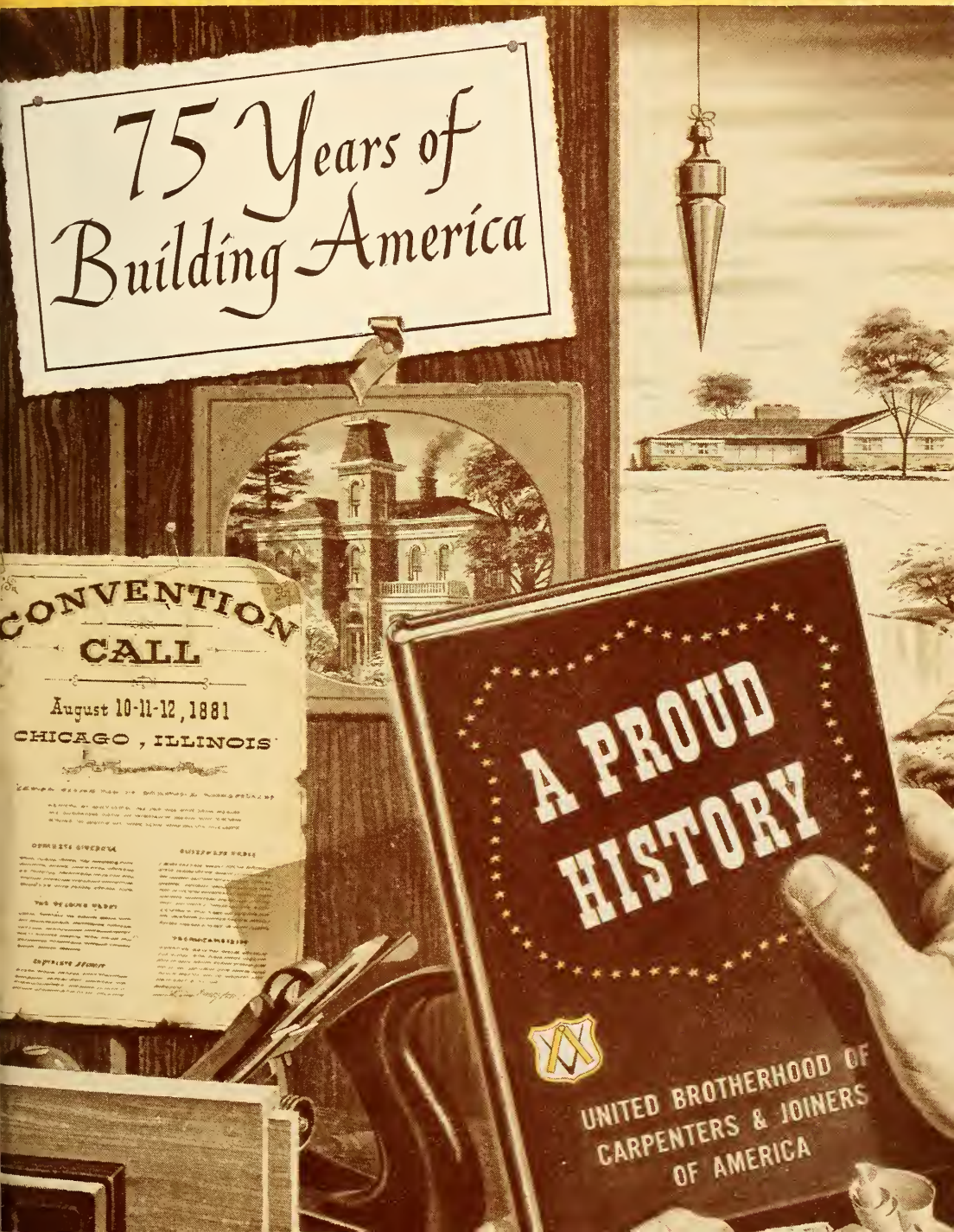
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AUGUST · 1956

THE CARPENTER

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA



THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 8

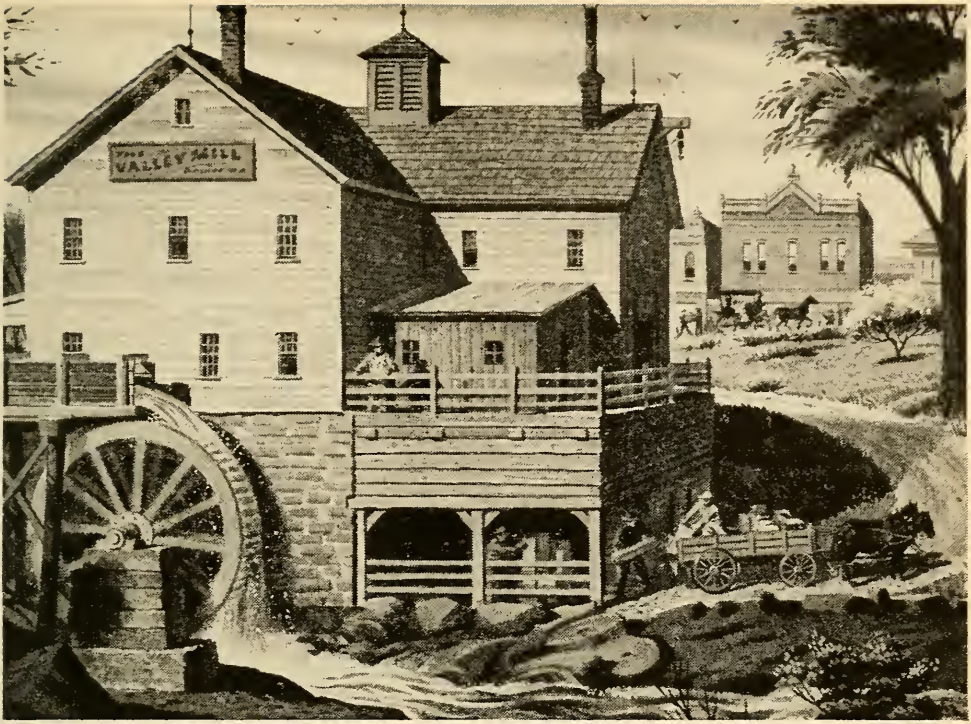
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
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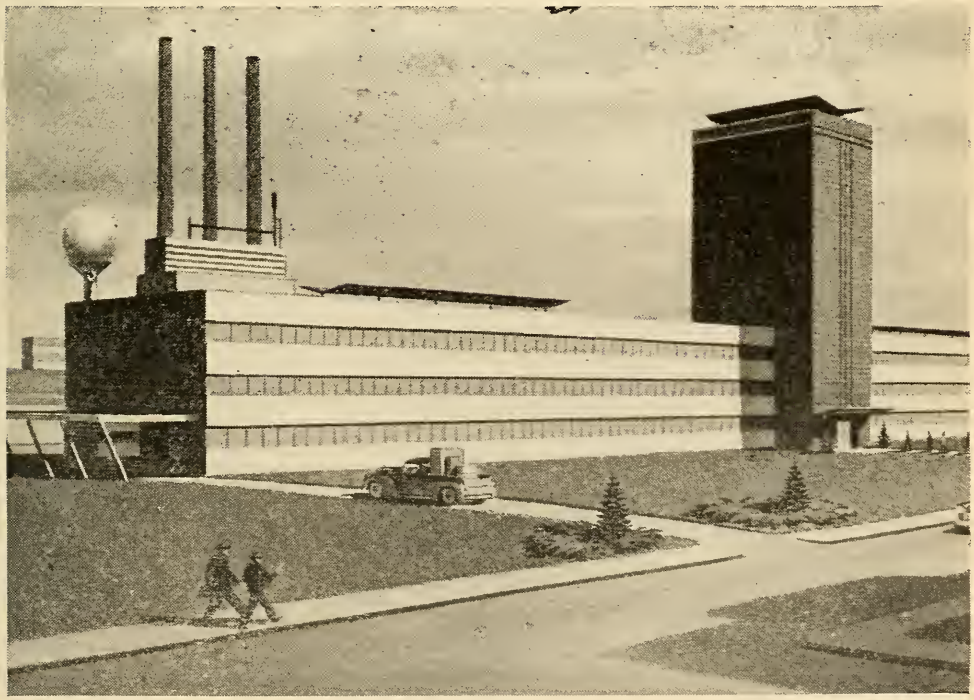
51

In 75 years, America has grown from a land of little farms and simple industries to the mightiest industrial empire in human history. This special 75th Anniversary edition endeavors to capture in some small measure the drama and glory of that spectacular growth—particularly the vital part the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America played in it. Today — as in 1881 — United Brotherhood members are providing the skill and know-how to build an even greater United States and Canada.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.



A MIGHTIER AMERICA IS IN THE MAKING




SKILLED HANDS ARE
DOING THE JOB
FLOOR LINE №2
FLOOR LINE №



From the
Forests of the
West

To the Cities
of the
East



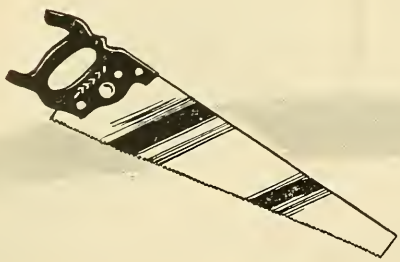
75 Dynamic, Fruitful Years
1881 · 1956

For 75 years the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has played a major role in the building of America. The towering skyscrapers which cast long shadows over our cities, and the tiny service stations which dot the whistle stops of the open plains both were made possible by the skill and craftsmanship of United Brotherhood members. The dams, the highways, the factories, the piers—in fact all the structures, big and small, which make up the industrial might of our nation—depended in greater or lesser degree on the know-how of United Brotherhood members.

Today, some 850,000 United Brotherhood members are using that know-how to build the sinews of an even mightier America. Wherever you turn, wherever you look, inside or outside, night or day, it is practically impossible not to see or feel or touch something which the skill of a Brotherhood member made possible.

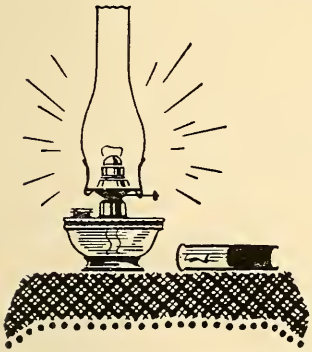
United Brotherhood men possess a hundred different skills for a thousand different jobs of milling, fashioning, joining, assembling, erecting, and fastening wood, metal, fiber, cork, composition and other materials. A Brotherhood member's work may be designated as carpentry, joinery, millwrighting, pile driving, dock building, ship carpentry, millwork, floor laying, roofing, logging, sawmilling, furniture making, casket making, display building or perhaps even toy making, but he is an integral part of the broad craft of carpentry. His skill and craftsmanship make possible a great deal of the beauty, comfort, and safety that surround our lives today.

Individually and collectively, the 850,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are proud of the record they have achieved in the years since 1881. Through wars, booms, panics and depressions; through transitions from hand-power to steam-power, and from steam-power to electricity and gasoline, the United Brotherhood has adapted and kept pace with changing conditions to serve the nation well. In the final analysis, nothing can speak more authoritatively for a bright future than can a sound past.





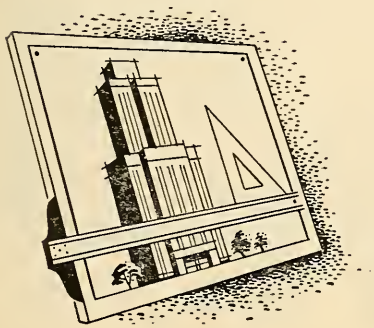
The story of the United Brotherhood is the story of building the United States and Canada



Commercial electricity was still several years in the future when the United Brotherhood was born.



The first successful automobile was still 11 years off.



The first skyscraper was not even on the drawing board yet.

over the past 75 years,



BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS

helped to create all the grandeur and might that make up America.

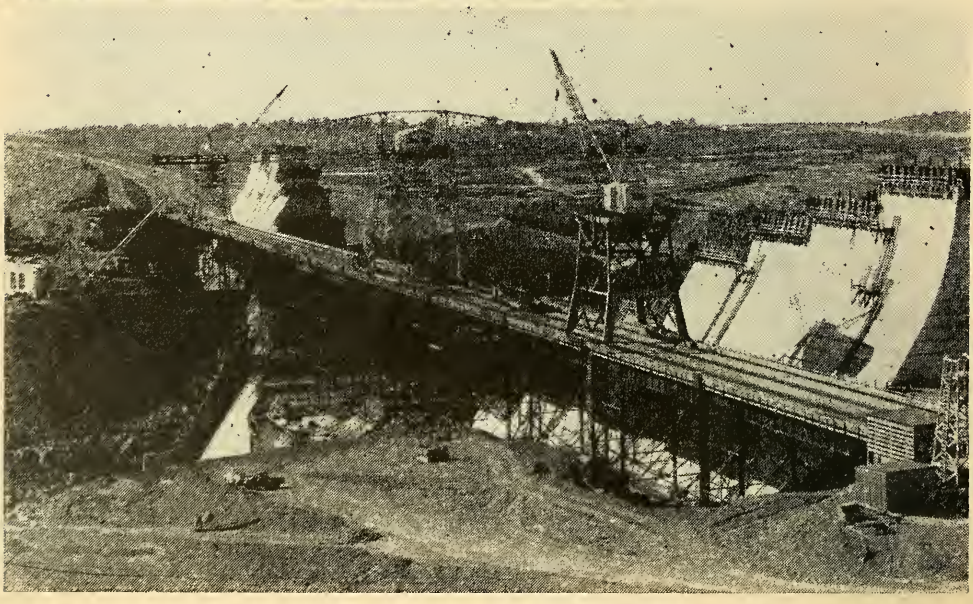




United Brotherhood members build our cities

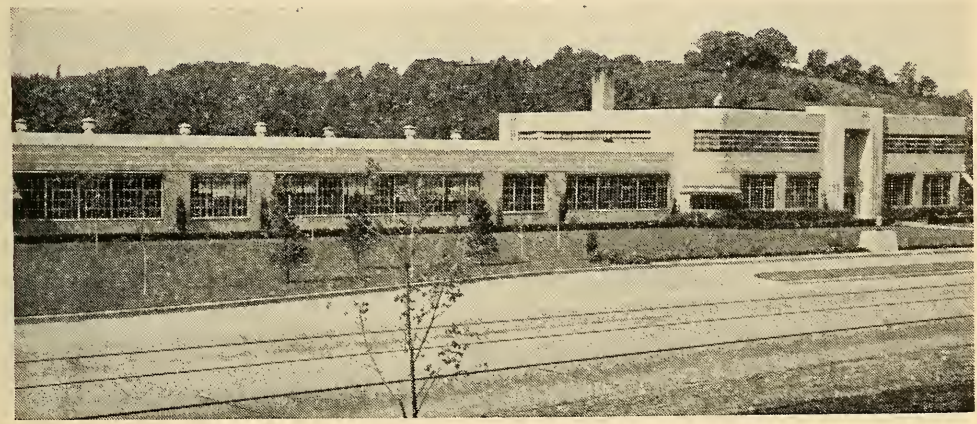


and dams to make the desert bloom





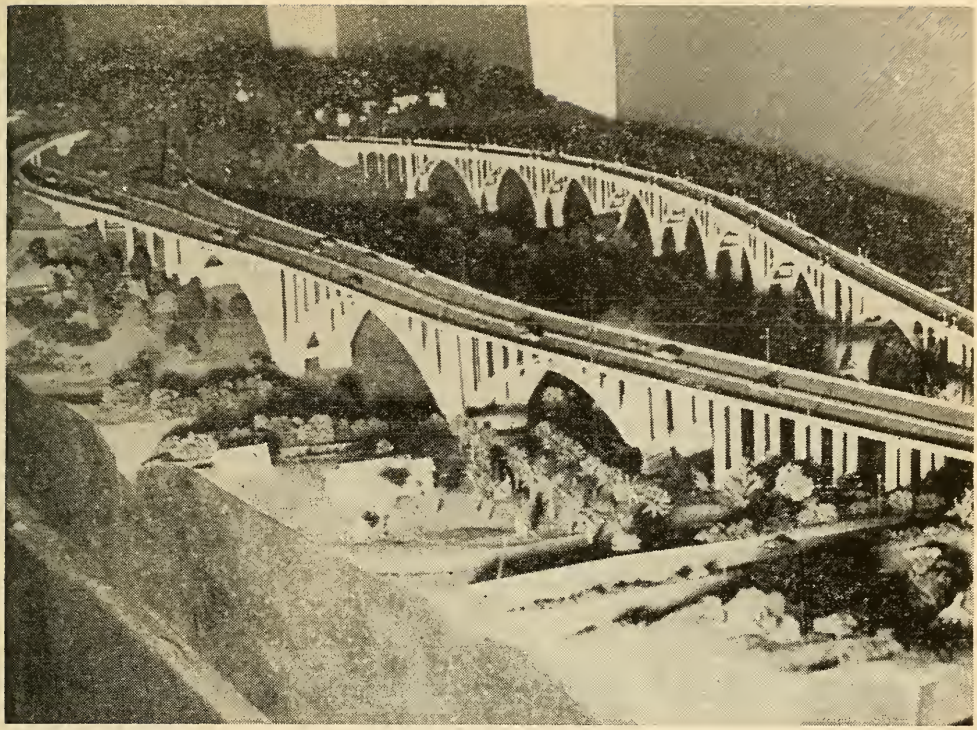
Our houses of worship . . . and schools for our young



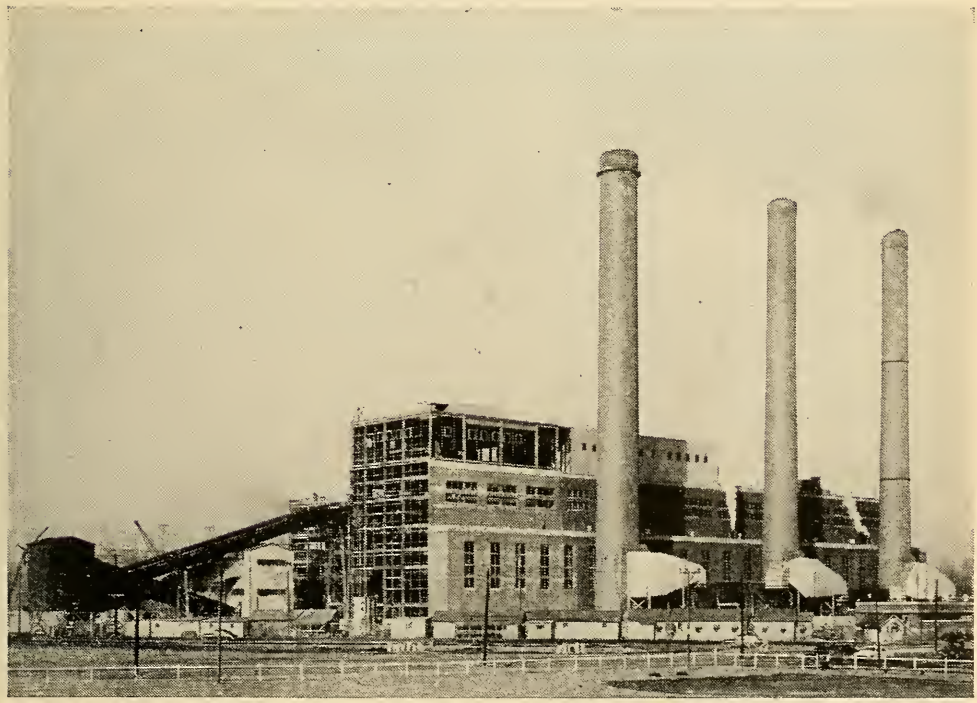


The homes we live in . . . the buildings we work in





The bridges we travel on . . . the power houses we depend on





Deep in the woods,
United Brotherhood
members
harvest the
mighty monarchs
of the forest



and cut them
into logs.





load them

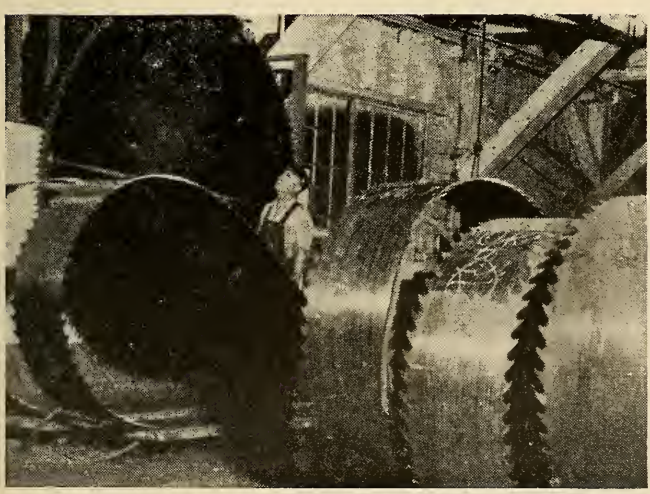
for the

mill

cut them

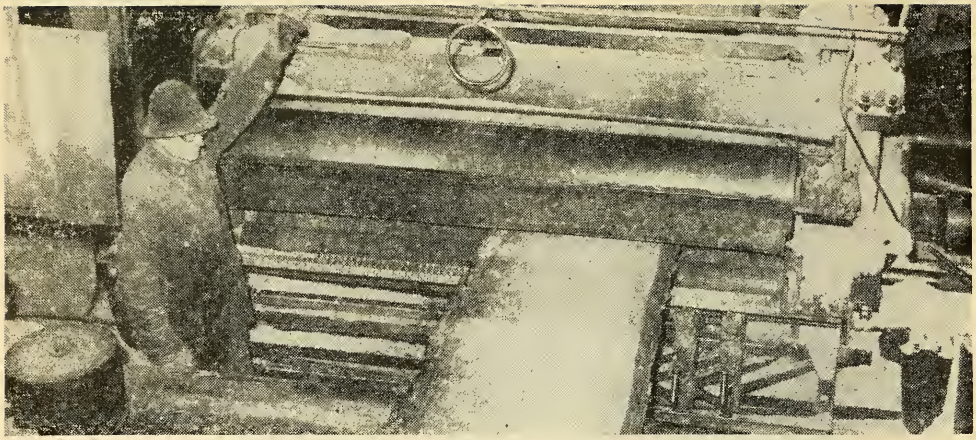
into cants



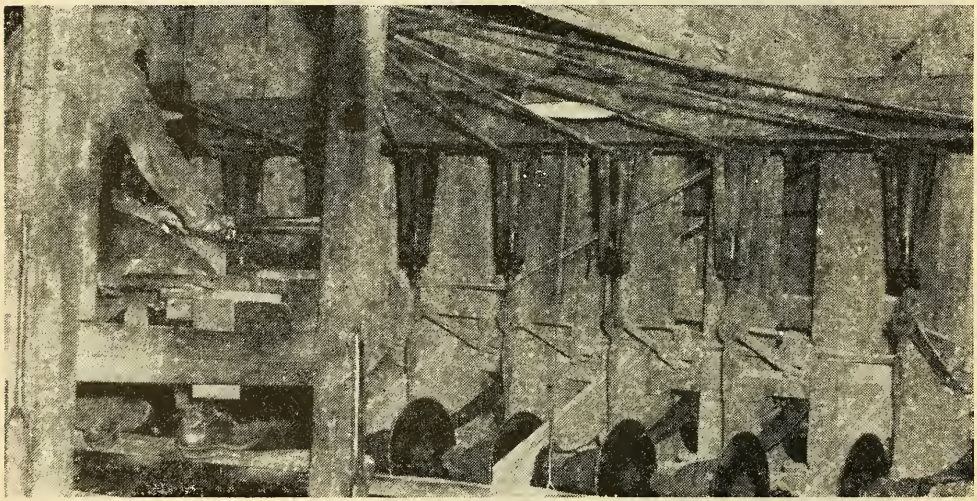


with huge saws

like these



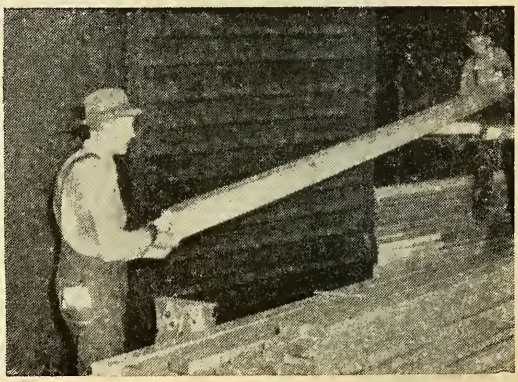
they saw the cants to dimension . . .



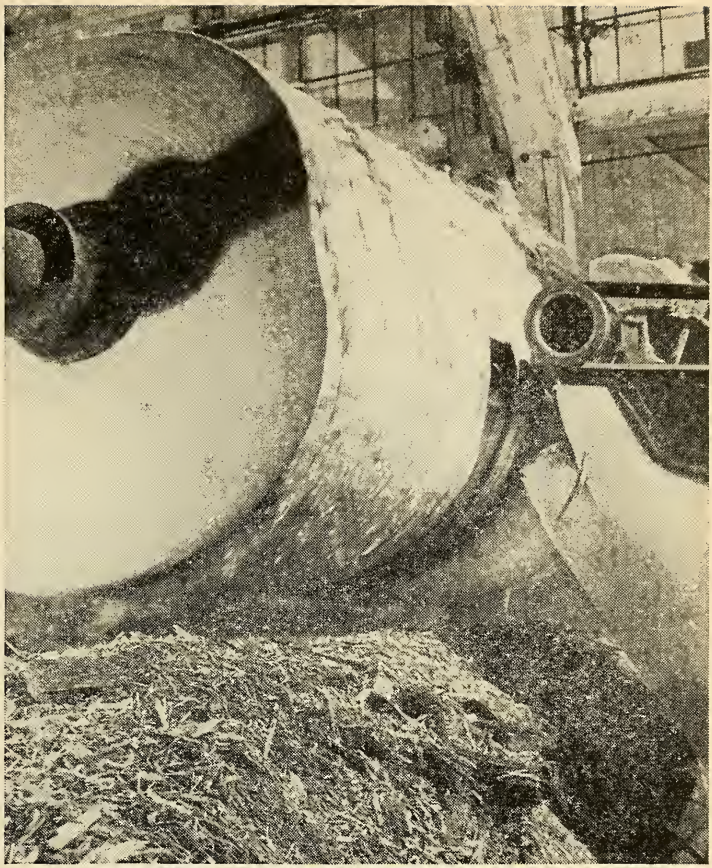
trim the lumber to order . . .

sort it and load it for market



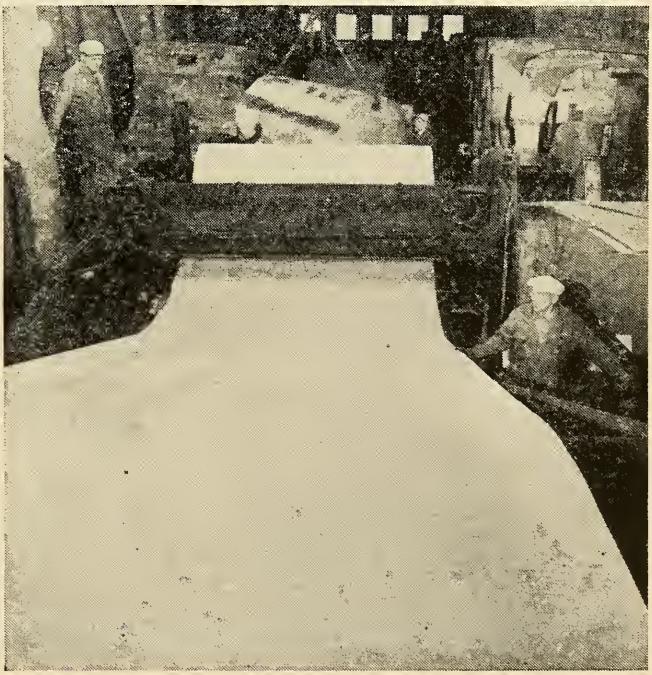


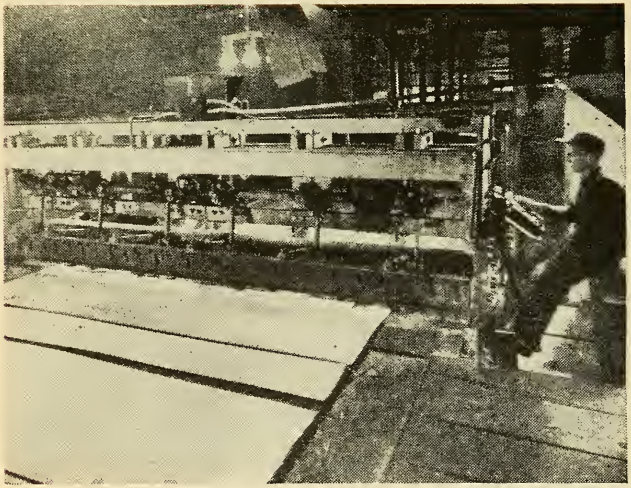
or the logs are made into plywood



The first operation is barking

giant knives peel the logs with ease

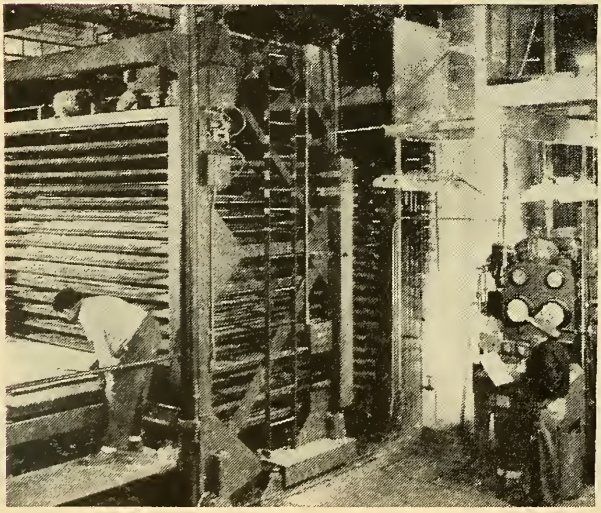




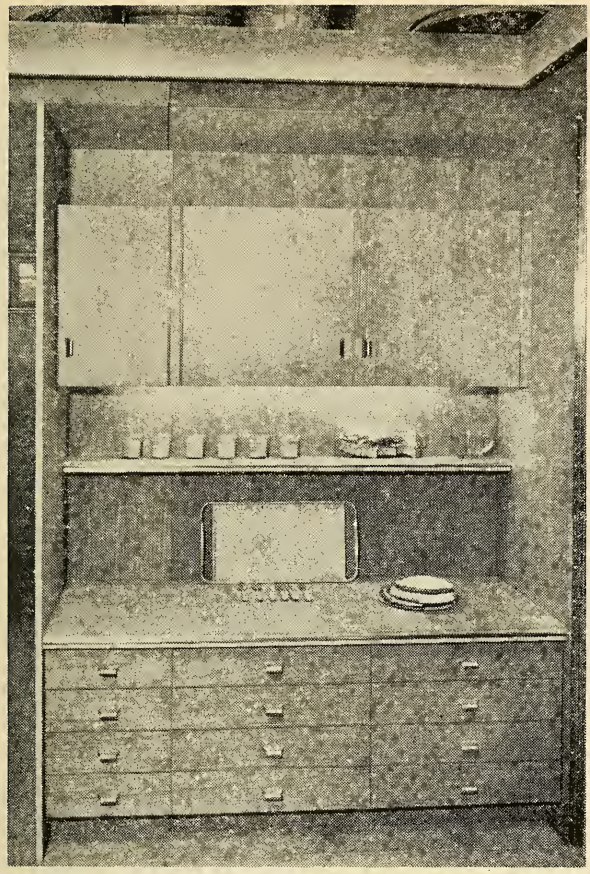
A highly skilled clipper man cuts the defects out of the veneer

After a trip through the glue machine . . . the "wood sandwiches" are made





to go into mighty presses that squeeze them into plywood



In furniture

factories

other Brotherhood

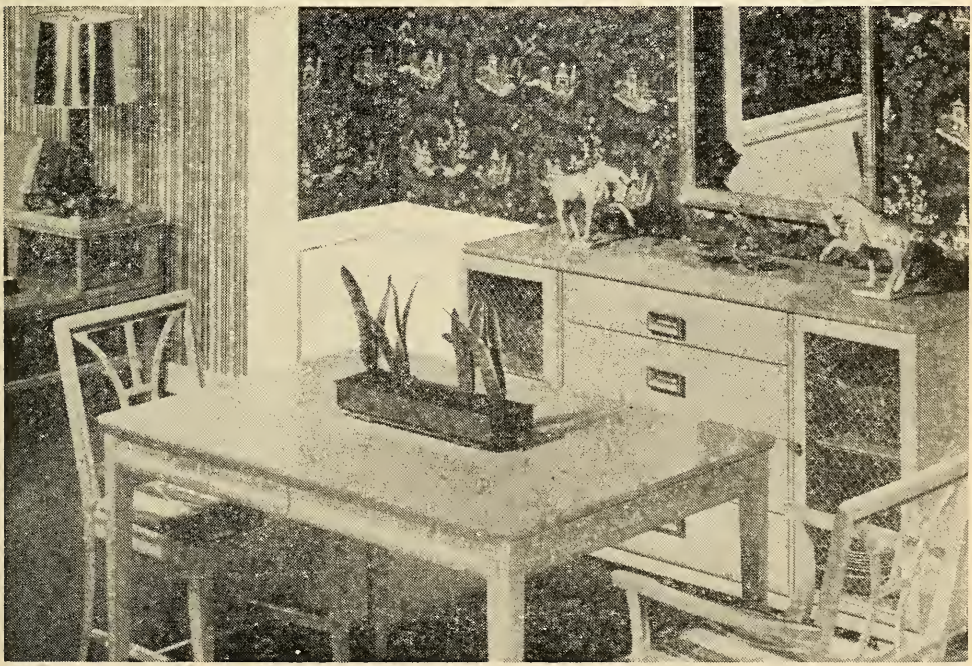
members

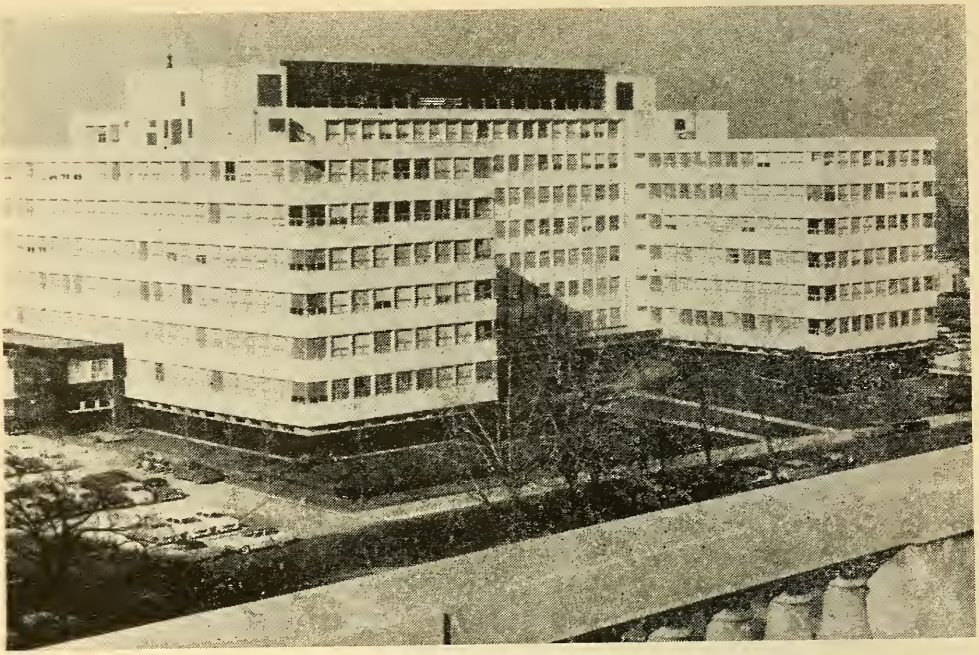
turn it into

unique cabinets

. . . or fine

furniture

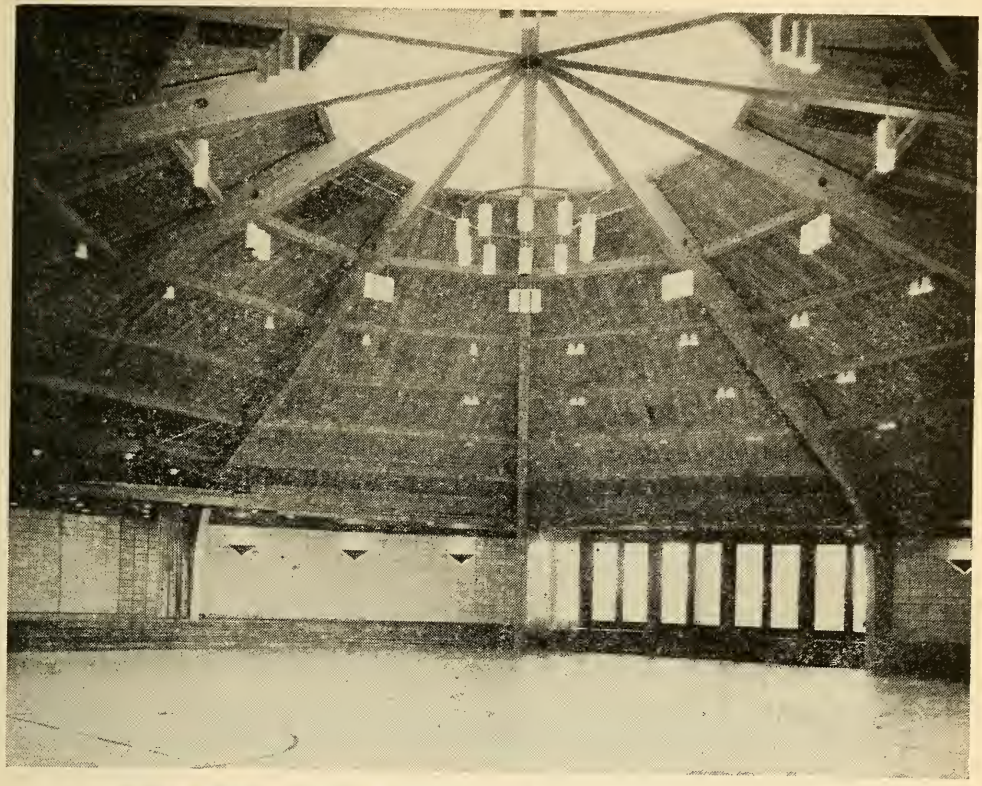




Others fashion it into sash, doors and trim for modern office buildings

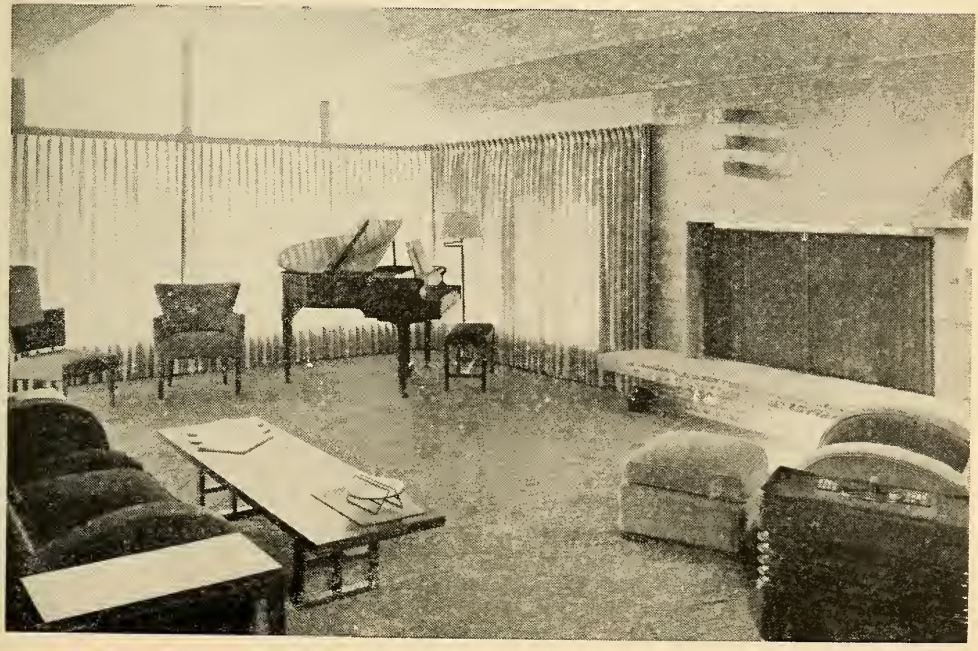
. . . or laminated arches for magnificent churches

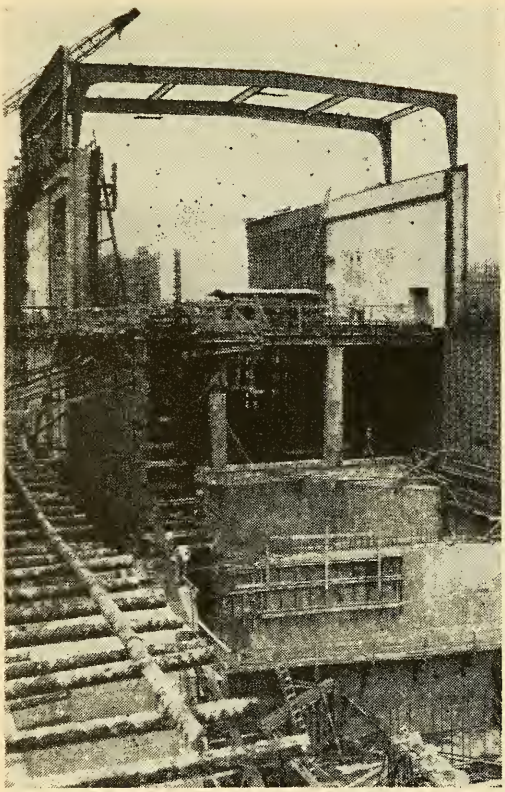


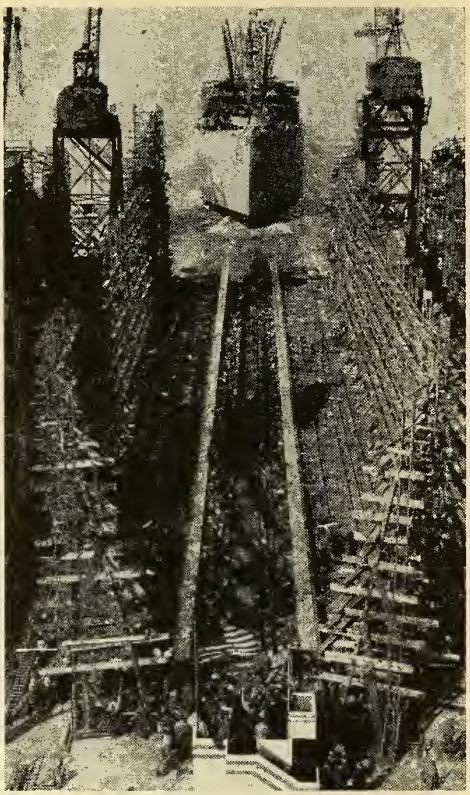


They also build auditoriums, homes

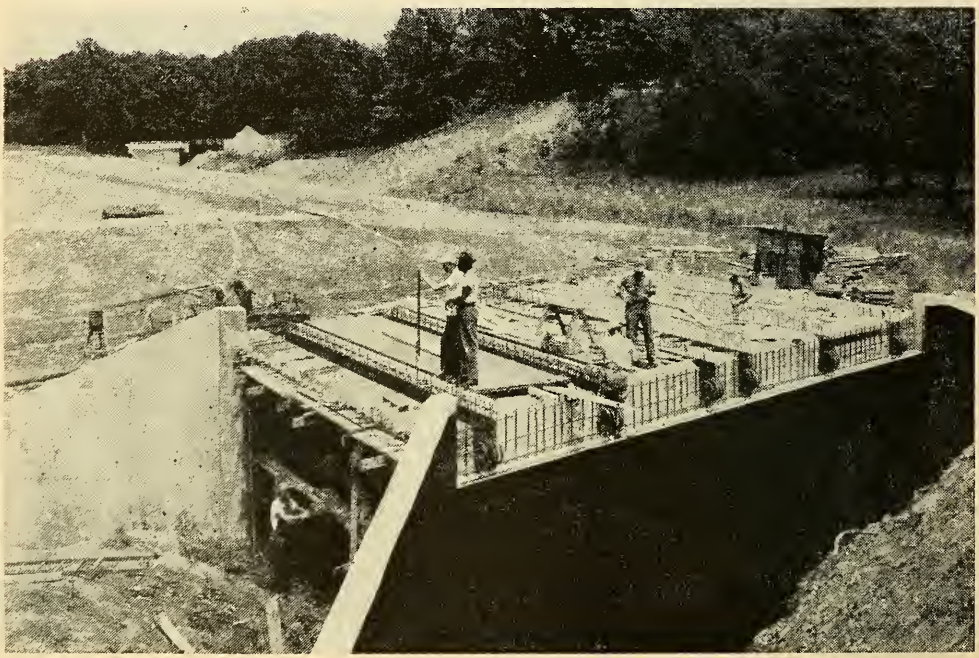
and the musical instruments which grace them.



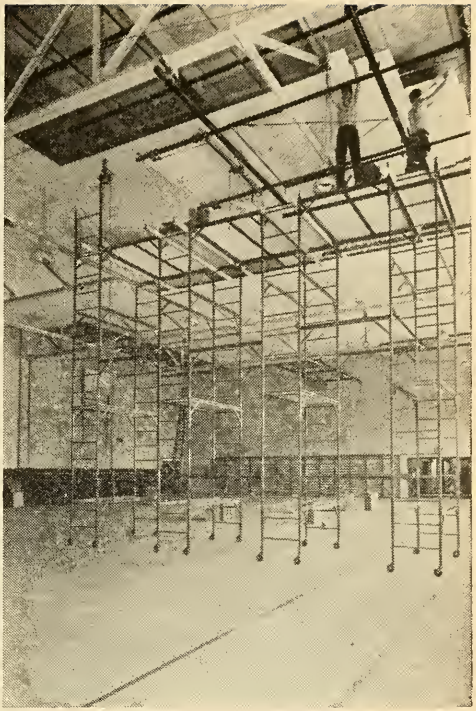




They erect dams . . . build ships and construct overpasses

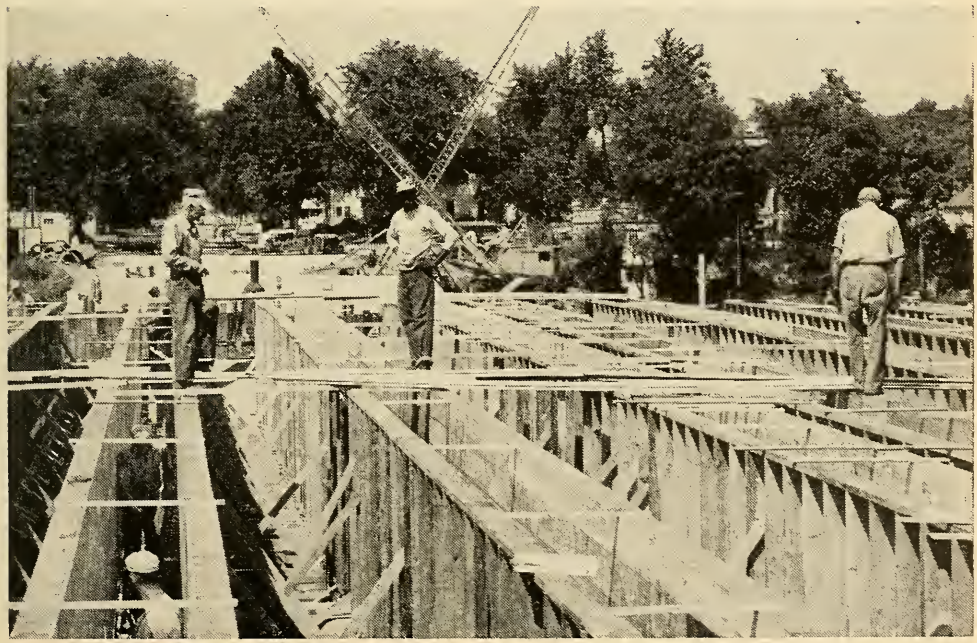


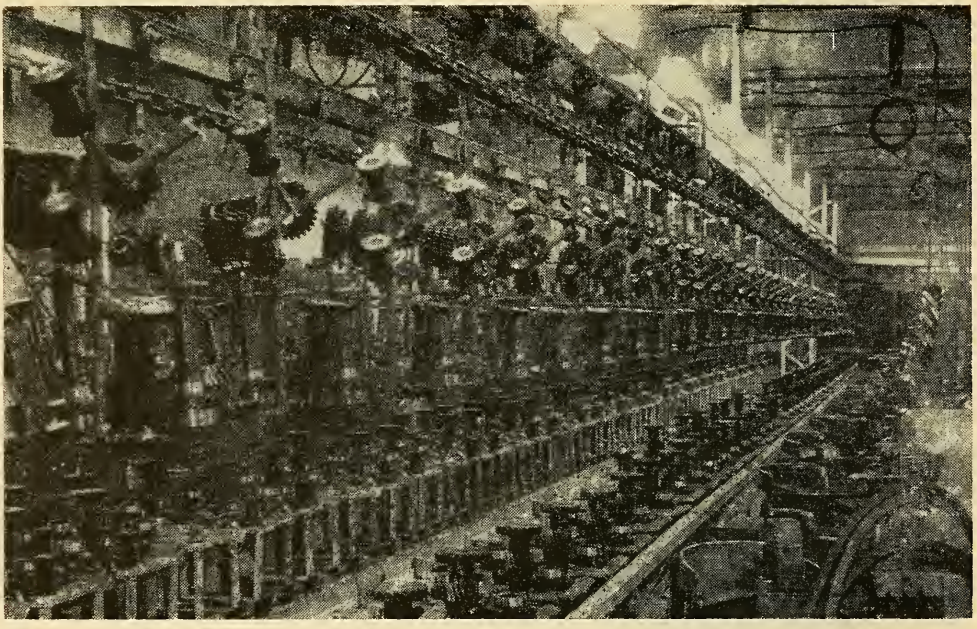




Carpenters put down the floor, cover it with linoleum, tile or carpet for beauty, and install the ceiling.

They also erect forms for many mighty structures

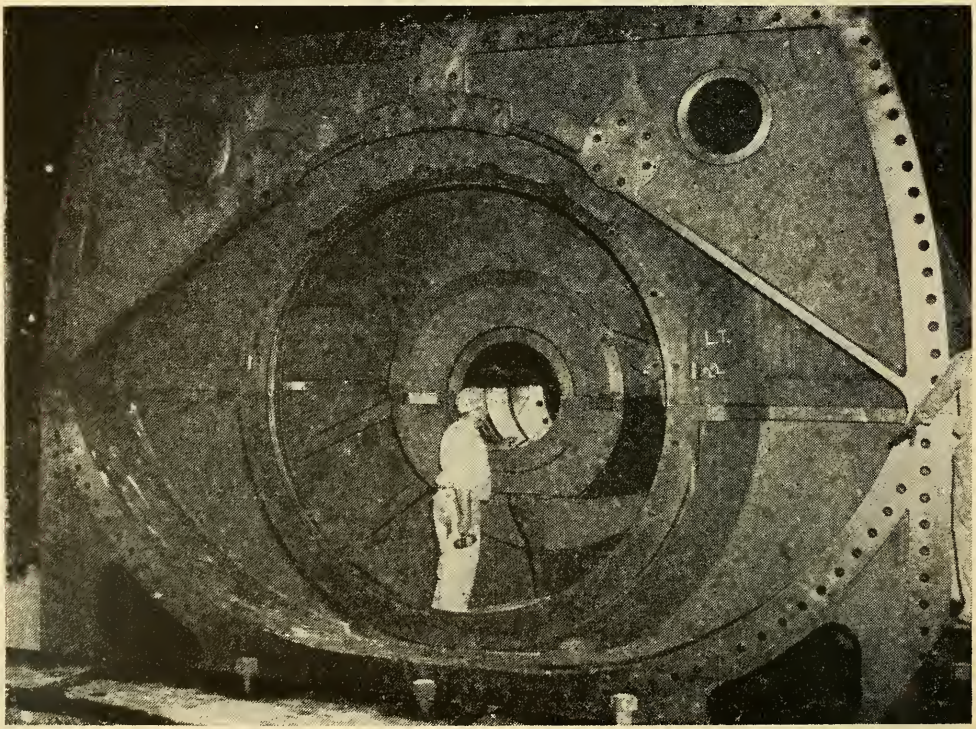


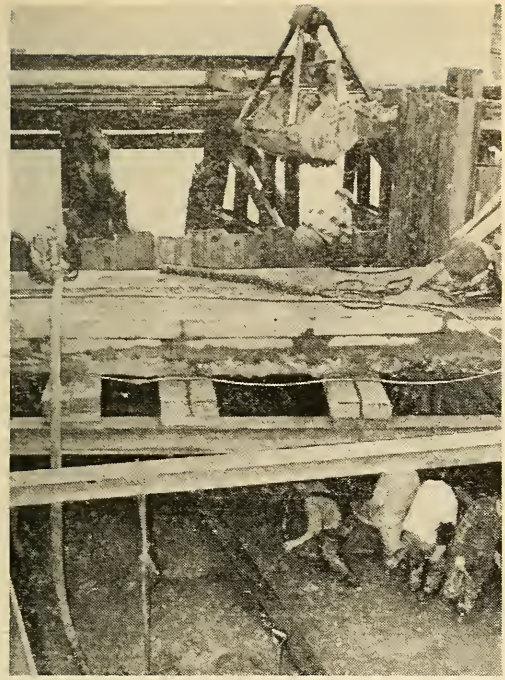


Brotherhood millwrights install the conveyors

that make mass production possible.

They erect machinery and install turbines







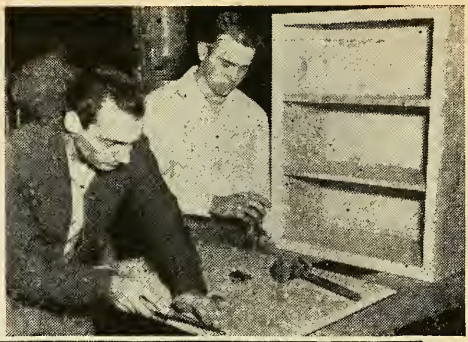
Carpentry is not always white glove work

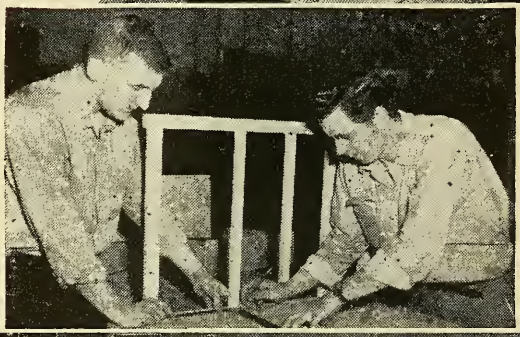
. . . for example dock and pier building

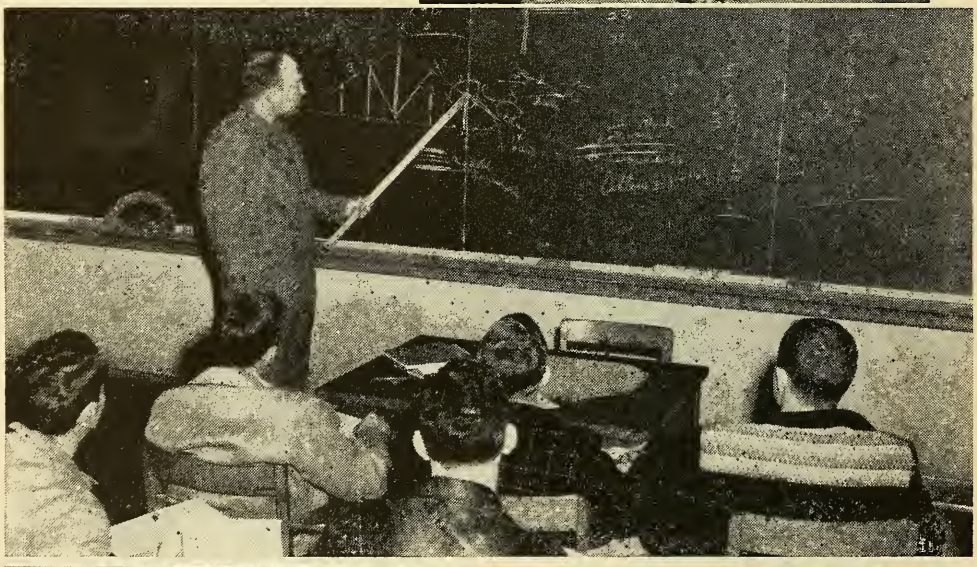


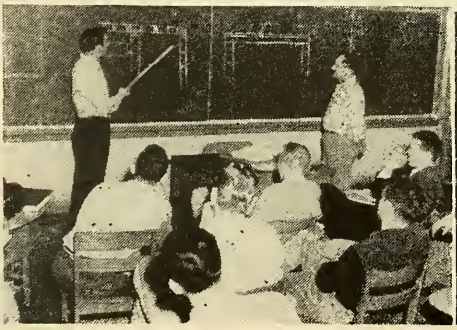
That Skills May Never Die

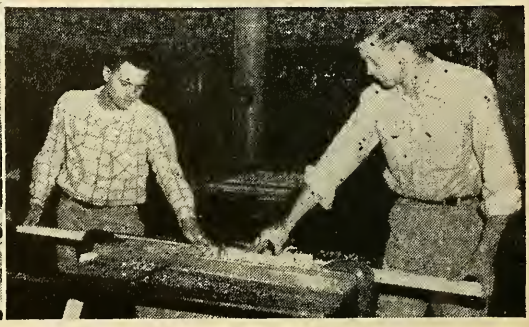
Through apprenticeship training, the United Brotherhood helps develop thousands of new craftsmen every year.











This Year the United Brotherhood Celebrates Its 75th Anniversary

In 1881, carpenters' wages ranged from 20c to 30c an hour. The work day was from sunup to sundown in most instances, although a few cities with unions already enjoyed the 10-hour day. Piecework was rampant in much of the construction industry. There were no safety regulations and no ways of training apprentices. As big a day's work as possible for as small a wage as possible was the inflexible rule of the industry.

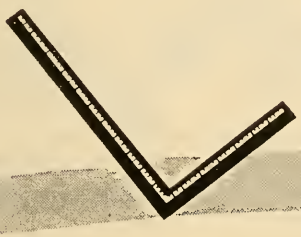
The carpenter of today earns more in an hour than his grandfather did in a day. His work week is barely 60% as long, and destined to get shorter. He has no piecework to contend with. Safety regulations surround him on all sides. A well-planned apprenticeship program makes for orderly training of new journeymen.

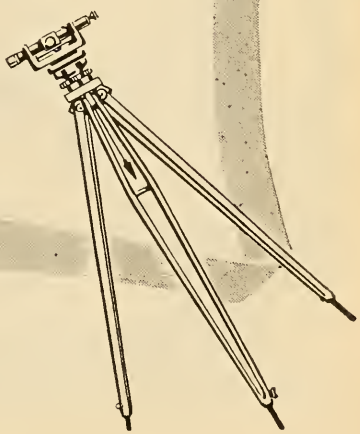
None of these things were handed the carpenters of the United States and Canada on a silver platter. The United Brotherhood fought for them and established them, one by one, over the years. They exist because succeeding generations of Brotherhood members struggled and sacrificed to achieve them.

Today—as in 1881—the United Brotherhood is still dedicated to the task of improving the lot of those who follow our trade for a living.







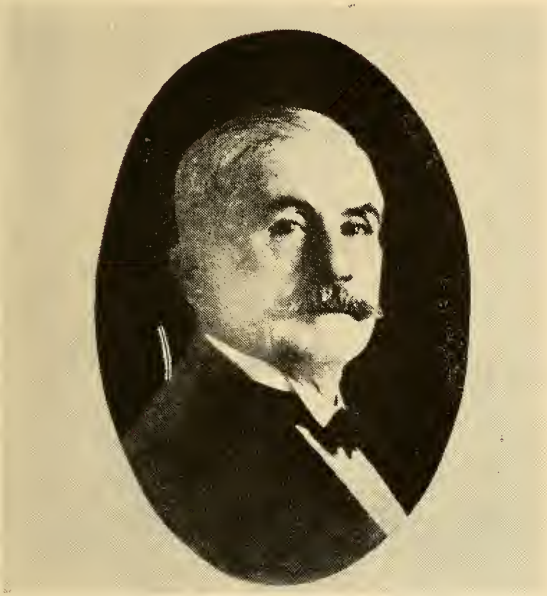


In '81 these men had a dream



ELEVEN DELEGATES OF THE 36 ATTENDING THE FIRST CONVENTION IN 1881

of one big Carpenters Union



Gabriel Edmonston

First General President

* * *

Peter J. McGuire

Founder and First General Secretary



These Men Made It Come True



John D. Allen
2nd G. P.



J. F. Billingsley
4th G. P.

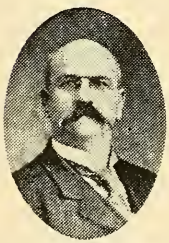
General Presidents



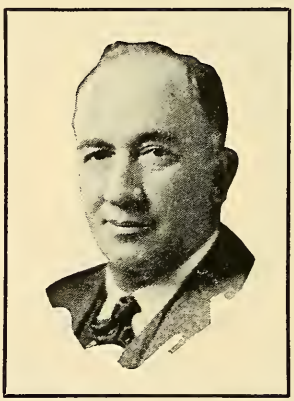
Wm. J. Shields
5th G. P.



Henry H. Trenor
8th G. P.



D. P. Rowland
6th G. P.



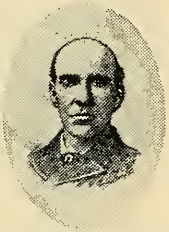
WM. L. HUTCHESON
14th G. P.



Chas. B. Owens
9th G. P.



W. H. Kliver
7th G. P.



Harry Lloyd
10th G. P.



John Williams
11th G. P.



Wm. D. Huber
12th G. P.



James Kirby
13th G. P.

Photo unavailable of J. P. McGinley, 3rd G. P.

—HOW WE GREW—

in better conditions

AVERAGE WAGES

1881	20c per hour
1891	30c per hour
1907	40c per hour
1916	52c per hour
1921	97c per hour
1926	$1.17 per hour
1931	$1.29 per hour
1936	$1.14 per hour
1941	$1.39 per hour
1946	$1.72 per hour
1951	$2.51 per hour
1956	$3.10 per hour

AVERAGE HOURS

1881	60 to 72 hours per week
1891	54 hours per week
1907	47.6 hours per week
1916	45.3 hours per week
1921	44.5 hours per week
1926	44.6 hours per week
1931	42.4 hours per week
1936	40.1 hours per week
1941	39.5 hours per week
1946	39.4 hours per week
1951	39.4 hours per week
1956	39.4 hours per week

Note: Estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistic's studies of Union Wages and Hours in the Building Trades.

—HOW WE GREW—

in benefits

Period	Amount Paid death and disability.	Strike benefits.	Pensions
1881-1884—	$3,750.00		
1884-1886—	14,900.00		
1886-1888—	35,025.16	$10,311.00	
1888-1890—	57,842.49	75,497.00	
1890-1892—	117,346.00	71,336.00	
1892-1894—	124,656.95	53,437.62	
1894-1896—	91,002.10	15,015.12	
1896-1898—	84,183.44	8,697.67	
1898-1900—	105,123.48	38,615.00	
1900-1902—	181,992.15	26,355.00	
1902-1904—	316,810.85	188,372.18	
1904-1906—	380,071.44	127,813.42	
1906-1908—	503,716.56	160,432.30	
1908-1910—	497,747.13	91,508.20	
1910-1912—	562,697.07	242,392.40	
1912-1914—	620,786.79	162,897.00	
1914-1916—	795,679.36	273,519.00	
1916-1920—	2,230,821.24	652,590.95	
1920-1924—	2,189,521.39	1,026,823.36	
1924-1928—	2,842,407.54	683,189.50	
1928-1936—	4,968,632.86	56,598.00	2,803,635.00
1936-1940—	2,125,440.50	27,216.00	2,040,816.00
1940-1945—	3,716,458.85	137,500.00	5,371,184.00
1946-1949—	4,539,426.54	691,877.20	8,793,180.00
1949-1953—	9,383,350.24	669,944.65	11,948,310.00
Totals	$36,489,390.13	$5,491,938.57	$30,957,125.00

—HOW WE GREW—

in membership

Year	No. of L. U's.	Membership
1881	14	2,042
1882	23	3,780
1884	47	4,364
1886	177	21,423
1888	479	28,416
1890	697	53,769
1892	813	51,313
1894	561	33,917
1896	440	29,691
1898	428	31,508
1900	679	68,463
1902	1,189	122,568
1904	1,789	161,205
1906	1,744	170,192
1908	1,906	178,503
1910	1,825	200,712
1912	1,849	244,388
1914	2,015	261,049
1916	1,826	263,395
1920	2,505	402,778
1924	2,173	365,916
1928	2,039	346,136
1936	1,906	301,875
1940	2,315	319,848
1946	2,645	722,392
1950	2,830	710,034
1954	2,903	823,574

(From the General Secretary's report to each convention)



United Brotherhood National Headquarters

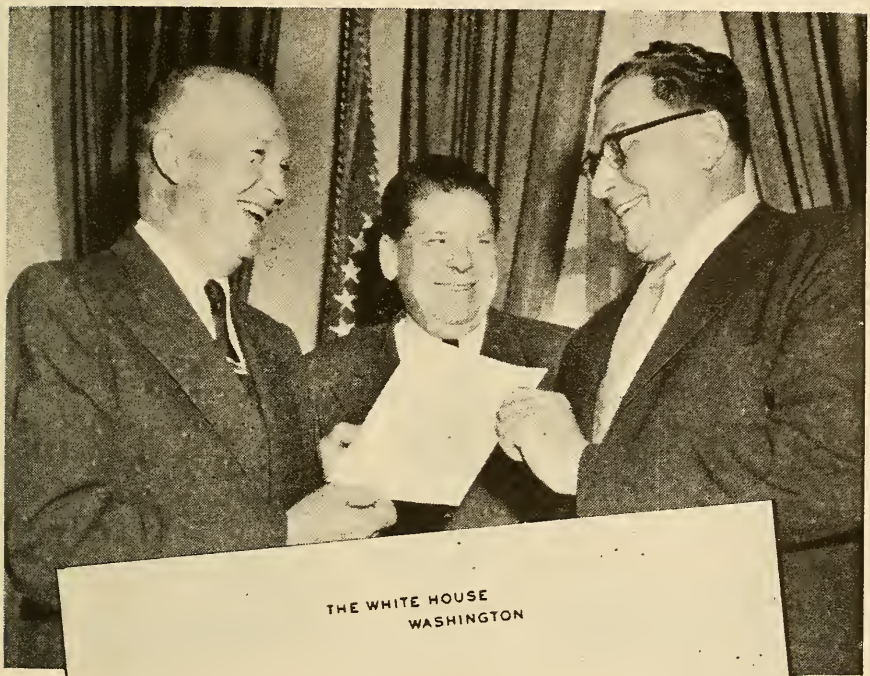
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Home for Aged Members

LAKELAND, FLORIDA



Salute from the Nation



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To the United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

As the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners marks its Diamond Jubilee Year, I salute this international trade union for its contributions to the welfare of its vast membership, to the American free enterprise system, and to our free labor movement.

Such unions have done much to promote a rising standard of living for American wage earners and thus to further the economic and social progress of the Nation. By inspiring pride in craftsmanship among those in the skilled trades, by fostering apprenticeship training programs to help the Nation replenish its supply of skilled workers, and by helping to keep our production lines competently manned in war and peace, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has contributed greatly to our country's security and growth.

This contribution is due in large part to the Brotherhood's outstanding leaders - such men as you and your father, William Hutcheson - leaders who, over the years, have been a credit to their Union and to the entire Nation.

I wish all of you a happy Seventy-fifth Anniversary and continued success in the years to come.

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Governor Leader, of Pennsylvania, signs a 75th anniversary proclamation as General President M. A. Hutcheson and J. R. Torquato, director, Department of Labor and Industry, look on.



Governor Knight, of California, happily shakes hands with President Hutcheson after performing a similar duty on behalf of the people of his State.



CHRISTIAN A HERTER
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE. BOSTON

Christian A. Herter



Mayor.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
Office of the Mayor

PROCLAMATION

Richardson Dilworth
Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF BOSTON



MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN B. HYNES
MAYOR

John B. Hynes
Mayor of Boston

From coast to coast mayors, governors and high officials have issued proclamations commemorating the *75th Anniversary* of our Brotherhood.



State of Washington
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Olympia

Arthur B. Langlie
Governor

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
TALLAHASSEE

LeRoy Collins
GOVERNOR

CITY OF WICHITA
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY BUILDING
WICHITA 2, KANSAS



J. B. Lesher
Mayor



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
MAC H. CUNNINGHAM

City of Lakeland
Lakeland, Florida

Mac H. Cunningham
MAYOR

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Proclamation

William N. Stratton
GOVERNOR

DIAMOND JUBILEE

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor

Executive Department
Topeka, Kansas
State of Kansas

BY THE GOVERNOR

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

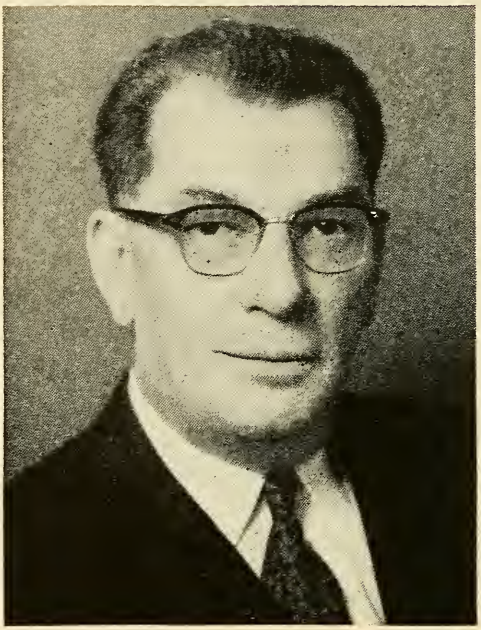
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

George Christopher
Mayor

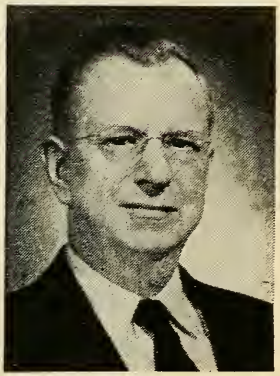
Richard J. Daley
MAYOR

These are the men

of the



M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

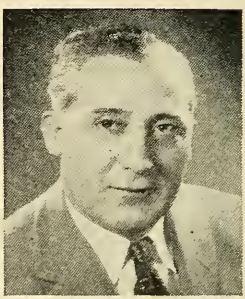


JOHN R. STEVENSON
1st General Vice-President

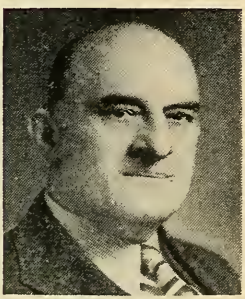
District Board Members



CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
First District



RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



HARRY SCHWARZER
Third District

who guide the destinies

United Brotherhood



O. Wm. BLAIER
2nd General Vice-President



ALBERT E. FISCHER
General Secretary



FRANK CHAPMAN
General Treasurer



HENRY W. CHANDLER
Fourth District



R. E. ROBERTS
Fifth District



J. F. CAMBIANO
Sixth District



ANDREW V. COOPER
Seventh District

THE LESSON OF LOYALTY

By M. A. Hutcheson, General President

As the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America passes its 75th milestone, I think every member has ample justification for taking pride in the progress which has been made. The preceding pages of this journal highlight some of the gains which have been made since 1881. The story they tell is a proud one. In wages, hours, membership, working conditions, etc., vast improvements have been chalked up.

However, statistics are a cold-blooded thing. They tell only end results. The drama and heroism they ignore. The box score at the end of the ball game tells who won and by how much, but it tells nothing of the obstacles overcome, the heroism displayed, the fighting back against staggering odds that may have been necessary to achieve victory.

In the same sense, statistical mention of the fact that the United Brotherhood advanced wages from dollars per day to dollars per hour in 75 years tells only of end results. The sweat and the sacrifice that made the gains possible are left to the imagination.

★ ★ ★

Only the oldest of the old-timers knows how much sweat and sacrifice really went into the building of our Brotherhood and the elevation of wages and working conditions to their present pinnacle.

Thousands upon thousands of loyal members—every one an unhonored and unsung hero—steadfastly kept faith with their union through trials, tribulations and varying fortunes. They stood up to the pressure of open shop drives and anti-labor laws. They walked picket lines for principle, and bore the brunt of injunctions and court orders. They gave freely of their time and talents to keep the union going. They kept their dues paid up even when work was scarce and dollars scarcer.

Without their loyalty and determination, the progress of the past three-quarters of a century would have been impossible. They bought and paid for all the good things we enjoy.

On this 75th Anniversary, it is only fitting that we should pause for a moment to accord them the tribute they deserve.

But an anniversary is a time to look forward as well as backward. The work our predecessors advanced so nobly re-

mains an unfinished task. They erected a firm foundation of sound unionism. Sweat and sacrifice they used for reinforcing rods. Our responsibility is to build on that foundation a bigger and better United Brotherhood.

What lies ahead for all of us, no man can predict with any degree of certainty. The only thing anyone can be sure of is that vast changes are in the making. Atomic power and automation are already with us. By the year 2,000, new scientific discoveries will make these modern-day marvels as obsolete as the treadle lathe.

★ ★ ★

Unless workers are organized into militant, forward-looking unions, capable of meeting the challenges posed by increased mechanization, the gains of the past 75 years may ultimately disappear.

Offhand, that appears to be a bold statement, but I am as sure of its truth as I am that the sun rises in the East.

Outside of unions, who is there interested in protecting the welfare of working people in the cataclysmic changes that lie ahead? The employer? His main interest is bigger profits. And profits are not increased by improving the lot of employes. The government? The government only moves when conditions become so bad that chaos threatens.

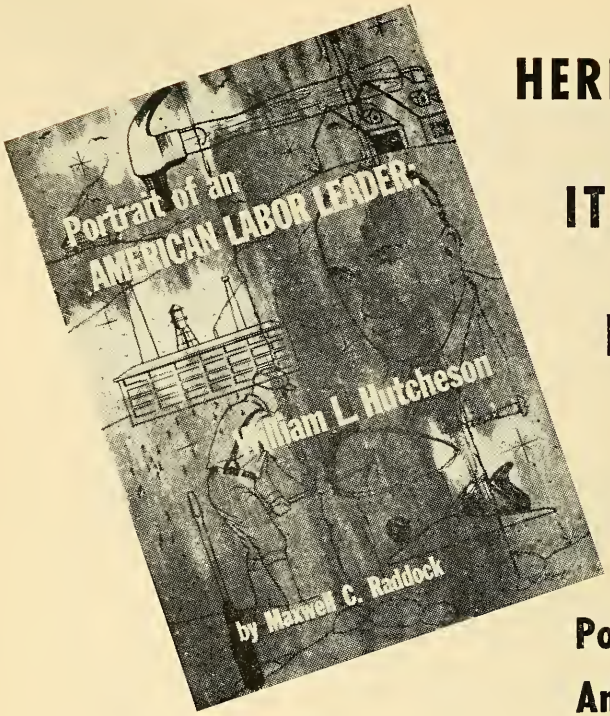
That leaves unions as the one agency capable of guarding the interests of the working people. Prior to 1881, carpenters of the nation had 100 years of experience depending on employers and government for their progress. And mighty slow progress it was. Only after they organized our Brotherhood did they really begin to move forward.

★ ★ ★

Although we have been in existence for seventy-five years the work of the organization has just commenced. A splendid foundation has been laid. It is left to the members of today, and those who will become members in the future, to erect a superstructure that will be a credit to all of the members of the United Brotherhood, past, present, and future.

We of today, and those men of our trade who will become members in the future will build this superstructure as strong as the foundation.

THIS IS LOYALTY!



HERE IT IS

Portrait of an American Labor Leader

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

An authentic history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which, in reviewing the life and accomplishments of former General President William L. Hutcheson, tells the whole story of the birth and growth of our Brotherhood—the struggles, the triumphs and the set-backs of 75 years.

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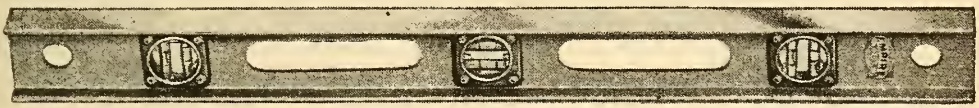


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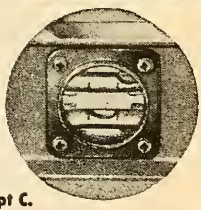
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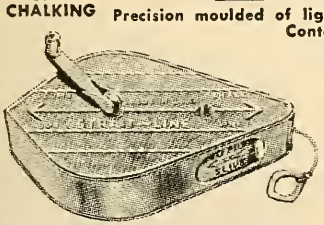
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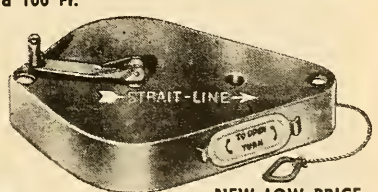
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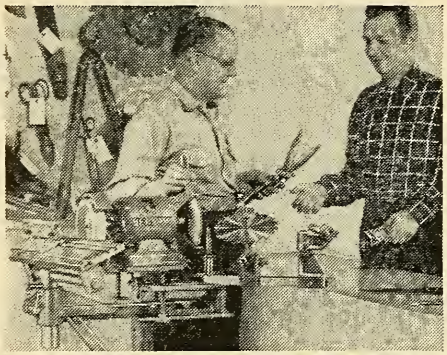
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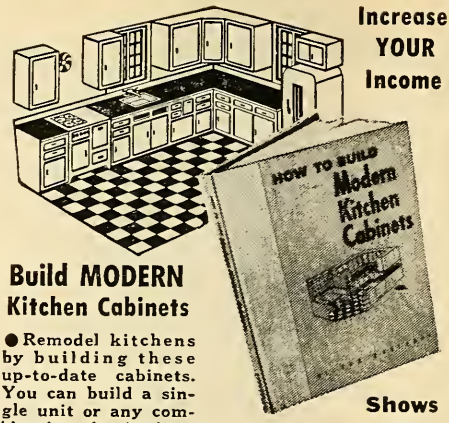
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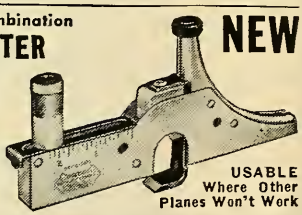
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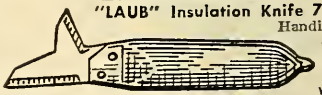
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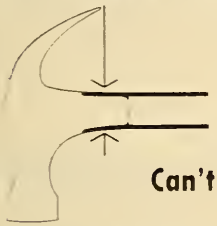
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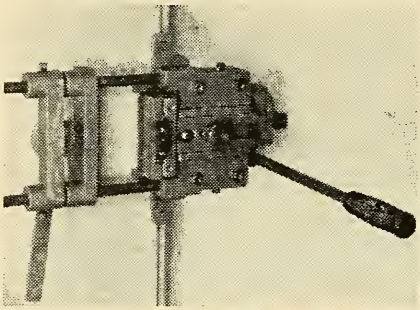
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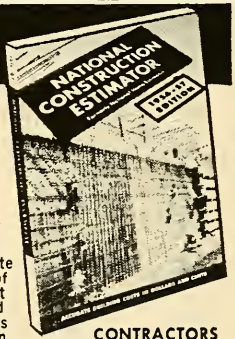
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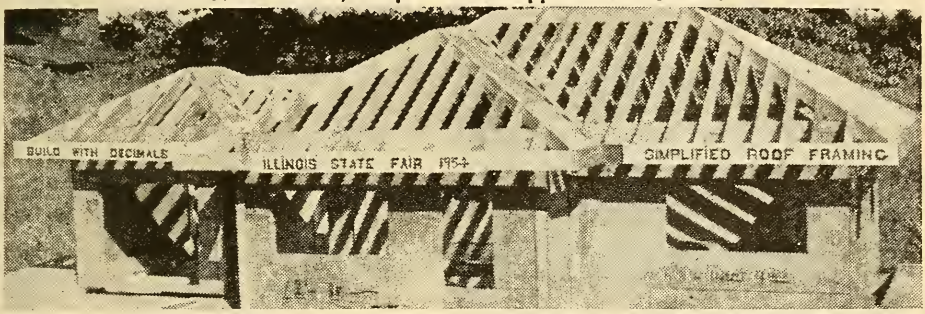
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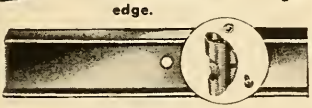
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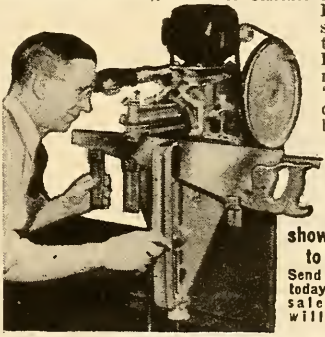
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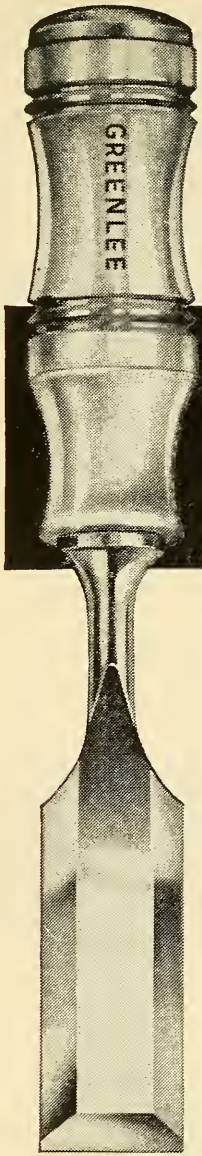


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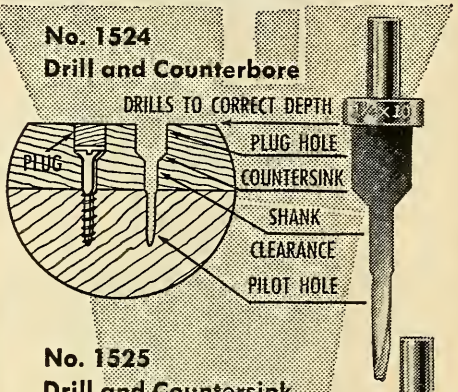
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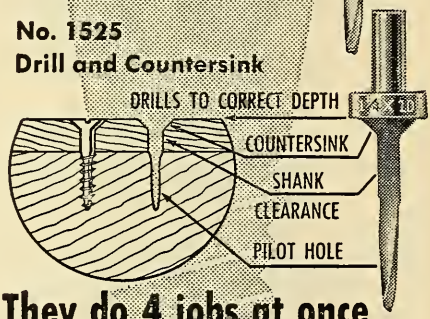
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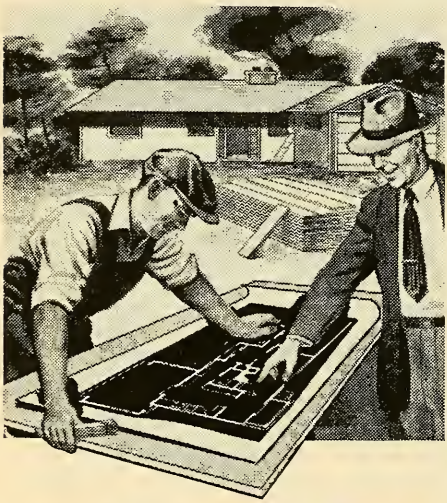
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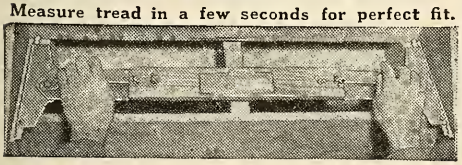
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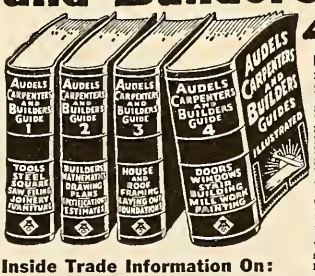
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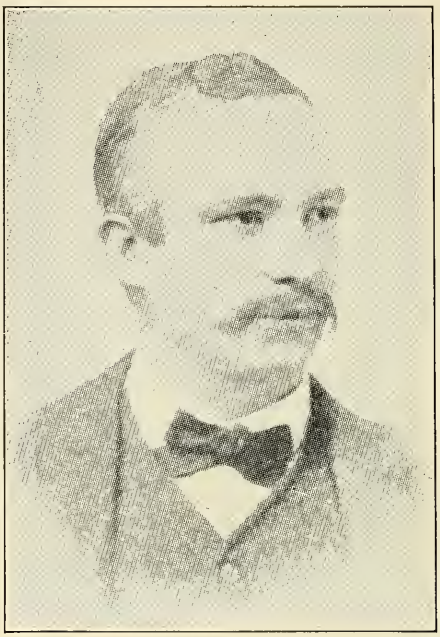
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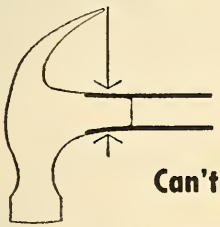
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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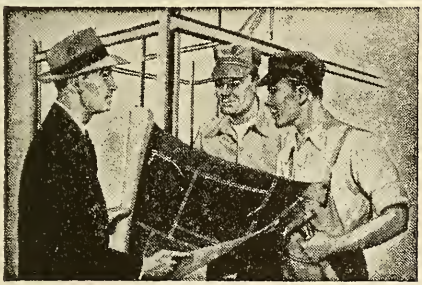
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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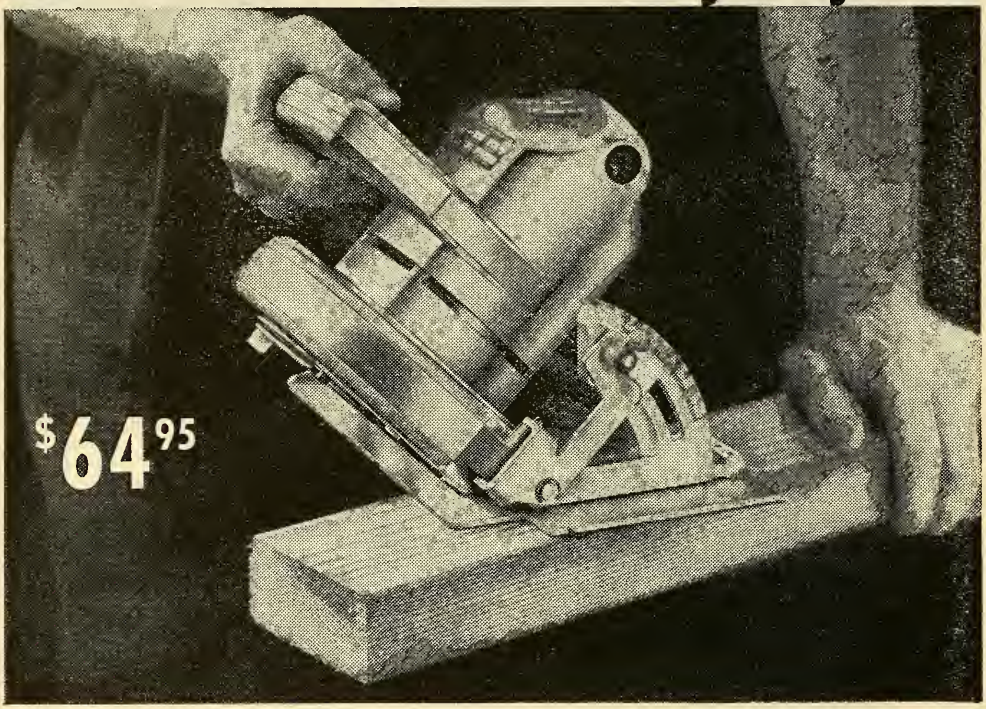
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Name ---------- Age-----

Address ----------Occupation --------

City ----------Zone ------State ----------

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H68 has the ***"Free-Start" Guard*** that never sticks at any angle of cut and gives maximum blade coverage. H68 has the ***Motor-Saver Drive*** that protects saw motor against shock caused by striking foreign objects like nails, etc. And H68 costs only ***$64.95.***

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Here's the new, low-priced line of Stanley heavy duty builders saws.

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Kits include saw, extra blade, ripping gauge, lubricant and wrenches in sturdy metal carrying case.

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ANNOUNCING

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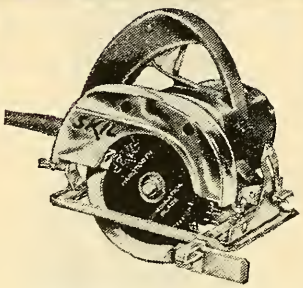
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Work faster . . . handle more . . . save time and energy every day, on countless cutting jobs, with this sensational new SKIL Model 604 Trim Saw! Ask your SKIL Dealer for a demonstration and free "test-cut." Or write SKIL direct for details.

ILO HAS A BIG JOB TO DO

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice President

★ ★ ★

LIKE ANY GOOD citizen, I have always loved America. But only now, after returning from a month in Europe as a United States delegate to the Fifth Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labor Organization, do I appreciate how deep and sincere that love really is.

America (and by America I mean both the United States and Canada) is a miracle. There is no explaining it. Of course we have wage standards and living standards far in excess of anything European building trades workers can hope to achieve in the next half century. Of course we have efficiency



Pictured above are the delegates from 20 nations who attended the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of ILO.

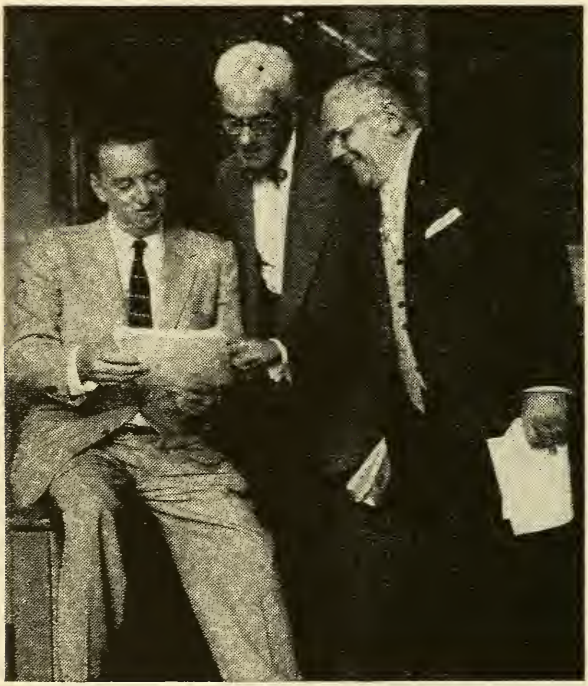
and productivity that must appear fantastic by European standards. But there is much more to it than that.

Here we have status and dignity and independence. Here we have a voice in the shaping of our own destinies. Here we are first-class citizens, genuflecting to no one and requiring no one to genuflect to us.

Serving as a delegate to the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of ILO was one of the richest and most rewarding experiences of my life. I am deeply

indebted to General President Hutcheson, George Meany and all the other officials in and out of the ILO who made it possible.

The B, CE and PW Committee concerns itself with wages and working standards in the construction industry throughout the world. Some 20 nations had representatives at the meeting I attended. They were:



AFL-CIO representative George (Phil) Delaney, who gave much valuable assistance and advice to the U.S. delegation, confers in the above picture with labor delegates McSpedon (left) and Blaier (right).

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Western Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

All sessions were held at Geneva, Switzerland, headquarters for the International Labor Organization. As in all ILO matters, the Committee was tripartite—that is, each nation had representatives of labor, employers and the government.

Two main topics were on the agenda: "Safety in the Construction Industry" and "National Housing Programs and Full Employment."

From what I gathered in talks with delegates from other countries, safety regulations are mostly sketchy or wholly non-existent outside of the United States, Canada and one or two European nations. At a previous meeting of the Committee, held in 1953, delegates visited a large dam job in the Alps. United States and Canadian delegates were appalled at the total disregard for even basic safety principles that prevailed.

Although safety had been discussed more or less informally in previous sessions of the Committee, this was the first time it was actually included on the agenda. After hearing the discouraging reports from a number of nations, my reaction was "It's about time."

A far-reaching resolution on safety was adopted by the committee. A part of its preamble is worth reprinting:

"The improvement of occupational safety in the construction industry is of primary importance because of the human suffering inflicted by occupational accidents through the material loss to workers and to their families on the one hand, and on the other hand, to the construction industry and the economy as a whole."

The resolution attacks the problem of increasing safety standards

throughout the construction industry of the world from four angles.

First, it encourages the development of a standardized method of reporting accidents so that the most prevalent causes may be determined and proper remedial measures worked out. Standardization will also permit ILO to accurately measure progress in accident prevention work over the years.

Secondly, the resolution urges both management and labor to step up safety education. In part, the resolution says:

"Safety in daily practice requires consciousness on the part of responsible representatives of management and on the part of each worker of its vital importance."

The resolution also admonishes all delegates to work unceasingly for the promotion of sound safety laws in conformity with the legislative practices of each nation.

Last, but not least, the resolution invites governments, employer organizations, and other groups interested in safety to cooperate in assembling and disseminating information on safety in the construction industry.

While the resolution may appear wishy-washy to construction workers in the United States and Canada, where safety practices are well established, it is important to men who follow our trade in many parts of the world where safety standards are practically unknown. Public opinion, and only public opinion, can force the adoption of adequate safety standards. Actions such as the resolution adopted by the ILO Committee forcefully focus public attention on the safety needs in unenlightened countries.

Immediate results from the resolution may be negligible, but actions such as this constitute a chipping-away process; and even the largest boulder can eventually be pulverized by constant chipping. As successive meetings of the Committee are held, resolutions will become firmer and more forceful. The process may take years or even generations, but even our own safety standards were not achieved overnight. Our own Brotherhood has constantly worked on safety improvements for over 75 years.

Housing, the second specific topic on the agenda, was somewhat more controversial because housing is considered the sole responsibility of government by some nations. A resolution calling for liberalization and encouragement of private financing in house construction was passed only over the strenuous opposition of delegates from nations dedicated to complete domination of home building by government. However, the resolution did receive favorable action.

Drama was added to discussion on housing when a Russian observer endeavored to paint a word-picture of the housing "paradise" which exists in Russia under communism. In a lengthy speech he described the great progress which the Reds have made in housing. He even ran off a film showing great apartment projects supposedly being built for the benefit of working people.

As far as I could see, the units were all of pre-cast concrete, with concrete columns, girders, beams and spandrels. The roofs and floors were also concrete. Most structures were 10 to 12 stories high. The speaker placed great emphasis on the fact that rents supposedly were fixed at four per cent of income.

But all the time he was talking, there were running through my mind all of the things he was ignoring; that some commissar decides who will live

in the projects and how much he will pay; that the same commissar has the power to say who must live where, whether it is convenient or acceptable to the renter or not.

And my mind kept wandering to my little place in Indianapolis. It is mine—when I get the mortgage paid off, that is. It is where I want to live. It was built by good union carpenters. I can live in it or redecorate it or even tear it down if I feel so inclined. I can sell it and buy another one if the spirit moves me. I can remodel it or let it go to pot.



The United States delegation to the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of ILO, pictured at Geneva. Front row, from left to right, they are: Lester C. Rogers, vice president of AGC and president of Bates and Rogers Construction Co., Chicago; Arnold E. Chase, chief, Division of Construction Statistics, Dept. of Labor: Frank J. Meistrell, deputy administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency; and Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier.

Back Row: Robert T. Morrill, president, National Plumbing Contractors Association; George Tobias, attache for International Labor Affairs, United States resident Delegation and Consulate General; and Howard McSpedon, president, Greater New York Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO.

Because it is mine, I take pride in it. I keep it painted and fight the crab grass in the lawn, when I have time. It gives me a chance to express my individuality as I please.

Too, my mind also wandered to the Indianapolis Post Office. Factually speaking, I "own" the Indianapolis Post Office as much as the Russian worker "owns" the government-built apartment he lives in.

In all the years I have lived in Indianapolis I have not pulled a single weed out of the Post Office lawn or smeared a single brush full of paint on its walls. Furthermore, I doubt if I ever will. Why? Because there is not the same pride of ownership I feel in my house.

These are the things that ran through my mind as the Russian observer peddled his guff. I think they point up the contrasts between our free enterprise system, where every man is free to go after the kind and type and quality of housing he deems best, and the Russian system where some commissar makes the decisions for him.

All this was ably pinpointed by Mr. Frank Meistrell, deputy administrator of the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency who presented the American point of view on housing. Before delivering his speech, Mr. Meistrell presented it to all the United States delegates, who unanimously endorsed it. Therefore, in a sense, he was speaking for the entire delegation.

Over 100 resolutions—all designed to elevate the status of building trades workers—were passed by the meeting. Only one who heard the reports of delegates from various under-developed countries can appreciate how desperate is the need for such action. In many nations unemployment is chronic in the building trades. No provisions are made for housing workers at remote building sites in many areas. Workers are compelled to fashion living quarters from packing boxes, scrap, etc. In some nations building trades wages are at the bottom of the pay scale—below even general factory wages.

Under such circumstances, few young men can be induced to enter the building trades. And there is no adequate program for training those boys who do enter the field.

While the meeting did not solve many of these problems, it did put the spotlight of world attention on them. Many more meetings will have to be held before the construction industry attains the status it deserves everywhere. Therefore I deem it essential that the United States and Canada continue participating in these meetings. The progress may seem slow and the discouragements numerous, but only by hammering away at the obstacles can our ultimate goal be reached.

The high caliber of the American delegation was a source of particular pride to me. The employer representatives were sincere and capable men. So were the delegates representing the government. Working with me as a labor representative was one of the truly great labor leaders of our day—Howard McSpedon, member of the Electrical Workers' Union and president of the Greater New York Building and Construction Trades Council. It was a pleasure to be associated with them and I benefited greatly from their advice and counsel.

The complete United States delegation consisted of Brother McSpedon and myself representing labor; Arnold E. Chase, chief, Division of Construction Statistics, Department of Labor, and Mr. Meistrell, representing the government; and Robert T. Morrill, president, National Plumbing Contractors Association, and Lester C. Rogers, vice-president, AGC, representing employers. We were wisely counseled and assisted by AFL-CIO delegate George (Phil) Delaney.

If future U.S. delegations are made up of men as dedicated and as sincere as my colleagues at the 1956 meeting were, I am sure the evils plaguing the construction industry in other parts of the world will be wiped out in the shortest possible time.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Origin of Word "Strike"

What's the origin of the word "strike" as applied to a work stoppage?

The first recorded use of "strike" dates from the year 1200. It meant "to make one's way," as in "strike out for home." Over the next 500 years it got other meanings: "to strike a person a blow," etc. In 1707, the London Gazette, reporting a battle, said "The enemy struck their tents and formed in line."

The next step came a few years later when the official English chronicles, describing an event at Bath involving a masters' guild, stated: "This day the whole body of chairmen . . . struck their poles and proceeded in a mutinous way to Guildhall, respecting the granting of their licenses." Presumably the masters kept shop in tents.

The Annual Register of Britain reported in 1768 that "this day (May 9) the hatters struck and refused to work till their wages are raised." Less than 50 years later the word was first heard in America when the Society of Cordwainers of New York—the shoemakers' union—ordered a "general strike" of its members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

WOOD WHICH CAN'T BE MARRED DEVELOPED

Furniture surfaces which can't be marred by cigarette burns, nail polish, fruit juices and the like have recently been developed by lumber researchers. These abuse-resistant surfaces are produced by a combination of special finishes and the laminating of aluminum foil into hardwood plywood construction.

WHY THE UNION LABEL?

★ ★

WHAT the coat-of arms was to the crusader, what the hallmark was to the metal worker of the middle ages, the union label is (or should be) to the modern union man. Actually there is a trace both of the ancient coat-of-arms and the hallmark in today's union label.

Most union labels did not come into existence until the latter part of the last century. However, the real idea behind them, the idea that men in a given craft or a given profession should band together for mutual advancement of their handicrafts and professions, dates clear back to the early Roman Empire.

In early Rome, Emperor Numa Pompilious agreed to the formation of guilds of carpenters, stone cutters, musicians, and other craftsmen as logical economic entities. Under his rule these guilds became well organized. Furthermore, they continued in one form or another throughout much of the life of the Empire. Even Julius Caeser, through his right-hand bower, Claudius, utilized the guilds in planning many of his social reforms.

When the Romans invaded England, they took the guild idea with them. In the seventh and eighth centuries, guilds not only were commonplace in England, but they also wielded considerable influence as well. They were constantly fighting the battles of the ordinary people against the oppression of the times.

From England, the guilds spread to the Continent. There the rulers were not always sympathetic to the idea. Emperor Charlemagne reputedly ordered the noses of all known guildsmen slit so that they could be recognized instantly.

However, the guilds could not be eliminated. Despite all sorts of despotic edicts and drastic punishment, the skilled craftsmen of the era kept their guilds alive and fighting against injustice and oppression by whatever means were available to them.

Guild merchants—that is organizations composed of merchants and artisans who operated on their own capital but were not large enough to win the protection of political powers—grew out of the Saxon guilds. Their object was to protect the properties and businesses of members from the rapaciousness of powerful barons and overlords, who made their own laws with the consent of the king.

The Goldsmiths' Company was such a guild. It was this guild which developed the first germ of the union label as we know it today.

In the 1400's the Goldsmiths adopted their hallmark, a distinctive stamp, etched into articles of gold, silver and other metals, attesting to the purity of the metal and the quality of workmanship. Eventually individual craftsmen developed their own individual stamps, much as the cattlemen of the early West developed their own "brands."

The first craft guild to attain something of an international status comparable to that enjoyed by our

international unions today, was the weavers. The weavers were powerfully organized in Flanders and Brabant in the early eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Because their products were sent to all parts of Europe, the influence of their guild was far-reaching. History reveals that the weavers had a guild at Mayence as early as 1099 and another one at Worms in 1114. The Guild of London Weavers was chartered by King Henry I.

For several centuries the influence of the weavers' guild was effective enough to win worthwhile concessions for its members. By 1756, finding themselves caught in an economic vice because employers were flouting established wage standards and apprenticeship regulations, the weavers entered into a strike. Much as modern pickets do today, they endeavored to persuade other journeymen not to enter the plants until their grievances were redressed.

In the end they won their point. The employers agreed to stop chiseling on fixed wages and working conditions. If this was not the first successful strike, it certainly was one of the first.

By 1800, English guilds and worker organizations had grown so strong that employers were successful in having restrictive laws passed against them. In retaliation, workers began combining into Friendly Societies, something closer akin to trade unions as we know them.

For several decades the struggle between employers, who were determined to stop the spread of trade unionism, and workers, who were equally determined to build organizations capable of alleviating their harsh conditions, continued. By 1824 the tide began to turn in favor of the wage earners. Since that time, trade unionism has enjoyed some sort of legal recognition in England.

From England the idea behind the Friendly Societies spread to America. As early as the 1700's working men in the United States were banding themselves together into "unions." The constitutional convention, which gave us that immortal document by which we are governed, met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia was organized in 1724.

Although the trade union idea originated in the Old World, it gained new vigor and stamina when it reached the North American Continent. American unions pretty much struck out on their own, devising new ideas and new techniques for advancing the interests of working people. Not the least of these was the union label.

Although the Cigar Makers are generally credited with instituting the first modern union label, there is evidence that the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League of San Francisco beat them to the punch by some six or seven years. The League furnished a stamp to all planing mills working the eight-hour day in order that their products might be distinguishable from the products turned out in 10-hour shops.

In the latter part of the last century, American unions focused much of their attention on the label. The Garment Workers, Bakers, Foundry Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers, and many others adopted labels of their own. The label became a symbol of everything unions stood for — decent wages and working conditions, no child labor, adequate safety standards and all the other objectives of free trade union philosophy. Today the label still stands as a symbol of these universal aims for economic justice.

Our own Brotherhood label was born at the turn of the century. At the Eleventh General Convention at Scranton, in 1900, a resolution was introduced proposing that our Brotherhood adopt a label to be used universally on products manufactured under conditions deemed fair by our membership. Prior to that time, several cities had adopted labels of their own. This occasionally led to conflicts and misunderstandings. The desire of the delegates to the Scranton convention was the working out of one universal Brotherhood label that could be uniformly applied wherever employers met the proper requirements.

Shortly thereafter the General Executive Board devised a label. However, the design of this label did not receive unanimous acceptance. There were some who felt that it was not properly symbolic of our trade.

At the Twelfth General Convention a new label design, together with a set of laws governing the use of same, were presented to the delegates. Both were adopted by the convention. Our label and the regulations governing it have remained relatively unchanged ever since.

Our label is registered in every state in the union and throughout all of Canada. Over the years, it has appeared on untold millions of articles and products turned out by our members. In 1956—as in 1902—it stands as a symbol for all that is good in our industrial society—fair treatment of employes, honest values, and enlightened relationships between labor and management.

The man who looks for the union label on all products he buys is keeping the faith with countless millions of people who struggled and sacrificed to make this a better world clear back to the time of Emperor Numa Pompilius in ancient Rome. He is assuring himself that he is not fostering or promoting child labor, sweat shop conditions or unhealthy working standards. At the same time he is assuring himself of getting a quality product, because the employer who is not above chiseling on his employes is not above chiseling on the quality of his product.

Of all the weapons organized labor has at its command for improving the lot of working people, the union label could be one of the most effective. Yet its power has never been developed to anything even approaching its full potential.

Perhaps this is because the effectiveness of the label depends on each union member policing his own buying actions. Demanding the label is something each member of a union family must do for himself or herself. If every union family in the land bought nothing but union label goods for a single year, virtually all the exploitation and sub-standard wage and working conditions in the land could be eliminated.

When collective buying—that is, buying on the basis of the union label—reaches the same pinnacles that collective bargaining has reached, a new and better day will be in the making for the working people of the United States and Canada. But that day will never come until each union member in the United States and Canada understands that every purchase he makes can help or hinder the cause in direct proportion to his diligence in looking for the label on the goods he selects.

—— Are You In The Book? ——

The Social Security Changes

★ ★

OVER A PERIOD of nearly twenty years, old-age and survivors insurance under the social security law has become well known to all Americans. Now there is social security protection against a third risk—the risk of being unable to work because of severe disability.

This article explains what this protection can mean to you and also discusses other changes recently made by Congress.

The new disability benefit provision of the Social Security Act provides monthly cash payments to disabled persons at age 50 or older who meet the law's requirements. The first month for which such payments can be made is July, 1957, although disabled persons may apply for them after September of this year.

A disabled worker must have worked under social security for at least five of the last 10 years before he became disabled, including half of the three years just before his disability began.

A worker must be so severely disabled as to be unable to do any substantial gainful work. His disability must be long continuing and expected to last indefinitely. He must be disabled at the time he applies and his disability must have lasted at least six months before he can qualify for benefits. He must furnish medical evidence about his disability. The law's requirements as to the degree of disability to qualify for benefits at age 50 or older are much the same as for the disability freeze—they are just as strict. Blind people, like persons with other disabilities, can get disability benefits only if they are unable to do any substantial work.

Some workers who will be eligible for disability benefits have already filed applications for the disability freeze. If their disability-freeze applications are approved, it is not necessary for them to take any action at this time. The social security office will get in touch with them later on about applying for benefits.

The amount of any disability payments or workmen's compensation benefits a person gets from a state or the Federal Government will be deducted from the amount of his social security disability benefit. For example, if his social security disability benefit was figured at $80 and he gets $50 a month under a state workmen's compensation law, he would get just $30 as his social security disability benefit.

A primary purpose of the new disability provision is to help disabled people become able to work again. Many people who have been blinded, or have lost a leg or arm, or have other disabilities, still have a good deal of ability and can work again. Sometimes training in a new line of work is necessary, or an appliance such as an artificial leg or arm, or other rehabilitation services. A disabled person who refuses such service, without good cause, could not get disability benefits.

The disability freeze provision is still in effect. It makes it possible for

disabled workers, no matter how young they are, to freeze their social security record during a period of disability, if they meet the law's requirements. This "freeze" means that when the disabled worker or his family get social security benefits, the amount of the benefits will not be smaller because of the period when he was disabled and had no earnings or very low earnings. This has been in effect since July 1, 1955, and disabled persons may apply for it at any time.

Disabled Children

In the past, the Social Security Act has provided for monthly payments to young children if their parent was entitled to social security benefits or as survivors of a deceased parent. In all cases, these children's benefits were terminated at age 18.

The new amendments provide for such payments to children over 18 if the child is disabled and the disability occurred before he became 18. The child must be unmarried and, in most cases, must have been dependent upon the parent.

A mother who has such a disabled child in her care, may also be eligible for mother's benefit regardless of her age.

Women's Benefits

A woman worker may become entitled to payments at any time she chooses after she becomes 62. However, if she decides to take the payments before she becomes 65, the amount of benefit she receives will be permanently reduced. When she has once applied to take a reduced amount, she will continue to receive a reduced amount even after she is 65. If her benefit starts at age 62, it will be 80 per cent of the amount she would get at age 65. If she is between 62 and 65, it is reduced in proportion.

The woman worker who elects to choose a reduced benefit will be ahead for 15 years. If she draws for more than 15 years, the total amount of her benefits will be smaller than if she had waited until age 65 to receive them.

The lowering of the retirement age for women to 62 also makes it possible for women to qualify with less work than under the old law. This also applies to women over 65, who may be able to qualify under the new rule but who did not have enough work under social security to qualify formerly.

Starting in November, 1956, the wife of a man getting social security retirement payments may also choose to take a reduced amount if she is over 62 instead of waiting until she becomes 65. Her benefit is reduced to 75 per cent if she is just 62 or to the proper proportion if she is over 62. The wife will actually receive more in total benefits unless she continues to receive her wife's payments for more than 12 years.

Starting in November, 1956, the widow of an insured worker may receive the full amount of her benefit as soon as she reaches age 62. Her benefits are not reduced.

Payments to Aliens Living in Foreign Countries

The new law provides that in the future, benefits will not be paid to aliens living abroad for a period of over six months. There are some exceptions to this rule, particularly in the case of the alien who had lived here for over 10 years.

Denial of Benefits

The new law provides that service for a communist or communist-front organization will not count under social security.

It also provides that benefits may be withheld by a judge as a penalty to a person convicted of espionage, treason, sabotage, or subversive activities.

New Coverage

The new law provides that members of the armed services will be covered by social security after this year and also provides coverage for most professional self-employed persons.

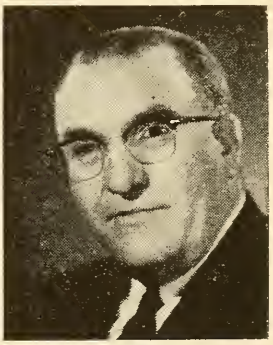
The farm owner who rents his farm will also be covered if he materially participates in the operation of the farm.

These new provisions of the social security law may mean a great deal to you or to some of your relatives or friends. No matter where you live, the services of a social security representative are available. Check your telephone book or ask your postmaster where to find him. If you have a question, you owe it to yourself and your family to find out the right answer.

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Chapman To Represent Brotherhood In Europe

★ ★



Frank Chapman, General Treasurer and Director of Organization of our Brotherhood, was scheduled to sail for Italy on September 13th to spend several weeks as a guest of the Italian government. While there he will confer with heads of the Italian labor movement and with various government officials who are desirous of establishing closer liason between Italian and American labor. Geneal President Maurice A. Hutcheson selected Brother Chapman to represent our Brotherhood on the mission.

During his tour, Brother Chapman will visit virtually every major city in Italy. After completing the itinerary laid out for him by the Italian government, he will spend some time visiting the labor movements of other parts of Europe as a goodwill ambassador for American labor. Before he returns to Indianapolis, he will have talked to labor leaders in Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal and the British Isles.

Since the end of World War II, labor in Europe has made sizeable strides in rebuilding its effectiveness. Starting almost from scratch in 1945, it has regained much of its prewar strength. More and more it is looking toward America for co-operation and guidance. The conference scheduled by Italy is but one evidence of European labor's desire for a closer working relationship with labor in the United States and Canada.

A warmer or more out-going personality to represent our Brotherhood in Europe could hardly be found. Brother Chapman has devoted more than 20 years to the advancement of the labor movement. Despite the many honors which have come to him, his outlook has remained unchanged. His prime concern is still the man on the scaffold or the fellow on the green chain. His language is still the language of the man on the job.

Our Brotherhood and American labor as a whole will be well represented by Brother Chapman.

PLANE GOSSIP

A MATTER OF POINT OF VIEW

Political experts are busily debating whether the President's recent operation will enhance or decrease his vote-winning ability. Some say many people will be afraid to vote for him because of his impaired health; others say people's natural sympathies will win him even more votes.

There was a time when candidates considered afflictions distinct political advantages. One time, right after the Civil War, three candidates were running for sheriff in a certain Kentucky County.

One of them would tell the people:

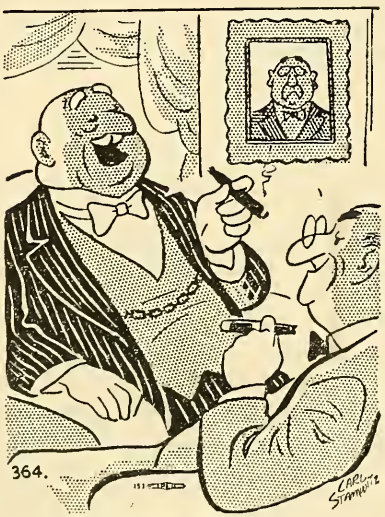
"I lost an arm at Bull Run and I think you ought to vote for me."

Another one would say:

"I fought at Gettysburg and lost a leg there. I think I deserve your vote."

The third candidate was at something of a disadvantage since he did not fight in the war. However, he would say to his listeners:

"I didn't fight in the war. I didn't lose an arm or a leg, but you are looking at the worst ruptured man in Kentucky."



"I just wrote a note to my congressman—I told him it was redeemable in cash!"

NOT HARD TO SPOT

In the final days of the last session of Congress, a wishy-washy housing bill wobbled through both the House and Senate. Although it contained a lot of words about low-cost housing and special housing for the aged and feeble, the main provisions of the bill were concerned with increasing private profit at public risk. The windfall provisions for the bankers, investors and real estate operators were not hard to spot.

Sort of reminds us of the newsboy who was selling papers on a particularly windy corner.

"Boy, was it windy!" he was telling a friend. "I noticed that some woman dropped a handkerchief. However, when I stooped to pick it up, I noticed it was not a hankie but a pair of panties."

"What did you do then?" asked the friend.

"Fortunately," replied the newsie, "the wind was still blowing so it was no trick to spot the owner."

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HONEST ABOUT IT

Recently a top southern industrialist told an Indianapolis Rotary Club meeting that Perfect Circle and Kohler were fine models of how corporations should deal with unions. Perfect Circle last year armed strike breakers inside its plant and precipitated a small scale war in which several strikers were shot. Kohler has been an all-out drive to smash UAW Local 833 for over three years.

One thing we can say about this southern "gentleman"—at least he is honest; he is not spouting pious statements in public while plotting union-smashing schemes in private.

What it brings to mind is the old story about the Irish cop who was called on the carpet.

"Did you see any suspicious characters in the neighborhood?" the inspector asked.

"I only saw one man," replied the policeman. "When I asked him what he was doing there at that time of night, he told me he was going to open a bank in the vicinity later on."

"Yes," continued the inspector, "and that's just what he did. He opened the 10th National Bank and stole $80,000."

"Well," answered the cop, "The man may have been a thief, but he was no liar."

THE SILLY SEASON IS NOT YET OVER

Now that the political conventions are over, life can return to normal—Jackie Gleason can go back to roaring at his missus, Ed Sullivan can continue pulling his chin, and the kids once more can watch Roy Rogers chase the badies all over the landscape.

The political show was a great one while it lasted. It produced more heroes, bums, hams, and muggers than all the programs Ipana and Barton, Burton, Durstine and Osborn could dream up in a month of Sundays.

Just so our readers don't get the idea the political wingding is over, consider the following facts:

In Helena, Mont., a father and son won primary elections on opposite tickets. One was nominated for county attorney as a Democrat; the other was nominated for State Senator as a Republican.

In Burlington, Vt., the city board of aldermen took 609 ballots without electing a president. The aldermen took 289 ballots on one night and 320 on another night without breaking the deadlock of six Democratic votes and six Republican.

In Cleveland, Va., a town populated chiefly by railroad workers, blank ballots were handed out. Not a single citizen was willing to file for either mayor or councilman. The incumbent mayor did not want the job any longer and could find no one else willing to toss his hat in the ring.

As an old convention-goer, Joe Paup says that political conventions are very educational. "I really learned something at these conventions," Joe points out. "I discovered that one-fifth will go into three, with none left over, but there is usually one to carry."

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NOT MUCH HELP

After advancing slowly but surely for several months, farm prices last month began showing signs of going into another tailspin, in spite of all the measures Uncle Sam has devised for keeping them on the upgrade. Even the soil bank—which was presented to the American people with such fanfare—is not going to be of much permanent help, according to the Wall Street Journal.

As far as we can see, Uncle Sam's efforts to help the farmer are something like the coed who wanted to help the football team. So she turned out for yell queen. Only trouble was her costume was so short that every time she turned a cartwheel the team lost 10 yards.

A BUST WITHOUT A UNION

According to Reader's Digest, Marilyn Monroe (male readers, at least, know who she is) received $50 for posing in the nude for that famous calendar. It seems she was broke at the time.

But get a load of this: the photographer sold two nude poses of M-M-Marilyn to calendar companies for $950. In turn, the calendar companies cleared $750,000 on their calendars.

Moral: It takes more than a body to bargain—it takes a union.

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RIGHT ON THE JOB

Who said this nation is not prepared to carry on in case of atomic attack?

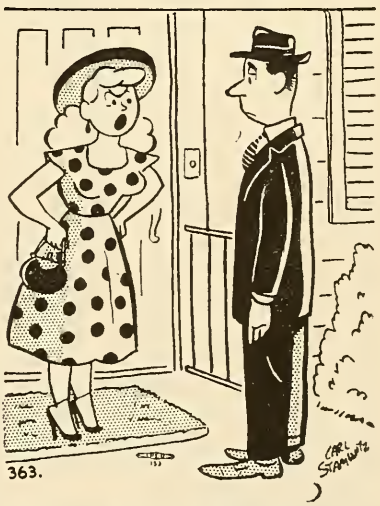
The Internal Revenue Department is right now preparing a simplified income tax form for use in case enemy atom bombs ever drop on this country.

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DEAD MORTAL CINCH

After a good deal of research, an English neurologist has concluded that driving a car is not as nerve-racking a proposition as one might suppose. For example, he found that the man who drives a car considerably seldom walks in his sleep.

Maybe so; but if he has a couple of teenagers in the family he does a heck of a lot of walking when he is awake.



"Starting out on a date with only a dollar and fifteen cents is one of the best arguments I know of for joining a union!"

U.S. ISSUES LABOR DAY STAMP

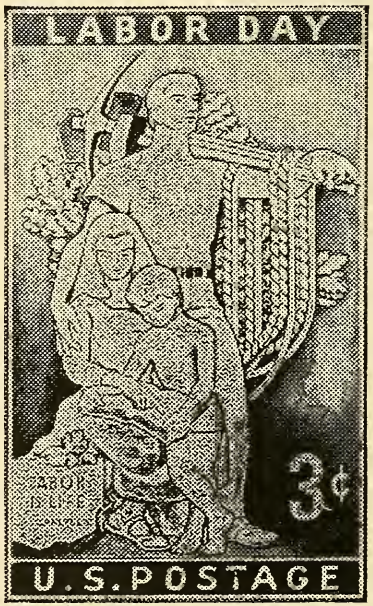
★ ★

THIS YEAR, Uncle Sam is commemorating Labor Day with a special three-cent stamp. The first day of its sale will be September 3 (Labor Day) at Camden, N. J., home of Peter J. McGuire, father of Labor Day.

The stamp design is taken from the mural, by Lumen M. Winter, which graces the lobby of the new AFL-CIO Building in Washington, D. C. The stamp, which is blue, depicts a man, woman and child, symbolizing the typical working class family. In the lower left hand corner is the inscription "Labor Is Life—Carlyle." Across the top is the inscription "Labor Day."

The stamp is a vertical one measuring 0.84 inches by 1.44 inches in dimension.

While making the Camden Post Office the first office to put the commemorative stamps on sale is a concession to the part Peter J. McGuire played in the establishment of Labor Day, it is the feeling of this journal that the stamp very appropriately could have carried a picture of Brother McGuire.



After all, Labor Day was his brain child. He proposed it first in the Central Labor Union of New York City in May of 1882. He played a major part in the development of the first Labor Day celebration in New York City on September 5, 1882.

Few of the institutions we cherish are as completely the inspiration of one man as Labor Day happens to be the brain child of Peter J. McGuire. That his name (if not his picture) does not appear on the special Labor Day stamp is unfortunate.

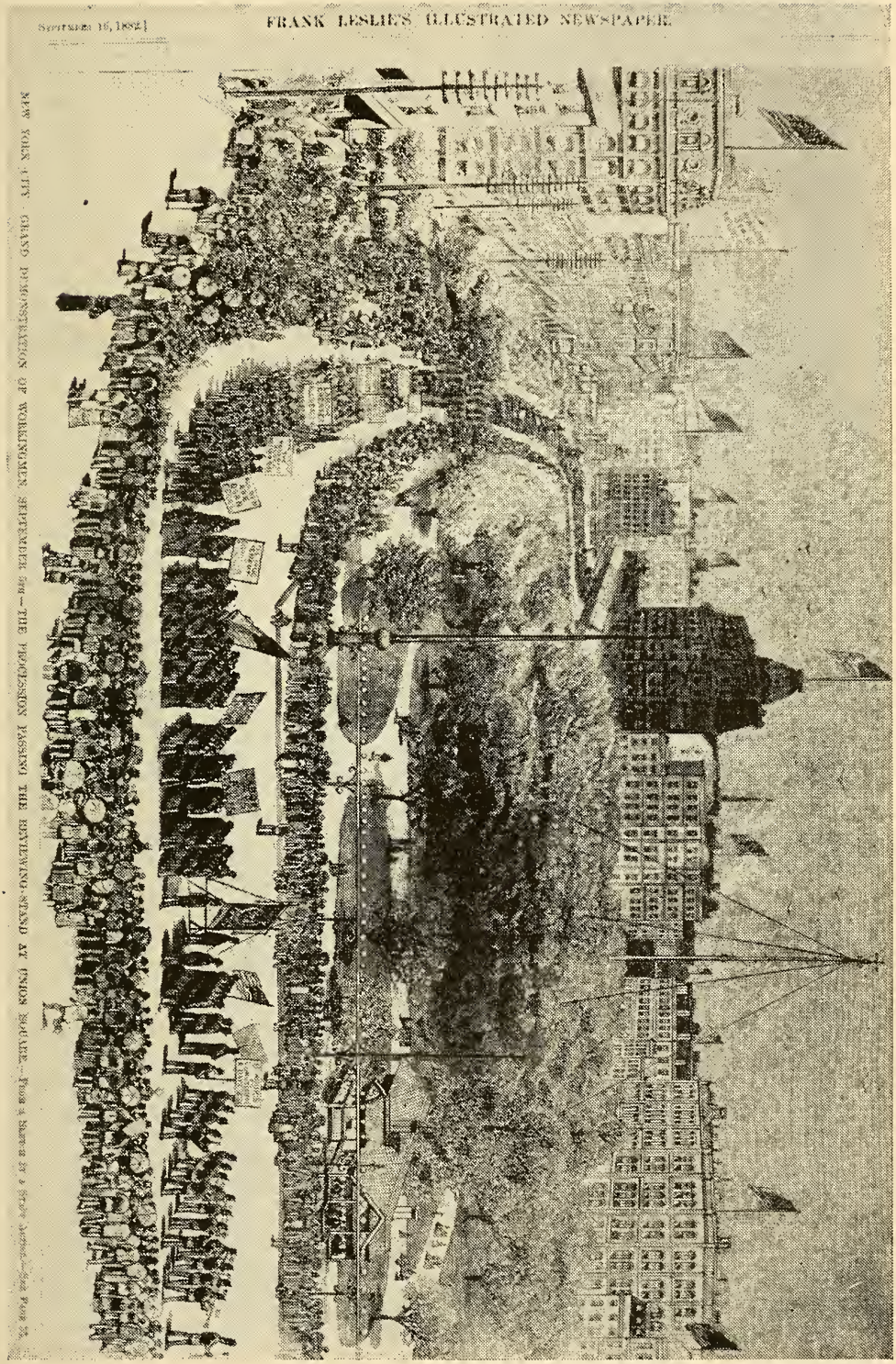
Writing of the first Labor Day celebration in New York, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, an important journal of that day, had the following to say:

"The demonstration of the workingmen of New York and adjacent cities on the 5th instant was in every way creditable to those engaged in it. Some 10,000 men marched in the procession, and their orderly appearance and sobriety of manner won hearty applause from the spectators who lined the sidewalks. . . ."

From that small beginning, Labor Day spread from city to city and state to state. Every year saw more localities honoring it. However, it took some twelve years to get Labor Day established as a national holiday.

It was in June of 1894 that the President finally affixed his signature to a measure setting aside the first Monday in September as official Labor Day.

Many people inside and outside of Labor worked hard to get Labor Day officially recognized as a legal holiday. But it all stemmed from the original efforts of Peter J. McGuire. No stamp will properly commemorate this great day until the likeness of Peter J. McGuire appears on it.


FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
September 16, 1882
NEW YORK CITY.—GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF WORKINGMEN SEPTEMBER 4th.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND AT UNION SQUARE.—From a Sketch by our Special Artist.



is your name in the book?

you can't vote if you're not registered

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ON Tuesday, November 6, approximately 100 million Americans will have the right to help elect the man who will serve as the President of the United States for the next four years. They can also vote for Senators and Representatives and, in many cases, governors, mayors, sheriffs, judges and even dog catchers.

So that people could have the right to select officials of their government, at national, state and local levels, many men have given their time, money, health and even their lives over the centuries. Most persons realize the importance of elections to a democracy, but not all; some can't even find time to register and vote.

In 1952, election officials tabulated 61,679,882 valid votes throughout the nation. This number comprised 72.4 per cent of all citizens of voting age. Despite this seemingly high turnout of three out of four eligible voters, the record of Americans is poorer than that of citizens of other democratic nations.

Voters in England comprise as as much as 83 per cent of those eligible; in Sweden, 80 per cent; Belgium, 90 per cent; and France and Canada each 75 per cent.

Why are Americans so reluctant to go through the small inconvenience of voting? They apparently are interested enough in candidates and campaign issues, if street corner arguments are any indication. It is no great chore and requires no exceptional amount of time. The law requires employers to give their employes sufficient time off, but still a large minority fail to vote. In 1920 only 49.3 per cent of all Americans of voting age cast their votes. In the five national elections from 1932 to 1948 the highest percentage of voters casting their ballots was 59.3, in 1940.

Political experts claim that the reasons for the greater turnout in 1952 were the challenging issues involved and the personable candidates. President Eisenhower received the largest popular vote ever cast, and Mr. Stevenson's total had been surpassed only once; by Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1936.

The 1952 election was not the first in which the candidates were interesting, nor the first in which the issues were important. The same was undoubtedly true from 1932 through 1948, but the attitude of the people became progressively more disinterested.

One might conclude that Americans have grown complacent or even sour toward democracy, but, in view of our over-all record in recent wars, we seem to think enough of our type of

government to fight valiantly for it, regardless of the odds, but not to vote for it.

Americans need not be afraid to vote. There is no punishment involved. The secret ballot prevents any person from taking advantage of the way any individual votes.

It's a very simple process. All you have to do is register before the deadline, and then go to the polls on election day. The machines and ballots are very clearly marked. The person who may become confused by the machines will find many eager and willing persons to offer instructions. Still many stay home.

The excuses people give for not voting are many. However, the one most widely used is "my one vote would not make any difference."

Of all the fallacies surrounding our democratic process, this probably is the most insidious. Time and again the importance of just one vote has been proved. The 1941 Draft Act was saved by one vote. A president was saved from impeachment by one vote.

In 1944 Senator Taft, of Ohio, won his seat by fewer than 8,000 votes. Yet there are 8,800 precincts in the state. On the average, if just one vote per precinct had gone the other way, Taft would have been defeated.

Michigan, in 1950, saw almost an exact duplication. The governor was elected by 1,154 votes out of 1,800,000 cast—less than a third of a vote per precinct.

In 1954, many key elections at the national, state and local levels were won by very narrow margins. The voting was so close, the New York Times observed:

"If proof were needed that every individual's vote really does count, the 1954 elections supplied it in drastic fashion."

The inescapable fact is that every citizen in a democracy votes, whether he goes to the polls or not. If he goes to the polls and votes for people he trusts, he does it one way—the American way. If he stays home he, in reality, is voting anyway. He is casting a vote for the candidate he is AGAINST. It is a default vote, but it makes it one vote easier for the candidate he does not like to make the grade.

Some of the worst Congresses in our history were elected by people who stayed home. And they paid dearly for it every time. The special interest groups, the foes of labor, the string-pullers never stay home. Every election time they turn out; not 60%, or 70%, but 100%. Whenever you stay home at election time you are casting a default vote in their favor.

Voting is a privilege as well as a duty. Millions upon millions of citizens throughout the world still do not have free elections, and we feel sorry for them. Yet nearly half of us often stay home during crucial national elections. In municipal elections there are times when barely 25% of the electorate turns out.

In view of the fact that our economic wellbeing, our freedoms and our rights are at stake every time an election is held, it seems preposterous that so many citizens can be content to let their votes go by default.

Voting is something each citizen must do for himself. He cannot delegate his authority to vote, or hire someone else to do it for him. This means each citizen must assume responsibility for both registering and going to the polls on election day.

Are you registered and prepared to go to the polls November 6th?

Editorial

Don't Become A Statistic

Last month the National Safety Council issued its statistical breakdown of accident rates for the year 1955. For the construction industry, the picture was not good.

The National Safety Council measures industrial accidents in two ways—by the number of accidents incurred per million man-hours of work, and by the number of days lost per accident. In both categories, the construction industry lost ground in 1955. The number of accidents increased by 12% over 1954, and the severity rate jumped three per cent. This is not good. Out of some 40 classifications into which the Council divides American industry, only three other groups (in addition to construction) showed increases in both the number of accidents and in the severity of accidents. All other industries showed decreases in one or both categories.

While the lumber industry showed a slight decrease in both the frequency and seriousness of accidents between 1954 and 1955, it still remains the most hazardous industry in the nation. It is more dangerous even than coal mining. Coal mining incurs some 24.65 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked, while the figure for the lumber industry is 26.25.

The chances of a man sustaining a disabling injury in construction are three times as great as they are for industry in general. There are only 6.96 chances of a man getting hurt in industry generally, but 19.33 chances if he works in construction. For lumbering, the picture is even worse. His chances are four times greater. The accident frequency rate for lumbering is 26.25 as compared to the 6.96 general average.

From the standpoint of accident severity, too, construction and lumbering are high-risk industries. On the average, the construction worker hurt in 1955 lost four days more than the all-industry average. The lumber worker lost two days more than the average.

It is easy to translate accident data into statistics. The National Safety Council does a good job on this score. But who can translate into something understandable the misery, suffering and poverty that industrial accidents impose on workers and their families? Is there any way to reduce to a chart or a graph the pain that a severed arm or a broken hip imposes on its victim? Is there any way to strike a mean average of the heartaches involved in orphaned children, broken homes or paralyzed bread winners?

Obviously not. Statistics show only the gaunt and the bare numerical side of industrial accidents. The human side—the pain-wracked bodies, the broken hopes—only God and the victims know.

By their very nature, both construction and lumbering will always be hazardous industries. Rough ground, heavy equipment, and obstructed visibility are hazards that will always be part of construction and lumbering. Some accidents are inevitable. But too many accidents are the result of someone failing to follow recognized safety practices.

Years of gathering accident statistics have uncovered all the hazards and the measures that can eliminate them. Safety codes have been developed for everything from lifting a box to handling a 60-ton crane. But all the safety codes man can write, and all the accident statistics the government and private agencies can dig up, cannot prevent accidents if workers do not follow safety rules on the job.

In the final analysis, the only people who can really eliminate accidents are the people who do the work. Engineers can develop a dozen new ways for bracing a scaffold properly, but if the man erecting the scaffold does not follow them, they are meaningless.

There are numberless wrong ways of doing things, but only one right way. The way to keep from becoming a statistic is to follow the right way, the safe way, every time.

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Not Our Field

This journal has never carried an "Advice To The Lovelorn" column, but perhaps it is time to give the idea some consideration. Apparently there is not too much difference between giving advice to those who are love-sick and those who are economically dispossessed through being unorganized. At any rate, Mary Haworth, syndicated lovelorn columnist, seems to combine the two nicely—and, we might add, pretty effectively.

Most of the letters Mary gets (and answers) begin with "my boy friend has a roving eye" or "do you think a bow-legged girl has as good a chance of getting married as a knock-kneed one?" In one way or another, Mary always comes up with some advice that sounds pretty logical.

Perhaps that is why a recent letter involving a complete change of pace did not throw Mary. She came up with the right answer in jig time.

* * *

The letter was written by three male office workers in their upper fifties. Their problem was not that they had difficulty in getting dates or meeting nice women. It was not that their wives were giddy or poor housekeepers. Their problem was something much more fundamental and universal than that. Their problem was that they could not get a wage increase out of their boss, even though they knew they were entitled to one. The three, of course, were unorganized.

In their letter they pointed out that each of them had more than 25 years of service with the firm, but every time they approached the boss for a little money, his answer was, "If you don't like it here you know what you can do."

"Union workers get periodic increases in addition to pensions, health and welfare, and insurance benefits which are paid for by the company," their letter complained. "We realize how unfair our employer is, but, even so, what can we do? We are trapped."

It did not take Mary long to come up with the answer to that one.

"My first reaction to your letter," she answered, "is to wonder why you aren't affiliated with a labor union if you are suffering for lack of effective bargaining power."

To this she added: "Explore the possibilities of joining forces with organized labor to get the help of union backing. White collar workers of the 'office clerical' type aren't prohibited from organizing."

Score one for Mary. If her advice on problems of the heart is as sound as her advice on problems of the pocketbook, her column is well worth following.

* * *

On second thought, perhaps we have no business thinking about an "advice" column. Our first reaction to the above letter would be to answer about as follows:

"You fellows are over 21. You have worked for your boss for many years. All through those years you have watched production employes gain periodic wage increases through their union. You have watched the union get them health and welfare plans, pensions, insurance and a host of other fringe benefits, while you stood still. If you didn't have enough brains to figure out that working people can't get very far without a union to represent them in this dog-eat-dog age, you aren't very smart. You probably aren't even worth what the boss is paying you now."

No Automation Without Consultation

Like their counterparts in the United States and Canada, British unions are becoming increasingly concerned about the effects of automation. Automation is probably even more pressing a problem in England than it is in America, since England is fighting for her economic life. If she cannot export and successfully compete for foreign markets on manufactured goods, her economic future looks bleak. She looks to automation as a shining hope for better days.

Unions, employers and government are all conscious of this need for keeping exports high. They all realize that automation holds high promise for a rejuvenation of England's traditional role as the No. 1 exporter of manufactured goods. Hence automation is proceeding at a high rate.

Yet automation recently precipitated a major strike in one of England's greatest automobile factories. More may follow unless long range policies are adopted by industry.

How do British unions look at automation?

Most of them, apparently, feel that automation is inevitable. They do not oppose it as such, but neither do they intend to sit idly by and let men be tossed out of work indiscriminately as factories switch to automatic machines.

In an article in the British Labor Press, John Walton, of the British Trades Union Congress, summed up labor's attitude toward automation as follows:

"Until now automation in individual firms has caused few dismissals, though it has brought striking savings of up to 50 per cent in labour costs on some processes. To avoid redundancies firms have transferred workers to other jobs and have adjusted their rate of recruitment. Indeed, as the report stresses, the planning of labor is among the essential steps in a smooth change-over to automatic processes.

"This then is labor's advice to firms about introducing automation as painlessly as possible: plan both manpower and technical policy, consult the

trade unions about the plans, ensure that the workers know how it is going to affect them, and if necessary organize training for workers either to operate new machines or to work in other departments."

From a vantage point of several thousand miles away, it would appear that the British unions are looking at automation realistically.

The march of automation hardly can be stopped. However, its drastic effects on the lives of working people can be greatly ameliorated by advance planning. Men need to be assured that automatic machines will not mean breadlines for them. They need to know that re-training will be available to them if their old skills are made meaningless by the new machines. They need to understand that automation will not mean ten men at the gate for every job inside the plant.

The United States and Canada profitably can take a page out of the British book. The motto of the British unions is: "No Automation Without Consultation." That motto can hardly be improved upon. Automation must be the result of careful planning by management *and* labor if it is to be applied successfully.

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Blindness Is Not Always A Matter of Eyes

Who is so deafe or so blinde as hee
That willfully will neither heare nor see?
John Heywood's Proverbes—

It is not necessary to have 20/20 vision in order to be able to see clearly. The Washington State Association For The Blind proved that clearly last month. At its convention, the Association adopted a resolution strongly opposing Initiative 198, the initiative which aims to saddle a right-to-work law on the people of Washington. In part, that resolution proclaimed:

"Our members urge their friends and the public to vote against Initiative 198 because it is aimed at the laboring man, you and me, and that's about 99 per cent of the people in the state."

For people who are blind, it seems to us, that resolution indicates a clarity of vision that many people with normal vision ought to envy. It has often been said that the blind, when deprived of their sight, have their other senses sharpened to the point where they are able to "see" many things overlooked by their more fortunate brethren. The refusal of the Washington State Association to swallow the endless stream of hockum being peddled by well-financed right-to-workers seems to lend credence to this supposition.

The Association's stand was not written by a small clique. The Spokane Labor World, AFL-CIO area publication, points out that over 100 delegates were present at the meeting which passed the resolution.

We can only marvel at the perspicacity of the delegates to the Washington State convention. If any group ought to be susceptible to the bleeding heart approach being followed by the right-to-work elements in the State of Washington, it should be the blind. Yet the delegates to the convention of the blind stood four-square in their opposition to Initiative 198. Even they could "see" that a right-to-work law is aimed at hindering the 99% for the benefit of the one per cent.

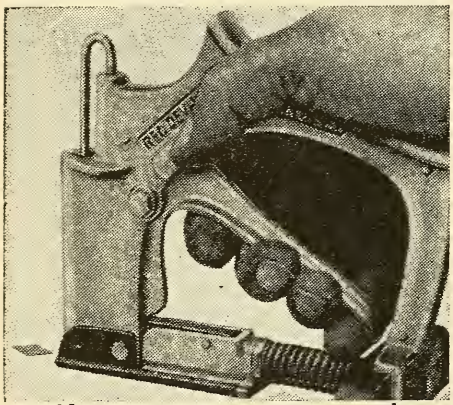
Our hats are off to the officers and members of the Washington State Association For The Blind. Would that all working men with good eyes could see with your clarity of vision.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

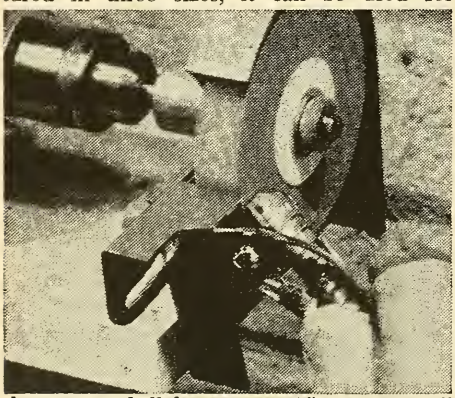
New aluminum point drivers are claimed to speed up glazing of sash so that it becomes five times as fast as using the old hand method. The tool has a nose plate to prevent points from dropping out. Nylon bumpers of the forward part of the ram are replaceable by removing the guide plate.



On older types it was necessary to buy a new ram and frame, at much greater cost. Manufactured by Red Devil Tools, 2400 Vauxhall Rd., Union, N. J.

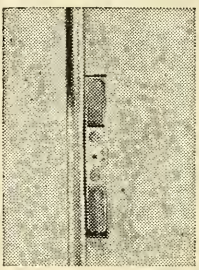
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

DRILLMATE is a tool sharpening attachment for portable electric drills. Manufactured in three sizes, it can be used for



sharpening drill bits up to ½" size, as well as knives, chisels, plane bits, etc. Equipped with guide for sharpening drill bits. Wheels for masonry and carbide tipped bits also available. Manufactured by Popular Mfg. Co., 4115 Glencrest Rd., Minneapolis 16, Minn.

A magnetic level with three vials; serving in the multiple capacities of level, plumb and 45 degree. Made of a light weight metal, the tool is equipped with an Alnico magnet, said to be good for a lifetime of use. The manufacturer claims it will hold to ferrous surfaces indefinitely. A product of Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.



1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956



An old-time portable electric saw, like the one shown, a drill, sander or other portable electric tool made by Porter-Cable Machine Company can win its owner one of 75 valuable prizes in an "old tool" contest sponsored by Porter-Cable. Entries will be judged on age, length of service and present condition. Tools must be usable to be eligible.

Residents of the U. S. or Canada may enter, with the 25 top prizes consisting of the modern equivalent of the old tools entered in the contest. Prizes will also be awarded to 50 next best entries. Entry blanks and contest rules are available from all Porter-Cable dealers. The contest closes September 30, 1956.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS

The initial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress was officially opened in the Coliseum of the National Exhibition, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Monday morning, April 23, 1956.

Undoubtedly many benefits will result for Canadian wage earners through this merger of the Dominion's two great labor organizations, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor. It is clear that its intent is to bring about a higher standard of living for all Canadians.

The record of this historic labor event shows that 1,683 delegates were registered, representing 1,380 organizations.

Following the invocation, the gavel was presented to the president of the new organization, Claude Jodoin, who, assisted by A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor, conducted the convention to a harmonious and successful conclusion.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO was presented to the delegates and delivered an inspirational message. He announced that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO had unanimously approved a request of the Canadian organization that AFL-CIO chartered federal unions surrender their present charters and affiliate with the Congress. In the further interests of good will and harmony, the AFL-CIO will conclude all its organizational activities in the Dominion.

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent addressed the delegates and stated that the united labor organization would benefit all of Canada and that more Canadian workers should join unions.

Many important subjects were presented to the convention in the form of resolutions. A few of these are summarized in the following:

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND ACTION—Formulation of a Political Education Committee to assist affiliated organizations in achieving the basic aims of the Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Advocation of amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide more equitable protection for all Canadian workers.

HEALTH—Work for a comprehensive program of health care through national health insurance.

NATIONAL LABOR CODE—Ask Parliament to make National Labor Code more workable.

IMMIGRATION—Demand establishment of an advisory committee for recommendation of necessary legislative and administrative changes required for the best interests of the Canadian people.

ORGANIZATION—Move to bring other Canadian labor groups into the Congress as quickly as possible.

FAIR WAGE POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Request clarification of regulations.

TAXATION—Recommend that taxes be made more equitable for lower income groups.

On Thursday morning, the fourth day of the convention, the following were elected as the initial officers of the Congress.

Honorary President	Percy R. Bengough
President	Claude Jodoin
Executive Vice Pres.	Gordon G. Cushing

Vice Presidents:

Maritime Provinces	James A. Whitebone	Moving Picture Projectionists
Quebec Province	George A. Schollie	Machinists
	Roger Provost	Textile Workers
Ontario	William Jenoves	Bricklayers
	Andrew V. Cooper	Carpenters
Prairie Provinces	D. Swailes	Musicians
British Columbia	A. M. Morrison	Electrical Workers

From CIO Unions:

Honorary President	A. R. Mosher
Gen. Sec.-Treas.	Donald MacDonald

Vice Presidents:

Maritime Provinces	F. Nicoll	Can. Brotherhood Railway Tram Workers
Quebec	Miss Huggette Plamondon	United Packing House Wkrs.
Ontario	George Burt	United Auto Workers
	C. H. Millard	Steel Workers
Prairies	N. Reimer	Chemical Workers
British Columbia	J. Morris	International Wood Wkrs.

I am extremely grateful for the privilege and honor of representing the United Brotherhood at this First Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress and also for the additional honor of being elected to serve as one of its vice-presidents.

Fraternally yours,
A. V. Cooper, General Executive Board Member

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. E. ABBOTT, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
NIKOLAS ADAM, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
EUGENE ADAMS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. J. ALTMAN, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
ANDERS ANDERSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CARL A. ANDERSON, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
FRED ANDERSON, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD L. ASHBRIDGE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
TICE A. ATEN, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
JOSEPH T. AUBIN, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
C. W. BAILEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MATHEW BARRON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
C. BECK, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
GEORGE BELL, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
LEO N. BENNETT, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
CHRISTOPHER BERGSMA, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
L. A. BERRY, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
CHARLES BLANGERS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
PAUL BLOMQUIST, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
THOMAS BLUE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAM BONEY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
AMIDIE BOUTET, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill.
FRED BOUTWELL, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
BERMELL BRAMLITT, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOHN BRIMS, SR., L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES J. BRITTON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
H. M. BUTLER, JR., L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.
BRUCE CADLE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES CANDRA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
RAY CATTELL, L. U. 404, Lake County, Ohio
M. D. CHAMBERS, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
EARL CHENEY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
MICHAEL CHUHAK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
W. B. CLEMMER, JR., L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
CLINTON CLOUSE, SR., L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
WILLIAM L. COALWELL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ROBERT T. COBURN, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
AARON CONKLIN, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
FREDERICK COOK, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
AUGUST CORBE, L. U. 404, Lake County, Ohio
A. COREY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
OSWALD DA FORNO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOHN G. DAVIS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
DOMINGO C. DEL HOYO, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
JOSEPH DI CARLO, 1752, Pomona, Cal.
E. DISIT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HARL DIXON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
CECIL W. DRUMMOND, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
CLAUDE L. EDMONDS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
J. H. EMBREY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ERIC R. ERICSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CLARENCE E. EVANS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ERIC FAGERMAN, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM T. FARMER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
FRANCIS E. FLYNN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
N. O. FOOSNESS, L. U. 606, Virginia & Eveleth, Minn.
VICTOR FRANKLIN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM M. FREEBORN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
FRANK FUCHS, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
THEODORE GARBISCH, L. U. 1826, Wausau, Wis.
HENRY GILLINGHAM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK GILLIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
UBALDO GIULIANO, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
FAYE E. GLEASON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
CLARENCE GRAHAM, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
SHELDON L. GREEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN HAHN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
DAVID A. HALL, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
GERALD A. HALL, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
WILLIAM HALL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN H. HANCOCK, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
J. M. HANSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN B. HARMON, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
M. R. HARRIS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
RUDOLPH HARTNER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
EVERETT L. HASKELL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
KRISTIAN HAUGEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAMUEL L. HAYNES, JR., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
DOUGLAS O. HENDERSON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
MATT HERTTUA, L. U. 404, Lake County, Ohio
GEORGE W. HEWITT, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
WILLIAM HOCH, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
RICHARD T. HOLLAND, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
AUGUSTUS T. HOLLER, L. U. 1964, Vicksburg, Miss.
HARRY T. HOTMER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
WILLIAM HOUSMAN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
SIDNEY HUNT, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
PETER ISAACSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ALVIN JOHNSON, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
SVEN JOHNSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN C. JOHNSTON, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
G. JONES, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
GARFIELD JONES, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MICHAEL KADROSKE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
H. KATZENBERGER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM KELLEY, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM KENNEDY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas.
ROBERT S. KING, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
H. A. KINNE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.

In Memoriam

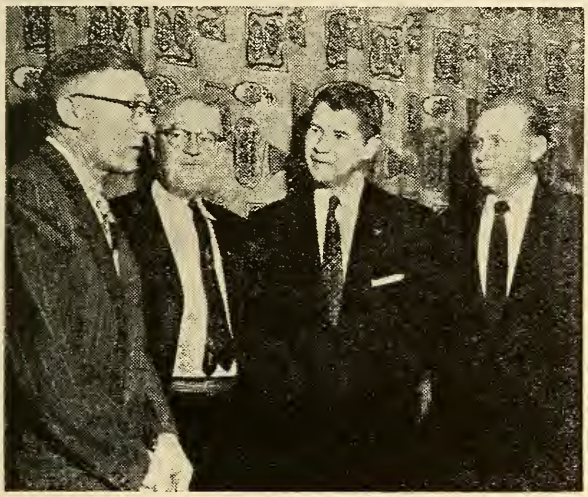
ANTON KLEIN, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN J. KLEIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY KLUCKHUHN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MATH KOENIG, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
AUGUST KOHORST, L. U. 246, New York, N.Y.
E. R. LAKIN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CECIL LANGADALE, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
CARL LARSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ALPHONSE LAURIN, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
OSCAR LEE, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. Dak.
JOHN F. LEFGREN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN C. LEHMAN, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y.
PETER LEIMANN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
THEMAN LOSS, L. U. 21, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT H. LUCKER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
J. M. MALLORY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
PHILIP MARCHELLO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
C. W. MATHEWSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MATT MATTLIN, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
A. R. MAXWELL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
DOMINICK McDONALD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD McDONALD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
S. S. McLAUGHLIN, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
CHARLES McLEAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN A. MEEKS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS F. MILLER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
J. M. MISCZAK, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. MOORE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
M. F. MOORMAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAM MORIN, L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
W. H. MOYER, L. U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
JIM C. MYERS, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
FRED N. NELSON, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
JOHN T. NERO, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
RUDOLPH H. NEUBAUER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
SHELDON NEWSOM, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
R. T. NOBLE, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
VERNON W. NOVATNE, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
JOSEPH NYDMAN, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
H. OHLSEN, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
ARTHUR OLDEN, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
LEE A. OLDRATE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
GUSTAV OLSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
JOHN OSTERLUND, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. F. PASCHAL, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
JOHN PEARSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
HELGE PECKEL, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
P. O. PEDERSON, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
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JOHN PETROCHKO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
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ELI POTHIER, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
U. J. PROCTOR, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HAROLD L. RAYMOND, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
ROSCOE E. RINES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES RINGELSTEIN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
LLOYD ROGERS, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
JOHN ROTH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
ALBERT M. RUBIO, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ERKKI SANDELL, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
TOM SATHER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CHARLES M. SATTERFIELD, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
DANIEL SATTERFIELD, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
JERRY SCANLON, L. U. 1232, Corner Brook, Newf.
ARTHUR H. SCHELHAUS, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN W. SCHMELZ, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
ANTHONY SCHMIDT, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
OTTO P. SCHNEIDER, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
BEN SCHOEPPNER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
THOMAS SCHWERTNER, L. U. 404, Lake County, Ohio
MINOT P. SECORD, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
MICHAEL SHANKS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
T. J. SHARP, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
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JOE SMOLKOWSKI, L. U. 98, Spokane Wash.
WARNER SNELL, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ED. SNOWDEN, L. U. 2027, Rapid City, S. Dak.
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SAM STEIN, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
JAMES K. STERNER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ANTHONY STURNACK, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
FLOYD SWARTZ, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
JAMES E. SWEET, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
ALFONSO R. TAFOYA, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
STEFAN TELL, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
CARTER W. THOMAS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
W. E. THOST, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
SHERMAN TIPPIE, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
TONY TOLENTINO, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE TONG, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
ERVIN TRAVIS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
GEORGE TREADWAY, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
ANTHONY TRENTACOST, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
FRANK K. TUCK, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
TED TUSZYNSKI, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
FRED UMBACH, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY URBIK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ARIE VAN ANDELL, L.U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
RONALD WAITE, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
O. M. WALDAHL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
R. E. WALDEN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JAMES P. WALKER, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ROLAND H. WALTER, JR., L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
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SCOTT WAYLAND, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
MILFORD S. WELCH, L. U. 2228, Oakdale, La.
WARREN W. WELLMEIER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HAROLD H. WHEELER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GUNNAR WICKSTROM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAM WIESNER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
J. F. WILLETT, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.
C. F. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
W. H. WIMP, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
C. W. WINFREE, L. U. 2435, Fayetteville, N. C.
FOSTER WISE, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
ADAM ZIMBLEMAN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
FRANK W. ZVANOVEC, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL PARTY

Each year Local Union 1382, of Rochester, Minnesota, holds a social party shortly before Christmas for members, their wives and friends. Last year was no exception as more than 350 persons were on hand for the fine banquet and entertainment.



Minnesota Governor at Local 1382's annual social affair, with, from left to right: Hiko Smith, business representative of the Local; John Carlgren, president of the State Council of Carpenters; Gov. Freeman; and Gene Topness, president of Local 1382.

The guests were addressed by Minnesota's likable young Governor, Orville L. Freeman, who was the main speaker of the evening. He emphasized that labor has an important part to play in the politics of the state and national governments.

A short time later, when departing on a trip to try to secure new industry for Minnesota, Gov. Freeman said, "Labor has long recognized its stake in industrial expansion, and has regarded it as an important part of labor's program. Our entire program to build Minnesota's future is in the interest of labor, and needs the cooperation of labor if it is to succeed."

Lt. Governor Karl Rolvaag, also a speaker at the banquet, reiterated the Governor's promise to veto any "right to wreck" law in the state, and to attempt to increase workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits.

The banquet was the Governor's first appearance at a non-political function since his election.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

FOUR VETERANS PAID TRIBUTE BY NEW HAMPSHIRE BROTHERS

In January, this year, special ceremonies were held by Local Union 921, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, honoring four long time members, each of whom made great contributions to its progress. In its 55 year history, these names stand out among the leaders of its progressive march.

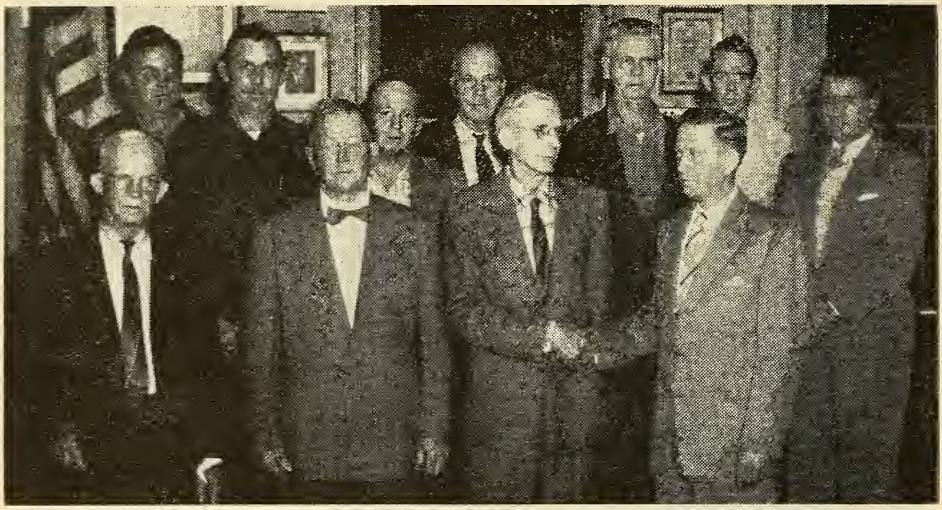
Artis Schurman is now 77 years of age. He became a charter member of Local 921 on October 16, 1901, just a few days after the organization became a part of the United Brotherhood. He was very active in union affairs and during one twenty year period he had the amazing record of having missed only two meetings! He is now retired from carpentry but is still avidly interested in the affairs of the United Brotherhood.

Edgar J. Ireland just passed the 50 year mark this year. He served the Local for many years as business agent until illness forced his retirement a short time ago. He was active in the founding of the New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters.

During the first month of Local 921's existence, Bradbury Phipps was welcomed into the fold. He apparently never regretted the move for he is still an active member. Although 83 years of age he is still active at the trade of carpentry.

The fourth member was honored by the customary moment of silence. Frank L. Trueman passed on last year at the age of 73 years. A 50 year pin was presented to his wife

at the time and it was placed on his lapel as he was laid to rest. Brother Trueman was also a charter member and served as business agent during the early years of the organization.



Old timers are honored by Local 921. From the left, front row: Bradbury Phipps, Artis Schurman and Edgar J. Ireland, receiving the congratulations of Vincent D. McKenzie, president of Local 921.

In the back are officers of the Local. From the left are Charles Oulton, True Glidden, trustees; Norman Hartford, recording secretary; Herbert Guptill, vice-president; Leon Curtis, warden; Harry Hartford, trustee; and Saviero M. Giambalvo, business representative.

For a great portion of the time he received no remuneration for his services, but contributed them willingly and cheerfully, believing that helping his fellow workers was enough compensation. His many services will remain in the memories of his fellow members.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOCAL 996 HONORS OLD-TIMER

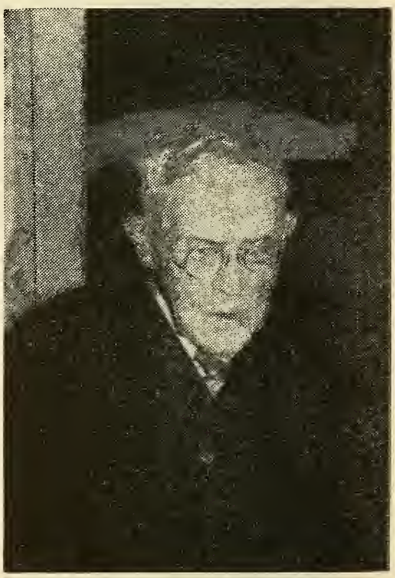
More than 70 members and guests of Local Union No. 996, of Penn Yan, New York, recently attended a dinner in honor of Evert Brown, the Local's oldest member. Brother Brown was 90 years of age on New Years Day this year, born in a log cabin near this western New York county seat.

He was initiated into Local 996 on February 13, 1902, two days after it had received its charter, and has retained his membership there to the present time.

Even though his lifetime began only shortly after the close of the Civil War, his health is still reasonably good. Although failing eyesight and poor hearing slow him down somewhat he still attends the Local's meeting each month, with the assistance of his wife or fellow members.

Brother Brown has always been an active member of his local. He practiced his trade of carpentry for many years in the vicinity of his home in Yates County and has held many of the offices in the Local. Despite his years he now serves it as warden.

The presentation of the small golden 50-year pin was symbolic of the great contribution of Brother Brown to the cause of the United Brotherhood. Through the efforts of him and many men like him, the organization will continue to progress and derive for workers of wood an equitable share of the worth of goods which they produce.



Evert Brown; 90 year old charter member of Local 996.

CHICAGO LOCAL PRESENTS TWO FIFTY-YEAR PINS

Each year Local Union No. 419, of Chicago, Illinois, holds a get-together party, to increase interest in union affairs and help members become better acquainted with their Brothers. The party is the time at which veteran members, and all others who have given outstanding service to the organization, are introduced to the membership.



Fred Hienz receives his gold pin from Joe Lehnert, president of Local 419, while William Koehne is congratulated by Walter Badekow, financial secretary.

This year two old-timers were honored guests at the affair. William Koehne, who passed the 50-year mark last November, and Fred Hienz, whose membership is only four months longer, were presented with the small golden pin which represents a half-century of service to the United Brotherhood.

In nearly all cases, men who acquire a fifty year pin have devoted more than three-fourths of their life to the cause of the organization. Some serve as officers of their Local or Council, while others remain in the background until their support is required. But all have made a contribution of which they can be justly proud. They have the knowledge that they have not only helped their fellow carpenters, but all American workingmen, by giving their support in the constant struggle for better wages and working conditions. They are truly the servants of their fellow men.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

GOLD PIN PRESENTED ON WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

John P. Blagdon, a member of Local Union No. 625, of Manchester, New Hampshire, has been especially faithful to the vows he took as a young man. In 1905 he was initiated into the United Brotherhood, and, ten years previous, he had accepted another sacred trust. He is still faithful to each obligation.

Recently officers of the Local visited Brother Blagdon's home to present him with the gold pin, emblematic of 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. They were surprised to learn that the occasion was one for a dual celebration, as Mr. and Mrs. Blagdon were observing their 60th wedding anniversary.



Congratulations are in order at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Blagdon. From the left are Jack Hopcroft, president of Local 625; Mr. and Mrs. Blagdon, John Driesse, recording secretary; and Louis Martel, business representative.

The presentation of the pin was originally planned to have been made at the Local's hall, but due to a slight illness of his wife, Brother Blagdon was unable to attend.

Recently he celebrated his 87th birthday, but his faith in both his marriage and the principles of unionism and the United Brotherhood has remained undiminished by the passage of time.

BROTHERHOOD LOCALS REPRESENTED AT CONVENTION

Brotherhood delegates to the 20th convention of the East Coast Metal Trades pause during a busy day to pose in the Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C. Seated from the left are: John H. Howison, financial secretary, Local 2456, Washington; Jaffee Venuto, president, Local 2031, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Barney Sneider, president, Local 2512, Boston; and James Bailey, president of East Coast Metal Trades and Local 2456.



Standing, from the left: Philip J. Anstrom, president, Local 2151, Charleston, S. C.; J. M. Berry, Jr., recording secretary, Local 303, Portsmouth, Va.; W. W. Johnson, General Representative of the United Brotherhood; Frank A. Lawrence, trustee, Local 1086, Norfolk, Va.; C. J. Page, trustee, Local 303; F. W. Baker, vice president, Local 303; and Ralph Gartman, vice president, Local 1086.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL PRESENTS 50 YEAR PINS

Local Union No. 111, Lawrence, Massachusetts, recently honored several of its veteran members with presentation of gold pins emblematic of 50 or more years of continuous membership.



Fifty year men of Local 111 shown receiving gold pins are, from the left: Joseph Lariviere, Maurice Jaques, William Bourque, John Mulcahy and Joseph La Plume. At the right, James Doiron makes the presentations.

Among those receiving pins were Joseph Lariviere, Joseph La Plume, James Hibbert and Maurice Jaques, each with 53 years membership, William Bourque, 51 years, and Sampson Duff and John Mulcahy. Brothers Duff and Hibbert were unable to be present at the ceremonies, but received their pins at a later date.

John Mulcahy is still very active in the affairs of the Local in his official capacity as its president.

James Doiron, business representative of the Local, presented the pins with his personal congratulations to each of the old-timers.



WASHINGTON LADIES HOLD 17TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

To the Editor:

Tacoma, Washington, was the scene of the 17th annual convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries, held May 10-12, in conjunction with the 35th annual convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters.

In attendance were 37 delegates, representing 19 Auxiliaries, and 47 fraternal delegates. Five past presidents of the Ladies State Council also were present.

Sister Blanche Baker, president of the host Auxiliary, No. 267, of Tacoma, presented the gavel to outgoing President Alice Johnson.

President Johnson held open house, assisted by Auxiliary 267. Following a meeting of the Ladies Executive Board, coffee and cake was served to the delegates and guests.

A luncheon was served by Tacoma's Eagle Auxiliary at Eagle Hall. Paul Rudd, president of the State Council, also held an open house, entertaining guests with a luncheon and entertainment and an evening of dancing.

On the final day of the convention a banquet was held. At this time officers were installed by an installation team from the Bremerton Ladies Group. Auxiliary 267's drill team also entertained the assemblage.

Officers of the Washington Ladies Council for the coming year are: Mamie Dickson, president; Velma Osborne, vice president; Ellen Paddock, recording secretary; and Loretta Hodgen, treasurer.

Pasco, Washington, was chosen at the site for the 1957 convention.

Fraternally, Ellen Paddock, Recording Secretary
3475 S. 170th St., Seattle 88, Wash.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

OKLAHOMA LADIES CELEBRATE 28th YEAR

To the Editor:

Members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 205, of Enid, Oklahoma, look forward to February 25th of each year. That date marks the aniversary of the chartering of the group and it is annually celebrated with an anniversary dinner.

About 60 members and their guests assembled for this year's big event. Among those present were Mrs. Al Williams and Mrs. P. M. Randolph, both charter members of the Auxiliary, the only ones still in good standing of the original 28 Ladies on the roster in 1928.

Today's membership stands at 33, 13 of whom were initiated during 1955, a healthy indication that 1956 will be another good year for the group.

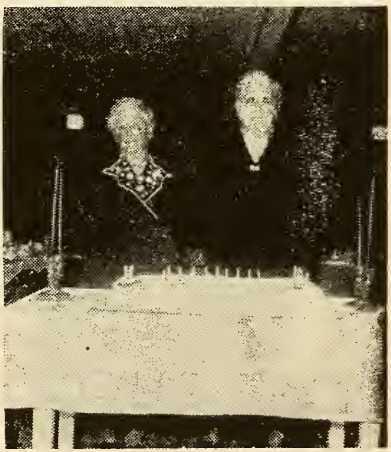
When there is an illness or death in the family of a member, flowers are sent out. Birthdays of members are also observed with small parties when possible.

Mrs. Dwight Davis is serving as president of the Auxiliary for this year.

We would be very happy to hear from other Auxiliary groups.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Esther Cooley, Recording Secretary
114 E. Chestnut St., Enid, Okla.



Two charter members of Ladies Auxiliary 205 pose with the anniversary cake marked with 28 candles. From the left are Mrs. P. M. Randolph and Mrs. Al. Williams.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 334

Closets.—No house can have too many well-placed and well-planned closets. That is to say, that the closets will have to be conveniently located in the house, especially in the rooms. They should be planned in such a way that they will give the accommodations that are desired and needed by the occupants of the individual rooms. Bedroom closets should be provided with plenty of hook space, rods for hangers, shelf room, and drawer conveniences. These facilities should be selected to satisfy the wants and needs of the person or persons that are the most likely to occupy the different rooms. This means that teenagers should have the accommodations that such youngsters like to have in a room. In this connection, it must be remembered that boys and girls do not like or want the same things. The same is true of grown-ups. Where the room is occupied by couples, the closet should be made to accommodate both the woman and the man. Guest rooms need expert attention.

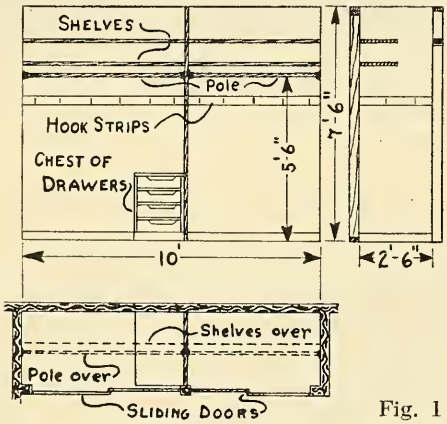


Fig. 1

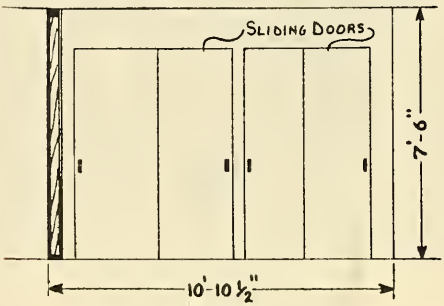
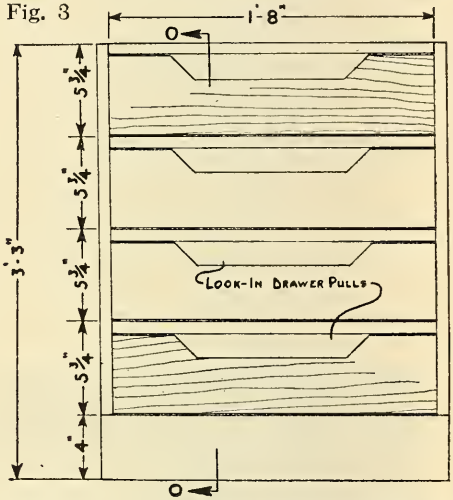


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



Bed-Room Closet.—Fig. 1 shows at the bottom a floor plan of a bed-room closet. The back wall with shelves, poles, and hook strips is shown above. To the right is shown one of the end walls. The other end wall matches the one shown. A chest

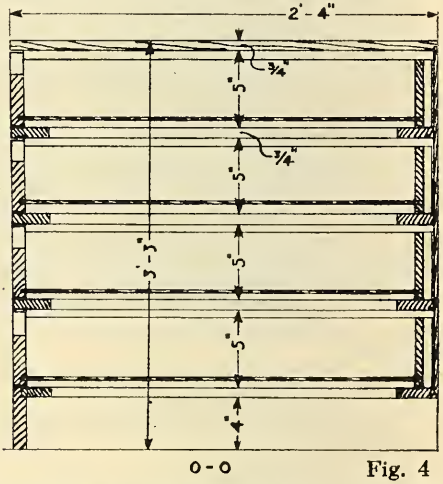


Fig. 4

of drawers is shown to the left of the center partition, details of which will be taken

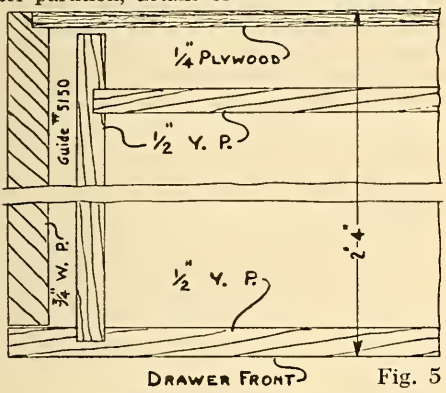


Fig. 5

up in another part of this lesson. Fig. 2 shows a front elevation of the closet, showing two sets of sliding doors in a closed position.

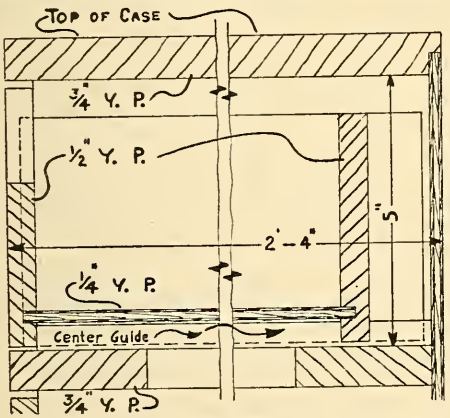


Fig. 6

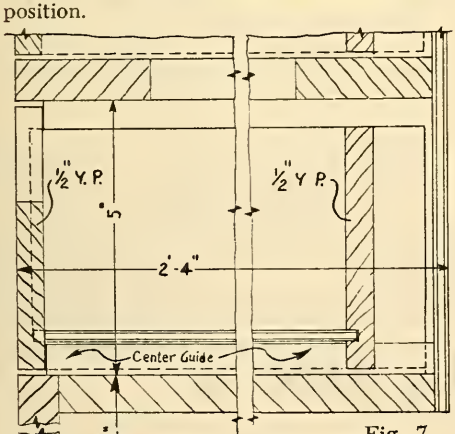


Fig. 7

Look-In Drawers.—Fig. 3 is a face view of the chest of drawers, giving the various dimensions in figures. The openings serve a twofold purpose: First, they make it possible to look into the drawers and find the

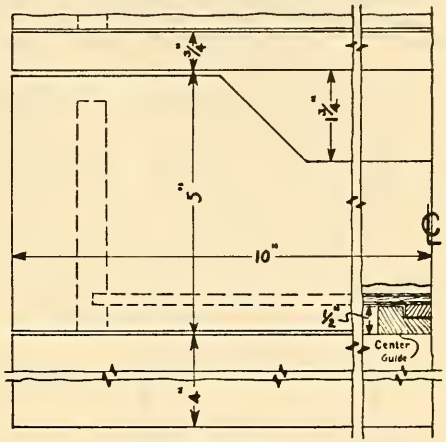


Fig. 8

drawer that holds the article or articles that you want, before pulling the drawer out; and second, they make excellent drawer pulls. The arrows at **0-0** show where the case is cut, as shown in cross section in Fig. 4. Here the construction of the draw-

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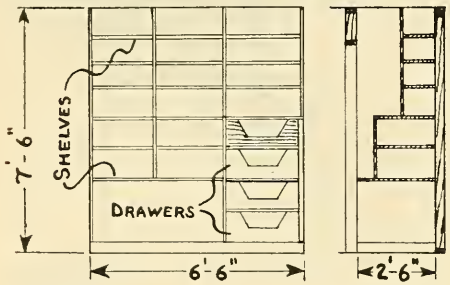
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ers and the case can be studied in keeping with the larger scale details.

Details of Construction.—Fig. 5 shows in two parts (plan) the front and back construc-



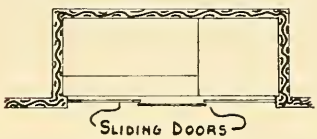
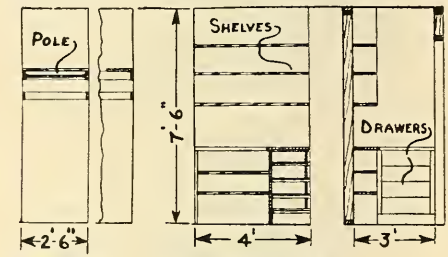


Fig. 9

tions of the drawer, cut horizontally. Notice the space allowed for the roller guides, No. 5150. The address of the company that handles these guides is given in lesson 331. . . . Fig. 6 and 7 should be studied in keeping with the center guide shown in part in Fig. 8. This drawing shows the left half of the face of the drawer in parts. One half of the center guide, already referred to, is shown to the right. The face board of the front is cut out here to give a cross section of the center guide. The upper strip (hard wood) is glued to the drawer bottom. The grooved part is fastened to the frame directly under the drawer. This detail shows the bottom drawer and the base of the case in parts.

Shelves and Drawers.—Fig. 9 shows at the bottom a plan of a closet with shelves and a chest of drawers. These drawers are



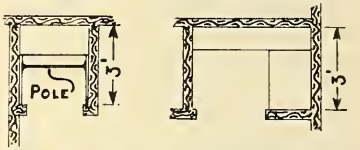


Fig. 10

larger than the drawers just explained. The look-in windows are much larger, making it possible to inspect the contents quite thoroughly before pulling out the drawer. The construction of these drawers are exactly the same as those that were illustrated and explained in the previous paragraphs, excepting that the face board is made of ¾-inch stuff. A face view of the shelves and drawers is shown by the main drawing above. To the right of the main drawing is shown a cross section of the shelves. The floor plan shows the sliding doors.

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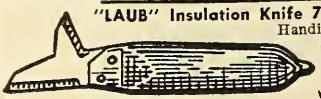
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Smaller Closets.—At the center and right of Fig. 10 are shown, respectively, the back wall and the right wall of this closet. At the bottom, center, we have a floor plan. The drawers shown are without windows, but the construction is the same as the construction explained in the first part of this lesson. The face boards can be of either ½-inch or ¾-inch stuff. To the left, at the bottom, is shown a floor plan of a very small closet, which is equipped with a shelve, hook strips, and a rod for hangers. Above the plan is shown the back wall, and to the right a part of one of the side walls, which shows the hook strips and shelf.

PLASTIC CURTAINS

A great many home owners, when they built their homes, did not provide for shower

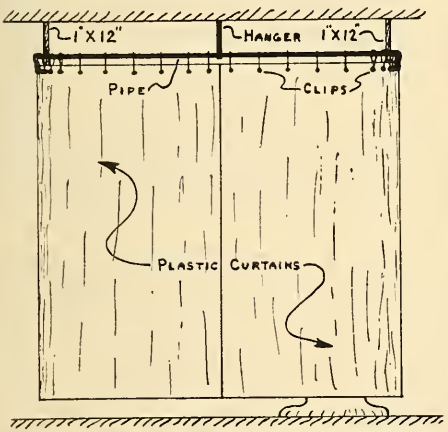


Fig. 1

baths nor plan for stools in their basements. But now when those things are a part of what we call modern conveniences, there is a growing demand for them, especially in those homes where they were omitted.

Fig. 1 shows a front elevation of a shower bath combined with a stool, enclosed by two plastic curtains. These curtains are hung onto a pipe by means of wire clips, such as are pointed out. The pipe, the hanger, and

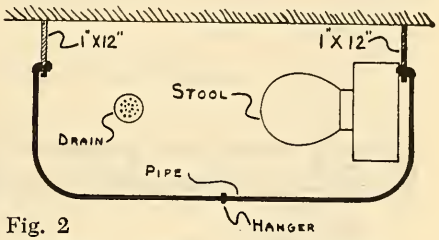
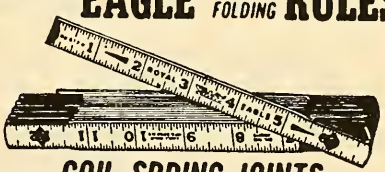
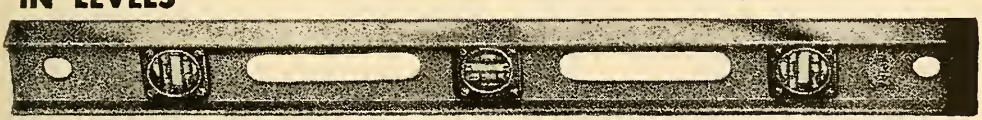


Fig. 2

the plastic curtains are also pointed out here.

Fig. 2 is a floor plan, showing the drain for the shower bath, the stool, the pipe, the hanger, and two 1" x 12" boards to which the pipe is fastened at the ends. The hanger at the center holds the pipe in a level position.

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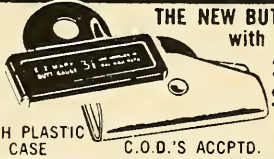
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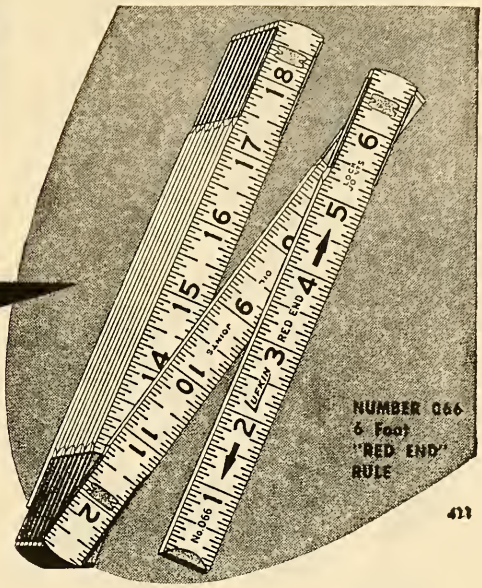
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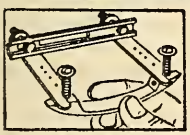
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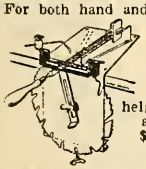
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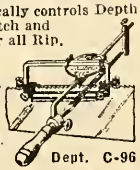


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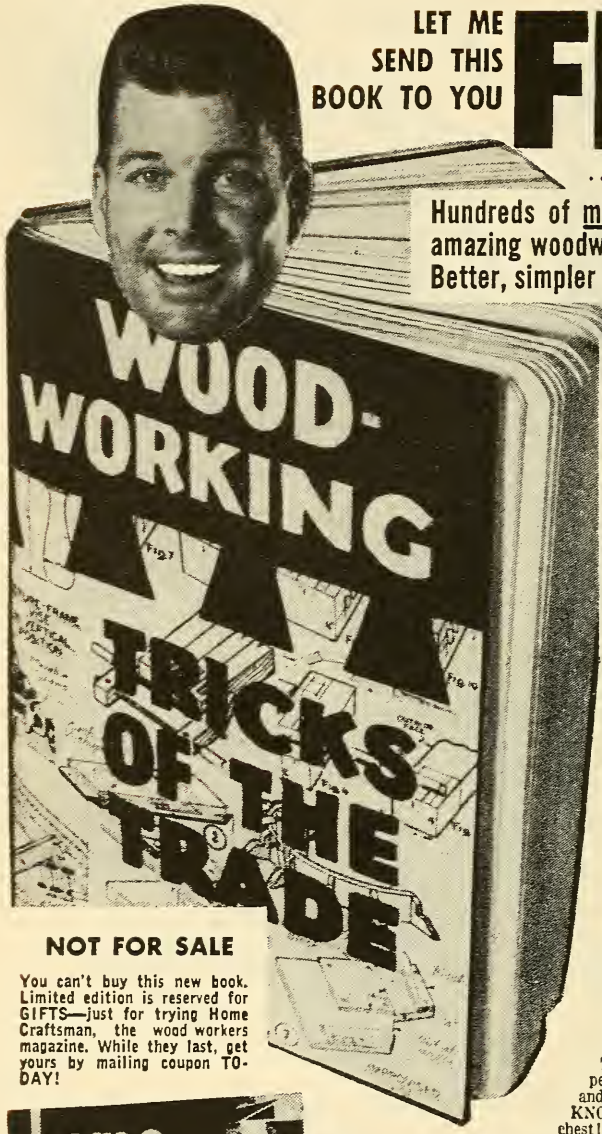
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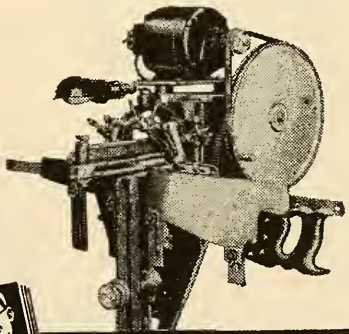
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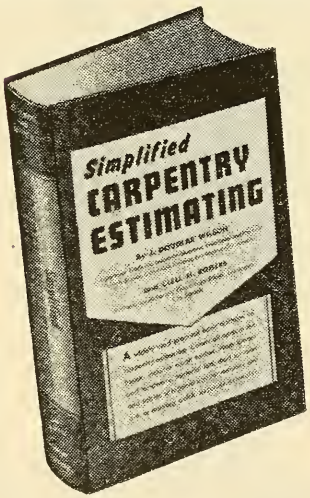
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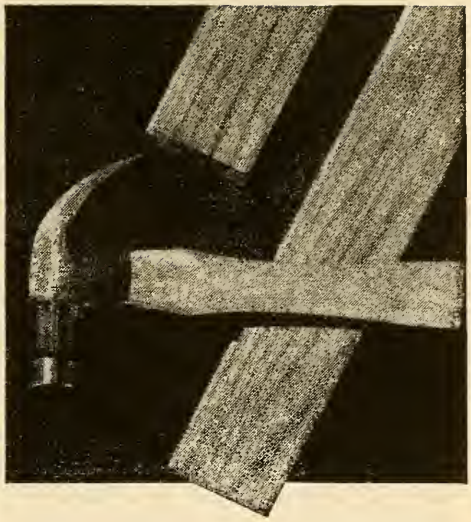
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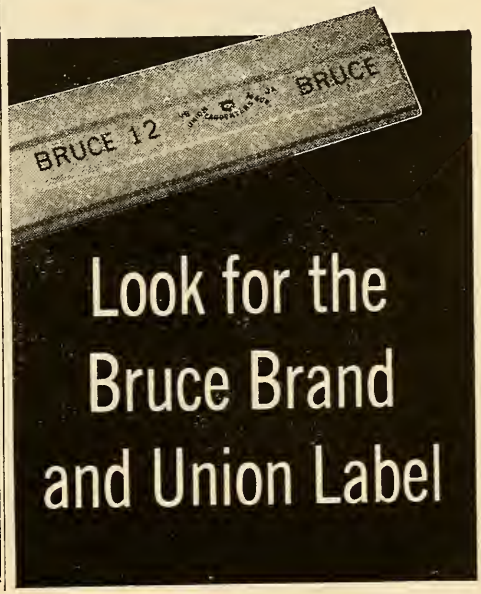
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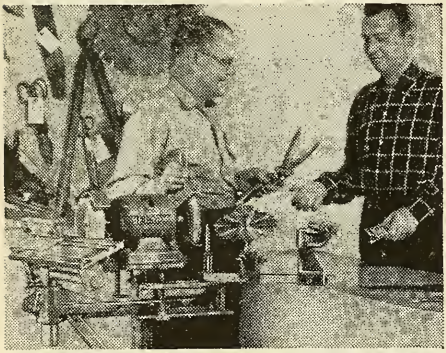
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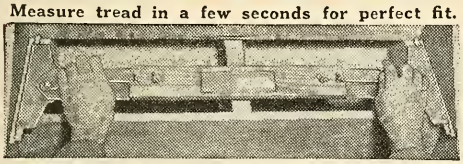
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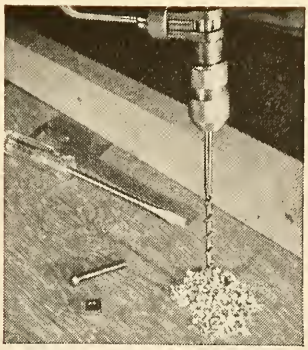
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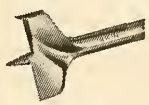




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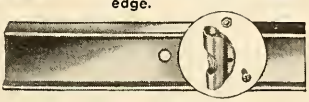
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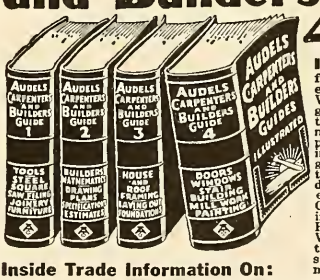
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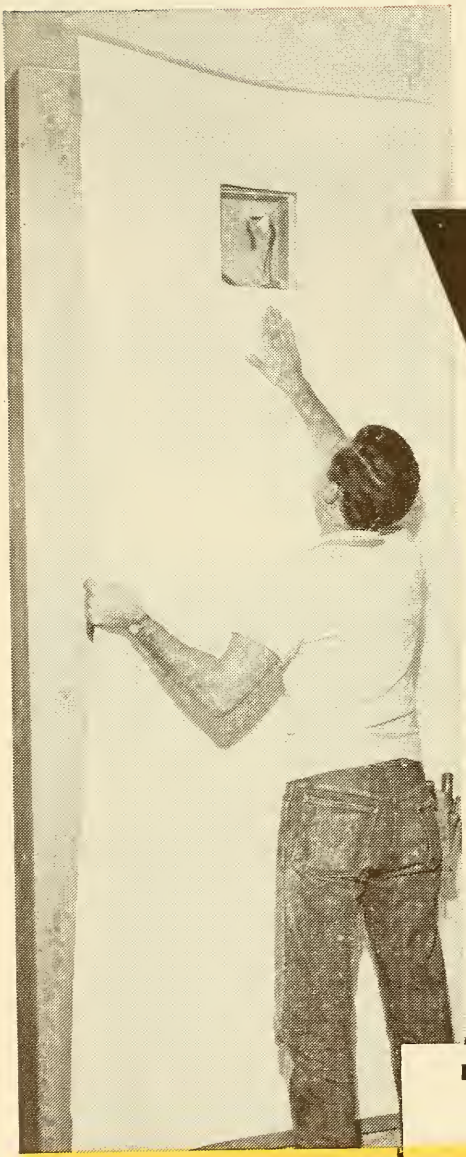
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1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

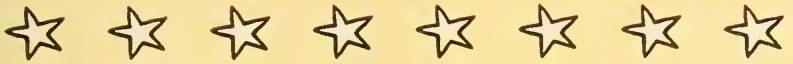
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

OCTOBER, 1956



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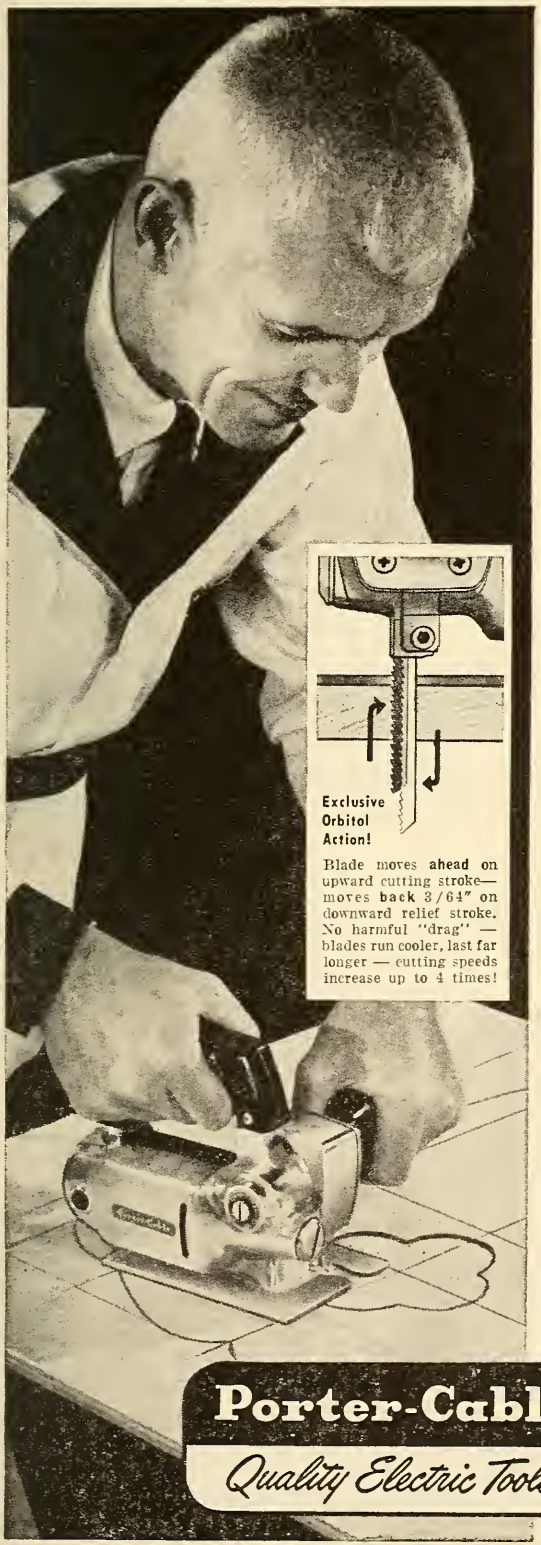
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
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51

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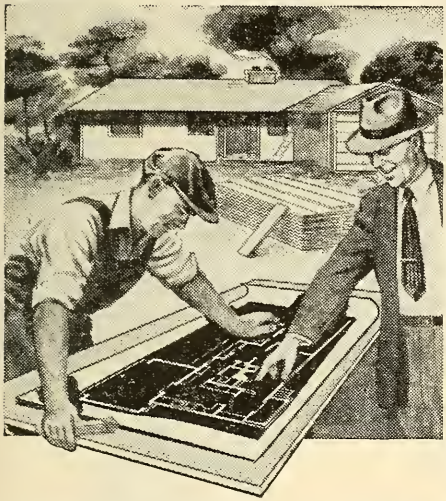
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Address

Occupation

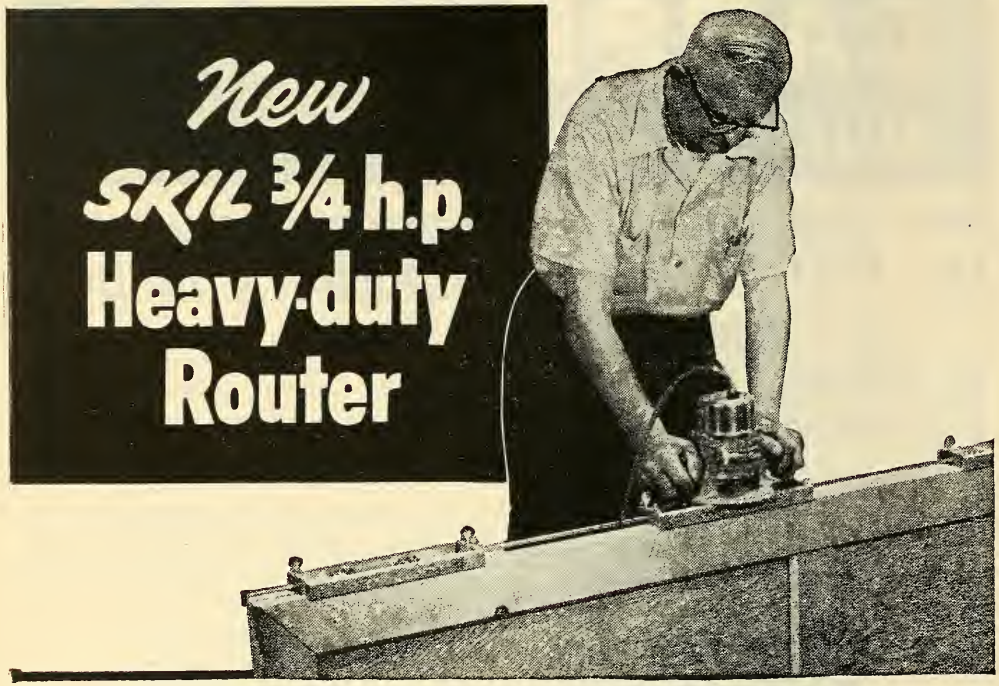
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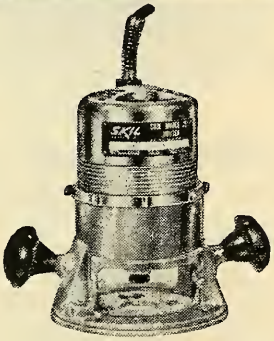
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Gives smooth, fast, powerful performance in wood, plastic, and composition!

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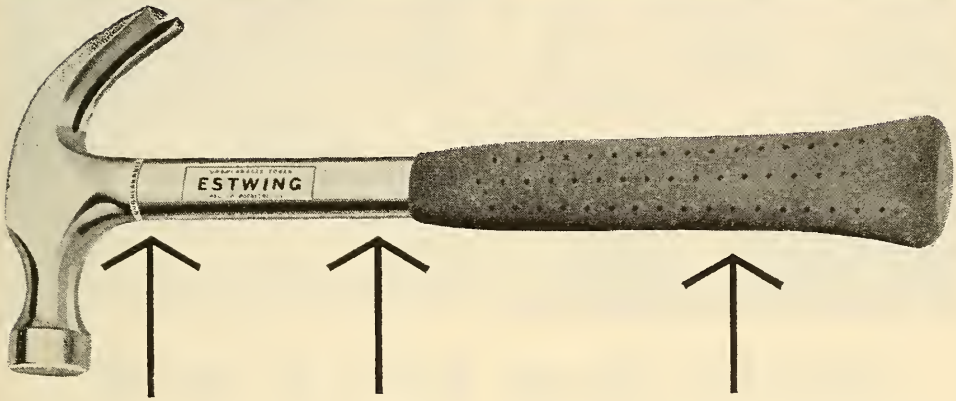
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$59.95 to $79.95

Every one of these fine heavy duty saws has ball bearings throughout, the new **"Free-Start" Guard** for maximum blade coverage and the exclusive **"Motor-Saver" Drive** that protects the Stanley-made motor against shock of impact against foreign objects like nails.

Low cost time savers

6" H65 cuts 2" at 90°,
1½" at 45° . . . only $59.95

6½" H68 cuts 2 3/16" at 90°,
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1¾" at 45° . . . only $69.95

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And a kit for every saw

Kits include saw, extra blade, ripping gauge, lubricant and wrenches in sturdy metal carrying case with special compartment for storing accessories.

H665 with 6" H65 . . . only $75.95
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See Stanley builders saws and other models at the Stanley Electric Tool distributor near you. For complete power tool Catalog No. 56, write Stanley Electric Tools, 260 Myrtle St., New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY

REGISTER! INFORM YOURSELF! THEN VOTE!

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By William Hard

★ ★ ★

ONCE AGAIN in a Presidential-election year The American Heritage Foundation, a non-profit, non-partisan enterprise, is putting on a massive nation-wide campaign to persuade all voters to vote on November 6. But this time it is putting a special emphasis on a vital point.

With the help of some 130 cooperating organizations—of business executives, trade unionists, farmers, lawyers, librarians, teachers, actors, religious groups, racial groups, veterans' groups, fraternal orders, women's clubs, etc., —it is saying to the voters:

"Register! *Inform Yourselves!* Vote!"

Its outstanding slogan this year is: *"Vote—But Don't Vote in the Dark!"*

It is a theme that goes to the very root of the destiny of democracy in the world. It has been echoed this year by many state governors. They have issued proclamations saying:

"Whereas non-thinking citizens who neglect to vote *or who vote without informing themselves on the candidates and the issues* are weakening and jeopardizing our American system of representative government; and

"Whereas a great outpouring of voters at the polls will convincingly demonstrate to the rest of the world that we cherish our precious freedoms and are determined to defend them;

"Now, therefore, I proclaim 1956 to be THE YEAR OF THE INFORMED VOTER."

Properly, these governors speak of what our voting performances mean to "the rest of the world." An American election today is not just an American event. It is a crucial international event. There could be no more competent witness to this fact than Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In a letter to John C. Cornelius, president of The American Heritage Foundation, General Gruenther utters an appeal that should strike to the heart of every American. He says:

Compared with other democratic nations our recent Election Day turnouts have been disgraceful. Let's make 1956 the year of the active—and informed—voter!

"At no other time in the history of our nation has it been more imperative that Americans understand the vital problems that are being faced by their government and the great need for every American to participate in their solution. For the mantle of world leadership has been thrust upon the shoulders of the United States at a time when freedom in the world is in great jeopardy.

"Although I never cease to be proud of being an American, I have been impressed during my five years in Europe by the high percentage of Europeans who go to the polls to vote. *Their record is better than ours in this*

all-important matter of individual participation in government.

"I am sure that the American people, in their new and vitally important role, will rise to the challenge."

This is a sermon that should bring us Americans to considerable repentance and to a considerable purpose of amendment. For let us take a short glimpse at our recent voting record.

In 1952 The American Heritage Foundation waged its first nationwide effort to bring out the vote. It employed all known devices. Radio. Television. Newspapers and magazines. Billboards and car cards. Gags. Stunts. For the first time the American voter was assailed by all the shots and shells of a complete, modern sales campaign. And it got good results: in 1948 only 51 per cent of eligible voters had voted; in 1953 this percentage jumped to 63.

But let us now soberly reminisce a bit. In 1900 the percentage of eligible American voters who voted was well above the 1952 record—73.5. And in 1880, long before the days of radio and television "mass media" campaigns, the percentage was 78.4.

Even sadder is what happened right after 1952. The American Heritage Foundation transferred its attention to gathering support for Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts messages of democracy to European peoples under Communist rule. The Foundation took little part in the workings of democracy in our Congressional elections of 1954. So what happened? So the percentage of eligible voters who participated fell to 52!

In such circumstances people's minds sometimes turn to the idea of compulsory voting. It is not a new idea. It has been tried, off and on, by some 20 countries. The countries that enforce it most zealously—by levying fines on non-voters—are Belgium and Australia. They can show fantastic results, arithmetically speaking. The customary turnout of Belgian voters in postwar elections has been better than 95 per cent. In last December's elections in Australia the turnout was 97 per cent.

So it is certainly proved that a government can drag a mulish voter to the voting trough. But can it make him *think*? Can it make him inform himself as to issues, as to candidates? Of course not.

Yet the compulsory-voting idea begins to raise its head in this country too. A bill introduced in the Wisconsin legislature proposed that a non-voter be punished not merely by fine but by imprisonment! That is, to teach liberty to a citizen, you lock him up!

Legislation to *compel* the exercise of liberty is a denial of liberty. Liberty is a free inner impulse or it is nothing. Judge Learned Hand of New York, sage of American jurists, has poignantly said: "Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no law can save it."

It is to be observed, further, that no compulsory-voting laws exist in certain countries where free hearts and free minds produce larger election turnouts than we produce in the United States. Note the turnout of voters in the most recent elections of national legislatures in these countries:

Britain: 77 per cent. Sweden: 79. Norway: 79. Denmark: 81. New Zealand: 92. Italy: 94. Austria: 96!

Here are records for us Americans to shoot at! Records made without compulsion. Records made only by the method that The American Heritage Foundation favors and follows: *persuasion.*

You will find it difficult to dodge the arrows aimed at you by the Foundation between now and Elec-

tion Day. All radio and television networks have assigned top-level executives to see to it that you get reminded of November 6 by voices in your living room and in your kitchen. The Advertising Council is thinking up emphatic remarks for those voices to utter. Gerald Marks, who wrote the emotional song "All of Me," has produced a new emotional political song entitled "When You Reach the Age of 21."

Perhaps you leave your radio and television sets and flee to the movies. You have not escaped. The Motion Picture Association lies in wait for you with special films about voting.

So you rush to the ball park? Ford Frick, commissioner of baseball, is ready, in scores of ball parks, to blast you with vote messages from loudspeakers. So you hurry back home? There, next morning, you are likely to find a vote message around the neck of the milk bottle on your back porch.

You are careful to get a license for your car to be on the road. Be at least equally careful to get yourself a license to help put your country on the road you think it ought to pursue.

Your one ballot could have a lot of leverage. In 1952 Adlai Stevenson carried Kentucky over Eisenhower by just 700 votes. The margin there between the two candidates for President was less than 7/100 of one per cent of all votes cast. In many states a few ballots, one way or the other, can be decisive.

But now to your next high duty! The Citizenship Clearing House (affiliated with New York University) has realistically observed: "Unenlightened participation in an election may sometimes be worse than non-participation." So: "Inform Yourself." But on what?

You will have ample opportunity to decide upon the relative merits of the Presidential candidates, and it should not be difficult to find out the qualifications and political viewpoints of Congressional aspirants. But it is clearly impossible to inform yourself in a few weeks on all of the public problems that confront the Congress and the President. You could concentrate on one problem, the greatest problem: the struggle between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. What should be our policy in this struggle?

You could begin by getting the best *partisan* information about it. The informational agencies of the Democratic and Republican parties are their National Committees. Write to them. Lay it on the line: What is the policy of your party toward the Soviet Union? Buy two postage stamps, and address:

Democratic National Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

You have now spent ten minutes and six cents on becoming an informed citizen. But you may have to spend several hours reading what you will get from these two energetic and eloquent committees. They are very partisan. Certainly. Our government is a government by parties. There is also such a thing, however, as nonpartisan information, based on nonpartisan research.

One long-established source of such information is that group of industrious and vigilant citizens, the League of Women Voters. It has some 125,000 members in 1,004 local leagues throughout the country. It has a vast mound of national data accumulated through years of research effort. Look in your telephone book for the local address, or write to Na-

tional Headquarters, League of Women Voters, 1026 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and ask to be put in touch with the local league nearest your home. These ladies will make you learn—or know why.

Another long-established source of non-partisan information is the Foreign Policy Association. It has a question chart entitled, "How Can the United States Meet Russia's New Challenge?" Write for it. Address: Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. You will get not only the question chart but a provocative "Opinion Ballot" on which you and your family can register your own views when you have thought them out. Cost of these two documents: a three-cent stamp on your envelope and ten cents in stamps inside the envelope.

You may now begin to suffer one penalty. All political studies show that an informed citizen is likely to become an active citizen. If this should happen to you, and if you should want to take part in getting out the November vote in your community, write for tested helpful hints to The American Heritage Foundation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Your energy as a voter and as a vote promoter will rise higher and higher, I think, if you more and more ponder General Gruenther's message to you. You are a citizen of one country, but today you are an influence in all countries. We Americans carried to these shores the messages of religious teachers in ancient Asia and the messages of political teachers in all parts of Europe. Out of them we have developed a philosophy tenacious of their oldness but leavened with our newness. Now Europe and Asia look to us for some sort of message worthy of the messages they gave us. How can we develop such a message unless we conserve and advance our own individual and national responsibility? That responsibility means that we must read, we must listen, we must study, we must think—and then say at the polling places what kind of country and what kind of world we want.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ORGANIZES BABY-SITTING CLUB



Neighbors cooperate so all are eligible to vote

She sits while her neighbor registers —her neighbor sits while she registers. Then they have coffee together and discuss the campaign. They protect their voice in government—without inconvenience or expense—and they get other people's viewpoints on the election, too. Cooperation like this gives everyone a voice in government —discussions like this help bring out the facts that keep voters from voting in the dark. Ask your neighbor if she's registered—if not, volunteer to help. Guard your rights, and your neighbors' rights—register!

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council and the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

Is your name in the book?



Belated Honors Come To P. J.

★ ★

FOR OVER a quarter of a century, organized labor on the Eastern Seaboard has made an annual Labor Day Pilgrimage to the tomb of Peter J. McGuire, recognized founder of the great labor holiday. Traditionally labor officials from many localities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have journeyed to Camden to pay tribute to the memory of Brother McGuire at the magnificent monument erected over his grave by our United Brotherhood.

This year, something new was added. On Saturday, September 1st, President Eisenhower, Postmaster General Summerfield, Secretary of Labor Mitchell and a host of Congressmen and labor officials gathered on the White House lawn to celebrate the issuance of a new postage stamp commemorating Labor Day. In the presence of a large battery of newspaper and radio and TV representatives, President Eisenhower and his cabinet members and colleagues paid high tribute to the great contributions which Peter J. McGuire made to growth and development of a sound labor movement in the United States and Canada.

The actual opening sale of the commemorative Labor Day Stamp was reserved for Camden on Labor Day. Long before the Post Office opened for business, long lines of stamp collectors were waiting before its doors. By the time the windows closed, some 700,000 Labor Day stamps had been sold. Another 300,000 were requisitioned by collectors who wanted first day cancellations marked on their covers. The Camden Post Office, for all the clerical help it hired, was hard put to keep up with the demand.

Camden never saw such a Labor Day observance. Special streets had to be blocked off by the police.

At the ceremonies, representatives of government, management and labor all paid homage to the selfless and indomitable spirit of Peter J. McGuire.

Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor, read a message from Secretary Mitchell, who was unable to attend.



Left to right: Joseph McComb, president, Camden Central Labor Council; Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier; Robert Gray, secretary, Metropolitan D. C.; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member; and Wm. A. Kendrick, general representative.

In part, that message said:

"The stamp issued today is the nation's acknowledgement of its debt to the working men and women who have brought us such high levels of prosperity and contentment this

stamp, the first ever issued to honor America's working people, is in itself a rebuttal to that philosophy that would make man a chattel to impersonal organizations."

Featured speaker at the McGuire memorial was O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice president. Vice president Blaier reviewed the highlights of the life of Peter J. McGuire. He called for a reaffirmation of the high principles which motivated men like Brother McGuire and his colleagues in order that the last remaining vestiges of exploitation, poverty and human degradation may be wiped out in the land. This nation, he told his listeners, can no longer afford the luxury of slums, blighted communities, uneducated children, or demeaned lives. The price is too high in lost production, in juvenile delinquency and broken lives, he said.

Today, as in 1881, labor is fighting hardest of any group in our society to eliminate these evils, he reminded his listeners. Whatever throws obstacles in the pathway of organized labor's march toward a better tomorrow prolongs these evils.

Those who promote anti-labor legislation, such as the Taft-Hartley Law or state right-to-work laws, hold back the wheels of progress, he declared. Such laws insure that those areas with the lowest per capita income, poorest schools, fewest hospitals and lowest productivity remain that way by thwarting the efforts of organized labor to bring about improvements. It is time that working people awoke to the seriousness of this situation and took a more serious part in the political picture by electing friends and defeating enemies, he concluded.



Descendants of Peter J. McGuire before his memorial.

Other speakers at Camden included, Congressman Wolverton; James J. Bryant, representing General David Sarnoff, president of RCA; J. H. Reiners, president of the Camden County

Chamber of Commerce; Assistant Postmaster General A. J. Robertson, Joseph McComb, president of the Camden Central Labor Union; and a number of civic officials and labor leaders.

Guests of honor at the ceremonies were all the remaining descendents of Peter J. McGuire, including great, great-grandchildren.

Peter J. McGuire died 50 years ago. For many years his memory lived on only in the hearts of his family or those who knew him personally or had some knowledge of the great part he played in the building of the American labor movement. A commemorative stamp is not a very large token of recognition, but it is a step in the right direction. Perhaps in another 50 years Brother McGuire will achieve the historical stature his deeds entitle him to.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ECONOMIC STORM WARNINGS?

As profits continue to rise and more and more investment is being thrown into productive plants and machinery, economists are beginning to ask whether our productive capacity may now be outrunning our capacity to buy what we produce.

This was the condition of the automobile industry at the beginning of the year. And a painful readjustment—that is a sharp decline in production, resulting in heavy unemployment from which the auto areas are still suffering—was necessary to get the industry rolling once more.

This was also the condition that brought on the great depression of the 'Thirties when there arose an imbalance between production and consumption for which we are still paying.

It is the kind of situation that already has drawn many sharp warnings from AFL-CIO President George Meany that the United States must at all costs maintain the power of the American people to buy things they produce if our economy is to remain solid.

There are some signs that this balance between production and consumption is beginning to get out of line again.

These claims, coming as they do just at the time when record hikes in the cost of living are making their appearance, have caused labor economists to examine a number of economic factors closely.

So far as many economists can see there has been no great upsurge of consumer spending. Department store sales declined seasonally in August while total retail sales rose by only one per cent. Business Week, in fact, reports:

"Stocks on hand may well prove a restraining influence on business right into the end of the year . . . retailers and wholesalers have had their shelf stocks level right through the summer . . . Altogether manufacturing and trade is holding $87.5 billion in stocks . . . some $9.5 billion above last August."

In general there seems to have been no significant increase in consumer demand which is lower than it was a year ago in relation to production.

Labor economists feel strongly that the tax and other advantages given the upper brackets are now showing themselves in a growing imbalance between productive capacity and buying power.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NEW JERSEY LOSES STALWART MEMBER

One of the most illustrious labor careers in New Jersey came to a close early in August when death claimed Michael J. Cantwell at the age of 72. Brother Cantwell served as secretary of Local Union No. 715, Elizabeth, for 40 years. At the time of his passing he was also serving as secretary of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters.

Despite his heavy union burdens, Brother Cantwell found time to devote considerable attention to politics. He served the Democratic Party of New Jersey in many capacities. For 18 years he was tax assessor in his ward.

His passing is sincerely mourned by the entire labor movement of New Jersey, for his efforts in labor's behalf were tireless.

PLANE GOSSIP

Human foibles are not confined to any nation, race or city, as the following gleanings of the world's news by Les Finnegan, PAI columnist, prove.

In London, England, the city's police demanded union action to insure that what happened to one London bobby recently never happens again. The bobby was resoundingly kissed by Movie Star Esther Williams at a movie premiere, but that wasn't what aroused his fellow policemen. A police disciplinary board fined him two pounds—$5.60—for failing to "comport himself with dignity."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In London, England, leaders of the British Trades Union Congress noted proudly that English youngsters learn their unionism early. Last week nine schoolboys were hired to operate a model railroad exhibit at a London trade fair. After three days, however, they discovered they had to work so hard they never did see the show. They protested—to no avail. They threatened to strike. That worked. The schoolboys got a 15-minute break in the morning and another in the afternoon.



"Heavens, no! I don't want a union job!.. Then I wouldn't have any excuse to quit!"

In Marseilles, France, a minor union official was turned down flat when he tried to persuade a union newspaper to carry a "public service ad." The ad was a very small one warning husbands against the electric light company. The rejected ad said: "ELECTRIC LIGHT UNFAIR: My wife went on vacation and I wrote her every day that I stayed at home reading and thinking of her. When she returned she phoned the electric light company and asked for the amount of the bill while she was away. They told her it was only a few pennies. Union men, protect yourselves! DON'T USE ELECTRIC LIGHT!"

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In Chicago, the American Journal of Sociology, one of the most authoritative of the nation's scholarly magazines, concluded that industrial management often reveals a badly split personality in its attitude toward unions. Here's an example, cited by the Journal, of the self-contradictions workers find in their employers: "Where management believes that a particular local union policy arose in response to dictation from . . . the international union, the theme of democracy is likely to be employed to suggest that local members' wishes are being throttled to satisfy distant 'labor bosses.' Yet it is not uncommon to hear the same employers later argue that international unions need to exercise more restraint over unruly locals in the interests of responsible unionism." "The industrialist," the Journal concluded, "picks and chooses between the two as dictated by his interests of the moment."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In New York City, employers who just a few years back bellowed with fury and fear at the idea of severance pay—introduced by the American Newspaper Guild—AFL-CIO—have been quietly extending the severance program in their own plants, the American Management Association discovered. An AMA survey of 119 businesses disclosed that 53 provide severance pay. About half the plans cover both salaried and hourly workers; the other half still discriminate against wage earners. But in the unionized newspaper business a worker with 40 years service can leave his job and take with him as much as $8,000.

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a labor editor, preparing an article on the history of the AFL-CIO Teamsters in Pennsylvania, discovered that early in the century the Farmers' Anti-Auto Association demanded enactment of the following traffic law: "Autos traveling on country roads at night must send up a rocket every mile, then wait 10 minutes for the road to clear; the driver may then proceed with caution, blowing his horn and shooting off Roman candles as before. In case a horse won't pass an auto on the road, the driver must take the machine apart as rapidly as possible and conceal the parts in the bushes."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In Hamburg, Germany, a television set is more important than a bathtub to the average German, the North German Broadcasting Network discovered after a survey of 18,000 TV set owners. Twenty-six per cent told the pollsters, "We can get along without a tub—but not without TV." Forty-seven per cent of German TV sets are owned by taverns and hotels. Of the remaining 53%, salesmen and skilled workers own 60%; white collar workers, 19% unskilled workers, 9%; public officials, 4%; and farmers, 2%. University professors said they preferred a bathtub to a TV set.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In Baltimore, Maryland, mechanization of households is already dooming domestic jobs, according to a survey made by an appliance makers' association. In 1930 there were 58,000 full-time servant jobs with Maryland families; in 1940 the number had declined to 41,000 and in 1950 to 31,000. By 1960 household mechanization will leave only one Maryland household in 50 with domestic help.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In Paterson, N. J., Mrs. Katherine M. Gerber not only sent union economists scurrying to their adding machines but threw a fright into New Jersey husbands which they won't recover from until the State Supreme Court eventually hands down a final decision. What Mrs. Gerber did was to bring suit against her former husband claiming a "fair salary" for her services as a housewife over 22 years of married life. Mrs. Gerber figured up the total with a great deal of care and thoughtfulness, and when suit was filed she asked the court to award her $114,813 in "back pay." According to one labor lawyer, men all over New Jersey suddenly started going around looking at their wives out of the corners of their eyes.

In London, England, union artists' models cast a shouting unanimous vote against a new kind of naked exploitation. Scott Dobson, a portrait painter, created a union furor when he disclosed that he hypnotized his 18-year-old-model, Hazel Moffett, into "perfect sittings." Said Dobson, "Hazel remains motionless, wide-eyed and relaxed, and she can keep it up for hours without getting tired." A union official commented: "If that's the case the union is going to demand either time-and-a-half or double time for hypnotism. And it wouldn't be a bad idea, come to think of it, if we insisted on a minimum union scale for chaperons."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

In Hartford, Conn., a worker too fat to bend over to pick up items from the floor is entitled to jobless benefits, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission ruled. Setting a new precedent, the State decided that a five-foot-four textile worker, weighing 190 pounds, could not reasonably be expected to pick up wool scrap from the floor and drop it in a container four-feet above the floor. "It's not," said the Unemployment Commission, so much "that the man is short but that he is too round and wide."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

One of the unsolved mysteries of life is how the son-in-law who wasn't nearly good enough to marry the daughter can become the father of the smartest, best-looking, most intelligent grandchild in the world.



"My boss wanted a date—so I told him the one our union has set as a strike deadline!"

CONFERENCE STUDIES SHORTER WEEK

★ ★ ★

WITH THE United States and Canada rapidly crossing the threshold of the new atomic age, more and more of organized labor's attention is focusing on hours of work. Such increased interest is only natural, for inherent in the whole picture of fabulous new productivity promised by automation are two major questions: Can society provide jobs for all if hours are not reduced? Should not labor take part of its share of the fruits of higher productivity in the form of greater leisure time?

To put the whole matter into proper perspective, the AFL-CIO on September 11th sponsored a conference on shorter hours of work. Research directors and economists from virtually all international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO attended. For two days the delegates concentrated all their attention on reviewing the historic role which organized labor played in reducing the work day from "sunup to sundown," and pinpointing the obligations which will devolve upon it in the era of automation ahead.

That labor is already chipping away at the 40-hour week was made abundantly clear by papers presented at the conference. Seymour Brandwein, AFL-CIO economist, cited a recent survey made by the Department of Labor showing that workers in many industries already enjoy a work week of less than 40 hours. Part of Mr. Brandwein's paper is well worth reprinting:

"A guide to the overall prevalence of shorter-than-40-hour schedules is provided by the surveys in major cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In late 1955 and early 1956, the Bureau surveyed 17 such cities.

"The surveys, which covered almost six million plant and office workers, found that 17 per cent, or about one in six, were on regular schedules of fewer than 40 hours a week."

These schedules are not concentrated in any one part of the country alone. Six of the 17 cities surveyed each had at least 10 per cent or more of their plant and office workers on such schedules—three in the East; two in the Midwest; and one in the West.

"The shorter-than-40-hour schedules are somewhat more common in nonmanufacturing than manufacturing. Almost 18 per cent of the workers in the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed were on such schedules as compared to 14 per cent in manufacturing. This is explained in part by the fact that some nonmanufacturing industries, such as finance, insurance and real estate, have largely a white-collar workforce and it is among the office and clerical workers that under-40-hour schedules are most common.

"The Labor Department 17-city surveys covered almost 1½ million office workers, and found that 46 per cent of them were on schedules of fewer than 40 hours.

"For plant workers, of whom almost 4½ million were covered by the surveys, the percentage on under-40-hour schedules was seven per cent. It should be noted that, though this percentage is relatively small, the survey found at least some such workers in each of the cities studied. In

eight of the 17 cities, at least five per cent, that is, at least one worker in 20, were on such schedules: in three of the cities, the percentage exceeded 10 per cent.

"The shorter-than-40-hour workweeks are principally 37½ or 35 hours. The figures of the Labor Department survey show that the workers on the shorter workweeks are distributed as follows:

Fewer than 37½ hours____51 per cent
37½ hours _____36 per cent
More than 37½ but fewer than 40 hours_____13 per cent

"Incidentally, in a special check of more than 4,000 establishments in the 17 cities it surveyed, the Labor Department asked specifically for information on any hours reductions since 1953 (through late 1955 or early 1956).

"Only about one per cent (44) of the establishments reported having made reductions to fewer than 40 hours for plant workers. (Some of these were reductions for workers already on schedules shorter than 40 hours to still shorter schedules.)

"About three per cent (118) of the establishments reported such reductions for office workers.

"Actually, these small percentages understate somewhat the extent of recent reductions because the establishments surveyed were only those with more than 50 employes (in the smaller cities) or 100 employes (in the larger cities). This meant that the 17-city survey did not reflect most of the reductions achieved in ladies' garment and, to a lesser extent, in printing, for most establishments in these industries have relatively small employment.

"The record of recent years indicates that union interest in hours reduction below the 40-hour level has been linked closely to employment levels and prospects.

"The threat of unemployment, and the possibility of minimizing it through adoption of shorter workweeks, has apparently been the most significant single factor until now in generating union efforts to reduce the eight-hour day and 40-hour week. It has generally been a more persuasive factor in shaping union attitudes than the appeal of additional daily or weekly leisure or the need for easing work fatigue.

"Where an industry or company with a 40-hour week has provided year-round full employment (and some overtime work), union bargaining attention has been directed almost entirely to gaining wage increases and benefit improvements, not to reduction in hours schedules.

"But where technological and economic developments have threatened displacement of workers, many unions quickly have turned to consider the possibility of shorter hours of work as a means of aiding the stabilizing of employment.

"The economic recession in late 1953 and early 1954 offered significant evidence on this point. In the few months from October, 1953 to February, 1954, unemployment rose from 1.3 million to 3.7 million. The sharp and widespread rise touched off a marked upturn in active interest of many unions in shorter workweeks.

"It is noteworthy too that, during this period, when many companies had to cut back production, their workers frequently preferred shorter hours for all workers (even though in such cases it meant reduced weekly pay!) to layoffs for some.

"With the upturn in the economy and increase in employment starting in the latter part of 1954, however, the rise in immediate interest in workweek reduction faded for most unions

before an effective movement could get underway.

"It seems clear that employment developments in the economy and in particular industries will continue to influence hours reduction efforts strongly. Whether that alone will continue generally to be the most decisive factor is uncertain, however."

In the light of all this, where does the construction industry stand? There is increasing evidence that higher productivity is catching up with construction. More and more dollar volume is being put up each year with fewer man-hours of work—a clear indication that average hourly production is on the upgrade.

However, Department of Labor figures show that the construction trades have not been standing still in the matter of working hours. A July, 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics survey shows that almost 12 per cent of union building tradesmen have a standard workday of seven hours. The findings of the survey were based on a study of 845,000 building trades workers in 52 major cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

Employment, of course, has been relatively high in construction ever since the start of World War II. As employment declines, both the need and the pressure for a shorter work week undoubtedly will mount.

In the beginning, it was the construction workers—particularly the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—who broke the "sunup to sundown" barrier. Away back in the late 1880's and early 1890's the American Federation of Labor selected the Carpenters to spearhead the fight for an eight-hour day. Our Brotherhood led that fight. In city after city, our Brotherhood members struck for the eight-hour day. Before that fight was over, over 23,000 carpenters in 36 cities had won the eight-hour day. Some 32,000 others in 234 smaller cities reduced their hours from 10 to nine per day. From this pioneer battling by our Brotherhood, the eight-hour day was gradually expanded to cover all industry.

In the intervening years, the interest of our organization in shorter hours has not diminished. As changing conditions make necessary further reductions, our Brotherhood can be counted on to again be in the vanguard of those unions pushing for a more realistic work week.

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WISCONSIN BAR WANTS RIGHT-TO-SQUEEZE LAW

The Wisconsin Bar Association, now operating as a closed shop, is reaching out to gather in fees from Wisconsin workers that they failed to reap in the past.

The bar has asked the State Industrial Commission to change its rules to require that individuals who desire representation before the commission must hire a lawyer.

Under traditional practice, individuals are allowed to represent themselves or to designate an agent, whether a lawyer or not.

Unions frequently provide services for their members before the commission, an agency which adjusts claims for injuries sustained by workers on the job under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Union representatives, who are not lawyers, often act as the agents for the workers. Many of them, through study and practice, have become proficient in handling these cases.

The lawyers have been handling only about three per cent of the cases. For some time now, the attorneys have complained that the commission, itself, advises the injured workers that they need not be represented by a lawyer.

They want any such action by the commission, advising the worker of his rights, stopped.

Meet A Girl Of Many Talents

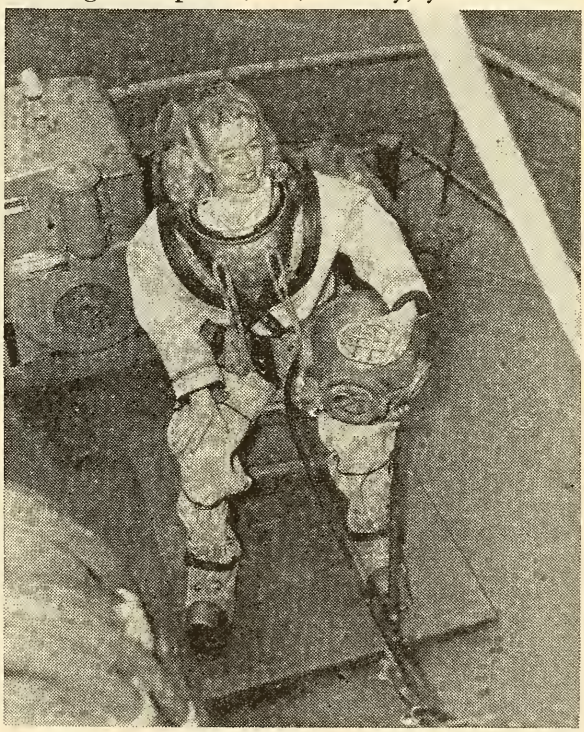
★ ★

WHEN MULE SKINNING fell prey to the inexorable advance of the mechanical age, the undisputed champion of pithy, colorful language bit the dust. It is pretty generally conceded that the mule skinner's mantle fell on the burly shoulders of the pile driver, who has given the ex-champ a good run for his money.

However, if a precedent set by Local Union No. 2375, Wilmington, Cal., becomes universal, bridge and wharf jobs eventually may resound with such phrases as "Darling, I love that magenta lipstick," or, "Honey, your seam is twisted."

You see, Local No. 2375 recently admitted a woman, Mrs. Jere Lee Cross, to its membership. And what a woman.

An accomplished deep sea diver of long standing (in 1950 she set a woman's depth record of 154 feet), Mrs. Cross also has operated a diving supply store, taught the accordian, instructed a girls' band, and played the organ in Wilmington night clubs while running her home in the best wifely tradition. A Los Angeles paper recently called her the "busiest little woman in town."



This is no publicity stunt. Mrs. Jere Lee Cross is not going to a masquerade ball or promoting the sale of something. She is putting on her working clothes preparatory to making a dive as a working member of Local Union No. 2375.

Mrs. Cross learned diving from her husband, Ellis R. Cross, a long-time member of Local No. 2375, who learned his trade in the Navy. Brother Cross has more than 2000 dives to his credit.

According to Brother Cross, Mrs. Cross took to the hazardous underwater work like a cat takes to cream. In short order she became a first-class diver. Now she can hold her own in one of the most exacting and dangerous trades in the world.

At the present time, Brother Cross is employed as a writer, underwater photographer, and commercial deep sea diver. He and Mrs. Cross are contemplating a world tour of eight or

10 years' duration during which they will take underwater pictures and write articles and books regarding the things they see in their underwater explorations—diving methods in various parts of the world, plant and animal life in the land under water, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross expect to start on their leisurely journey this month. In the meantime, Mrs. Cross will take on diving jobs as a member of Local No. 2375. They will travel in their own sailing schooner "The Four Winds."

As they travel around the world, Mr. and Mrs. Cross will act as unofficial goodwill ambassadors. As members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America they will promote the cause of organized labor throughout the world.

When Mrs. Cross made application to join the union, she stated it was her wish to be able to say in her travels that she was a union member and belonged to Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, Divers and Tenders Local No. 2375 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Our heartiest congratulations to a wonderful couple. As the pictures plainly show, if pile drivers ever adopt the GI pastime of electing the pile driver they would most like to be stranded on an underwater island with, there is little doubt about who the winner will be.



Mrs. Cross is equally at home at the kitchen stove, at the keyboard of an organ, or in the strange, underwater wonderland of the briny deep.

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EXPERTS MISS GUESS ON U.S. FAMILY GROWTH

Rate of growth of the U.S. is faster than either government or industry thought, according to Census Bureau figures just released. It had been assumed that the rate of family growth was 600,000 a year, but the number of households increased in the U.S. from 43,600,000 in 1950 to 48,800,000 in 1956, an average annual gain of 900,000.

A new marriage usually produces a demand for a new home. It also produces a demand for all of the things that go into a modern home—rugs, refrigerators, TV sets, stoves, furniture, etc.

Additional pressure for new homes also stems from the fact that some 500,000 homes are destroyed annually by fire, flood, total obsolescence, highway relocations, etc.

Adding together all the factors that create demand for new homes, it estimated that the nation will need at least 1,500,000 new homes each year for quite a period ahead.

More Roads Mean *More* Jobs

AS A RESULT of final passage of the Federal highway construction bill, during the closing days of the last Congress, Uncle Sam is now embarked on the biggest road-building program in human history. What is this program going to mean to the construction workers of the nation?

No detailed figures are available at this time. However, the very size of the program guarantees that hundreds of thousands of construction workers will be needed in highway work for years to come. No public works program heretofore undertaken by the government comes even close to matching the magnitude of the current road modernization program. To get a decent idea of all that is involved, it is necessary to quote a few statistics and make a few comparisons.

As finally passed (and signed by the President), the highway bill provides for the expenditure of some $33 billion by the Federal and state governments for the Interstate System of primary and secondary roads.

To understand what $33 billion means in terms of jobs it is necessary to realize that all the goods and services turned out in 1933 totaled somewhere in the neighborhood of $44 billion. Only in two or three post-war years has the total amount of construction put in place—house, commercial and government — exceeded $33 billion. In other words, the new highway bill in the next 13 years will spend nearly as much money as all the people of the nation earned in 1932. Put another way, highway construction will provide as much work over the life of the program as the entire construction industry provided in any but two or three of the boom years since the war.

And there are indications that under the bill the total expenditures on all highways may run as high as $50 billion before the thing is over.

To our knowledge, there are no figures showing how much highway construction money it takes to keep one building tradesman employed for a year. If $25,000 is taken as an arbitrary figure, the new program will mean at least a year's work for 1,320,000 building tradesmen.

The Department of Labor estimates at least 500,000 year-round on-site and allied jobs while the program is in effect. Some other experts predict as many as 900,000 jobs when the program is going full blast. Of course, the effects of the program will reach far beyond the men directly connected with building the highways. The workers producing and handling the materials and other components of highway building will come in for their share of stepped-up activity.

As this journal has pointed out before, highway work is no longer a matter of setting down two ribbons of concrete or asphalt. Modern roads entail the construction of cloverleafs, by-passes, under-passes, over-passes, etc. All of these improvements call for the

skill of a carpenter. Form-building is rapidly becoming one of the most important components of modern road building.

Since the bulk of the Federal highway funds will be spent on road modernization, an even higher than average percentage of the funds will undoubtedly be allocated to form work.

However, building the actual highway is only a small part of the demand for carpentry work generated by road construction. As roads are modernized, more often than not, entirely new highways, traveling entirely new routes, must be built. This means that restaurants, markets, service stations, motels, etc., have to be relocated. A construction authority recently estimated that roadside improvements eventually can involve as much construction money as the new road itself cost in areas of substantial population.

If this is only partially true, the new highway program is destined to create a tremendous amount of by-product building in the years ahead.

To be more specific about the highway bill, the new law provides for a 13-year program for completing the Interstate System, and a three-year program for the Federal-aid highway systems. Approximately $25 billion is authorized for the Interstate System over the next 13 years. This includes a $1 billion authorization for 1957; $1.7 billion in 1958; and $2 billion in 1959. First three year allocations have already been made for most states.

To finance this new program, an increase of one cent per gallon in gasoline taxes has already been inaugurated. A similar increase for diesel fuel is also provided for. The tax on tires has been increased by three cents per pound. An additional two per cent increase on new trucks, busses and truck-trailers went into effect in July of this year. Another three per cent will be added next July. In this way, the program is supposed to be a more or less self-liquidating one.

Apart from providing the increased safety which will accrue from modern roads for modern traffic conditions, the bill goes even further in promoting highway safety. It directs the Secretary of Commerce to make a full and complete study of the highway hazard problem and to make recommendations as to what contributions the Federal government can make in increasing highway safety.

The study is expected to evaluate the need for Federal assistance in the enforcement of highway safety and speed requirements; advisability and steps necessary to promote the adoption of uniform highway travel laws on a nationwide basis; the need for highway education programs; the relationship between design and physical characteristics of highways and highway safety.

These are only some of the benefits which the nation will derive from the long overdue highway construction program. When the program is completed it will save thousands of lives annually through the elimination of traffic hazards. It will save each car owner who drives 10,000 miles per year close to $100 per year in lower operating costs. It will make travel faster, safer and more enjoyable. It will enable industry to decentralize at an even faster rate than it has been decentralizing recently. And, most important of all, it will provide survival roads in case of national emergency.

When all the features of the highway program are added together—jobs, safety, comfort, and national security—it becomes obvious that the package is a substantial one.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Most persons in history, famous or infamous, have nicknames which embellish their fame or emphasize their infamy. Washington's sobriquets were entirely complimentary—"Father of His Country"—"The American Cincinnatus"—"The Sword of the Revolution." Lincoln, "The Rail-Splitter," had many other nicknames, though all of them were not complimentary. Attila, "King of the Huns," who ravaged Europe in the fifth century, called himself "The Scourge of God." Cleopatra, the first vamp, was known as "The Serpent of the Nile." So, as the "Immortal Bard" so nicely put it—"What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet."

The 30 nicknames listed below are those of well-known persons, about half of them American. The point value of the answers is based on how well known they are. Cross off points lost by wrong answers. Add up whatever is left to find your percentage score on your knowledge of nicknames of famous persons. Answers are on page 30.

1. THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE ---- 2
2. THE LITTLE CORPORAL ---- 2
3. MOTHER OF THE RED CROSS ---- 2
4. THE DIVINE SARAH ---- 2
5. THE IRON DUKE ---- 2
6. THE BAKER'S WIFE ---- 2
7. OLD ROUGH AND READY ---- 2
8. GENTLEMAN JOHNNY ---- 2
9. SWEET SWAN OF AVON ---- 2
10. THE LITTLE GIANT ---- 2
11. THE PRINCE OF HUMBUGS ---- 3
12. THE MERRY MONARCH ---- 3
13. THE BOY ORATOR OF THE PLATTE ---- 3
14. GENTLEMAN JIM ---- 3
15. THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA ---- 3
16. THE AYRSHIRE PLOWMAN ---- 3
17. MR. REPUBLICAN ---- 3
18. THE WIZARD OF KINDERHOOK ---- 3
19. THE BOSTON STRONG BOY ---- 3
20. THE HAPPY WARRIOR ---- 3
21. THE GREAT COMPROMISER ---- 5
22. BLOODY MARY ---- 5
23. THE GRAND OLD MAN ---- 5
24. THE TIGER ---- 5
25. THE PLUMED KNIGHT ---- 5
26. THE IRON CHANCELLOR ---- 5
27. THE EMPIRE BUILDER (American) ---- 5
28. THE LITTLE FLOWER ---- 5
29. THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE ---- 5
30. THE LAST COCKED HAT ---- 5

Possible score 100

Editorial

The First Obligation

Election campaigns in the United States are noisy affairs. They always have been. In the early days they employed torch-light processions, mass meetings and beer busts. Today we have TV shows, radio shows and an endless barrage of printed material made possible by presses that run off 20,000 impressions an hour.

Offhand, all the charges and counter-charges, the pointing with pride and viewing with alarm, may appear more confusing than educating, but the purpose behind them is earnest and important.

An alert and informed citizenry is the cornerstone upon which the entire democratic structure rests. It is not enough that citizens should be prepared to vote; a healthy democracy requires that they be in a position to vote intelligently.

Most of us have many obligations—to our churches, our unions, our civic and fraternal organizations. But all of these obligations are secondary to the obligation of citizenship—for without the kind of a government we have, there well might not be any churches or unions or fraternal organizations.

There are many places in the world where such institutions are illegal today. Some of them once had free churches and unions and lodges, but somehow or other the citizens put other obligations ahead of the obligation of citizenship, and when the democratic structure collapsed, the whole fabric of democratic institutions crumbled with it.

If one citizen or 10 citizens or 100 citizens fail to vote on November 6th, our nation is not going to collapse or fall into ruin. But every time a citizen fails to vote (and vote intelligently, at that) the life-blood of our democratic society is diluted to that extent. When the blood stream becomes too diluted, decay is inevitable.

In all elections but one since 1932, barely half of our citizens voted in national elections. Dilution of this magnitude is an ominous sign. Not even our own vigorous brand of democracy can long withstand that kind of neglect.

Exercising the privilege of citizenship is such a simple matter. It takes but a moment to register. It takes only an hour or two of reading or listening to understand the issues and evaluate the candidates. Even under the worst circumstances, voting consumes no more than a couple of hours of time. Yet millions upon millions of citizens, for reasons of their own, neglect to make this insignificant contribution to the welfare of their nation.

Perhaps one trouble is that voting is made too easy. Perhaps if people had to earn the right to vote, the response might be greater. The original citizens of the United States—the Indians—worked on this theory. Young men on the threshold of manhood were subjected to rigorous ordeals which earned them the rights of adult citizenship. We grant them automatically.

But easy or hard, voting is the basic obligation of all people who live under and believe in a democratic society. Whatever other constructive things he may do, a citizen who neglects to vote is falling down on his main obligation:

To be a citizen of integrity by voting intelligently on November 6th.

Not All Gravy

For a long time the increasing growth of U. S. investments in Canada has worried many Canadians—trade unionists among them. Offhand, the tendency might be to discount or pooh pooh such alarms, but there is more to the situation than meets the eye at first glance. An editorial in a recent issue of Canadian Labour, official publication of the Canadian Labour Congress, spelled out some of the headaches which are accruing to Canadian workers as the result of the unprecedented flow of U.S. investment dollars into Canada. The editorial not only pinpoints the headaches, but it also suggests a few possible cures. Part of that editorial is reprinted herewith:

Nobody except the Communists is really opposed to American investment. Without it, our development would have been much slower, and, if the flow of American capital were now cut off, our further development would also be retarded. The Americans are both more willing and better able than Canadians to risk their capital in new developments: they are less cautious, and they are so much richer that they can afford to lose where our people could not. Everybody agrees that we have benefited considerably from the American research and American know-how which have accompanied American investment, but a great many people are nonetheless very uneasy about what is happening.

There are a number of reasons for their concern. American-controlled firms generally give the top managerial positions to Americans, and they depend heavily on the United States for the professional staff and techicians. The Canadian subsidiaries of American firms are usually not free to develop export markets, and roving American capital sometimes takes over a prosperous Canadian firm simply to manipulate its stock and grab big capital profits. It is noteworthy that wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries of American firms do not publish financial reports, so that it is impossible for unions or the public to know how much money they are making, and whether their Canadian employes are getting a proper share of it. Furthermore, when an American firm owns Canadian natural resources, and exports them in raw form to the American parent concern, it can do so at bargain prices; the "bargaining" over the transfer price between parent and subsidiary is like the "bargaining" between an employer and his company "union."

This last point is particularly important, because it hits Canadian workers, as well as competing Canadian finishing industries, and the Canadian taxpayer. The Canadian subsidiary selling cheap to the American parent can plausibly plead inability to pay wage-increases, because the profits it would otherwise show have been smuggled over the border by the low transfer prices. The Canadian finishing industry, which has to pay commercial prices for its raw materials, has to compete against an American finishing industry which does not, and which is, in effect, subsidized by getting artificially cheap Canadian raw materials.

The remedies for these conditions are implicit in them. We can put pressure on American firms in Canada to give top managerial jobs to Canadians, as far as possible. We can greatly expand scientific training in our universities, and increase the number of our technical schools (of which we have too few), so that there will be Canadian professional staff and technicians to take the professional and technical posts available. We can compel wholly-owned subsidiaries of American firms to publish financial reports; then we shall at least have some idea of how much money they are making and a chance to get a fair share of it. The income tax authorities can continue to insist, and perhaps even more strongly, that sales to American parent firms shall be entered in the books at a fair commercial price. We can also take steps to encourage Canadian investment in risk capital, and we can revise our patent law so as to break the iron grip of American patent pools.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

In political campaigns, candidates try to picture themselves as all things to all men. They make many promises they have little, if any, hope of being able to fulfill if elected.

However, even bearing this political truism in mind, it is gratifying to note the special emphasis both parties seem to be giving the problems of our aged and aging population. Numerous speakers on both sides have admitted that our senior citizens are not getting a fair shake in our zipped up society.

Perhaps the fact that the proportion of people in the upper age brackets—each one a potential voter—is constantly increasing has something to do with this new solicitousness of politicians. But it is gratifying just the same, because the problems of older people are as real as they are numerous. The waste of human talents which unrealistic policies toward old age now evoke is far beyond the capacity of this nation to bear very long.

Year by year the life-span has lengthened. So too has vigor. People not only are living longer, but also they are staying young and active for more years. Yet hiring policies, retirement policies, promotion policies, etc., conceived half a century ago, still prevail throughout much of our industrial life.

What brought about this elongation of both working years and lifespan? Medical advances contributed a good deal. So did better diet. But, in the main, shorter hours and better working conditions played the major part.

That is not simply an idea we dreamed up. No less an authority than the Gerontological Society recently made a statement to that effect. This august body noted that there was a correlation between the forty-hour week, paid vacations, etc., and the lengthening of life.

"The old sixty and seventy hour week, without paid vacations, permitted the body less time to rest, with the result that it wore out faster," is the way the Society put it.

It might have gone one step farther and given due credit to organized labor for achieving these things, but it did not. However, that does not alter the truth of the fact that organized labor's incessant preoccupation with improving working conditions had much to do with man's capacity to achieve both a longer life and more years of youthful vigor in that life.

As noted elsewhere in this journal, labor's economists and research directors only last month met to explore the prospects of cutting down working hours still further.

Shorter hours and paid vacations tell only part of the story. The elimination of speedups and health-shattering bonus systems helped keep men healthy longer. So did union-instituted safety measures which gave workers protection against noxious fumes, debilitating dusts and all the other occupational hazards of 20th century industry.

Union wages made a major contribution, too. They permitted men to eat better foods in larger quantities. They made it possible for workers to provide themselves with suitable clothing to protect themselves against the elements and the hazards of their jobs. But, most important of all, union wages permitted workers to see that their kids had proper food, clothing and medical care during the years their bodies were abuilding. The young bodies which got adequate care during growing years naturally developed into stronger adults.

There are no two ways about it; organized labor's never-ending pressure for more humane working conditions contributed much to the development of hardier citizens in the United States and Canada. Now America is faced with the problem of how to keep these older people properly occupied and integrated in our society.

There are many agencies working on the problem. Churches, management, and government all have awakened to the need for more realistic approaches to old age. All are trying to do something about it. But our hunch is that the labor movement will, in the long run, do more to solve the problems of the aging than all the other agencies combined.

Untold millions of union members contributed blood, sweat and tears to achieve the shorter hours and more humane working conditions which elevated life expectancy from 40 years to 69 years. It will take the same sort of blood, sweat and tears to establish a policy which recognizes that men are not necessarily has-beens at 40 or worn-out hulks, fit only for the scrap heap, at 65.

That gerontological societies and churches and even politicians are awake to the fact that an aging problem does exist is gratifying. But over the long haul, our hopes are pinned on organized labor.

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Look Who Is Talking

A new pamphlet put out by NAM sees democracy tottering because COPE is asking union members for a voluntary political contribution of one dollar. The pamphlet charges that unions are trying to "organize" the legislative halls.

Strangely enough, it makes no mention of the $2,500 "contributions" which oil interests tried to foist on Congressmen during debate on the Natural Gas Bill.

That's peanuts, maybe?

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months October, November and December, 1956, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Local Unions Chartered

3207	Burns, Oregon	2938	Lumberton, North Carolina
2672	Reedsport, Oregon	2697	Magnolia, Arkansas
2680	Mansfield, Ohio	2702	Lewiston, Maine
2871	New York, New York	15	Hackensack, New Jersey
3208	Loveland, Colorado	2944	Enfield, North Carolina
2682	New York, New York	3210	Madison, Indiana
2683	Orange, Virginia	2703	Grand Rapids, Michigan
2686	Stevens Point, Wisconsin	3212	St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada
3209	Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	2950	New Castle, Delaware
1766	Chicago, Illinois	2946	Hinton, Alberta, Canada
2690	Wabash, Indiana	2688	Elk Creek, California
2121	Baltimore, Maryland		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

BIRD ALLEN, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
N. C. BARLOW, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
OSCAR BECKMAN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
PHILLIP BEGIN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
AXEL BENSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
NORMAN BLOMQUIST, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
THEODORE A. BORMAN, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
DEWEY BRADSHAW, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD W. BRAMLITT, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
MELVIN BRILL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ALFRED BRIZZOLARO, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
DONALD J. BRUNET, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM H. BURHEUN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN CALDER, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
MICHAEL J. CANTWELL, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
WAINO CARLSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WALTER COPE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GERALD DAVIES, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
JOHN P. DELANEY, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
DOMINGO DEL HOYO, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
MAX DINOWITZ, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRED DOWLER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
HOMER E. EVERSOLE, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIAM FERRIER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
THEODORE FORCE, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
C. O. FREEMAN, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
FRANK GRAUSE, L. U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
JENS R. E. GUSTAVSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
DE FOREST HARTMAN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
WALTER E. HECKATHORN, L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.
HERMAN P. HECKER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
WILLIAM HODSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WALTER F. ILES, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
JACOB JACOBSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HARRY JARVI, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
GUNNAR JOHNSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HERBERT N. KENDALL, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
JACOB KLAMI, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
EMIL KOPACK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
MARTIN KOWALK, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
PETER KRONE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ANTON KRUSE, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WALTER LAGERSTROM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
FERDINAND LUCIANO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
A. H. MATHEWS, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
W. MAUSBERG, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
THOMAS McCULLOCH, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ARCHIE McLAWRIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOHN McQUILLAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
RICHARD H. MOON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOSEPH MORAN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JAMES F. MOSS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LEE OSBORN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
BARNEY E. PARKER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES T. PASSERELL, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ALEX PEEVER, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
JOSEPH PETROUSKAS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. PROCTOR, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
PAUL J. ROHDE, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
MARVIN SHIELDS, L. U. 1427, Gold Beach, Ore.
FRANK SHIPLEY, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
LOUIS SILVERA, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
JOHN A. SMITH, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
LOUIS STEVENSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM STONER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
T. SYVANEN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
THOMAS TILTTI, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
DANIEL M. TROY, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
STEVE VALOVIC, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
SEBO WAGENAAR, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
KARL WALLENIUS, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
KENNETH R. WILLOUR, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.

Answers to THE LOCKER

1. Jenny Lind. Swedish singer, brought here around 1850, by Barnum, to tour the U.S.
2. Napoleon Bonaparte. Five feet two in his hat and boots. Small, but desperate.
3. Clara Barton. Civil-War relief worker. First president of American Red Cross.
4. Sarah Bernhardt. French actress. Despite an amputated leg she continued acting.
5. Duke of Wellington. The British victor at Waterloo. Never lost a battle.
6. Marie Antoinette. Her husband, Louis XVI, doled out bread to the revolting French.
7. Zachary Taylor. Twelfth President, fought in War of 1812. Mexican War general.
8. General John Burgoyne. Revolutionary War British general. Licked at Saratoga.
9. William Shakespeare. Born and died in Stratford-on-Avon. Need we say England?
10. Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln's political rival. Small in body, big in mind.
11. Phineas T. Barnum. His motto: "You can fool all of the suckers all of the time."
12. Charles II, King of England (1660-1685). Nell Gwynne's boy friend. A royal Romeo.
13. William Jennings Bryan. Three-time "Cross-of-Gold" Presidential candidate.
14. James J. Corbett. Heavyweight champ, 1892-1897. Former bank clerk; sharp dresser.
15. General George Thomas. Civil-War Union general. Fought well at Chickamauga, 1863.
16. Robert Burns. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of a farmer. The Plowman Poet.
17. Robert A. Taft. Elected Senator three times. Would-be President three times.
18. Martin Van Buren. Eighth President. Born in Kinderhook, N. Y. Shrewd politician.
19. John L. Sullivan. Heavyweight champ, 1882-1892. The pride of Boston, Mass.
20. Alfred E. Smith. Former Governor of New York. So named by Franklin D. Roosevelt in nominating him for Presidential candidate at Democratic convention in 1928.
21. Henry Clay. Kentucky Senator. Settled by compromise many grave national issues.
22. Mary I, Queen of England (1553-1558) Head-chopping daughter of Henry VIII.
23. William E. Gladstone. Four-time British Liberal Prime Minister. Quit at 85.
24. Georges Clemenceau. French Premier at end of World War I. A merciless fighter.
25. James G. Blaine. Presidential candidate, 1884. So titled in nominating speech.
26. Prince Bismarck. First Chancellor of the German Empire which he founded in 1871.
27. James J. Hill. Canadian-born builder of the Great Northern Railway. Big mogul.
28. Fiorello La Guardia. Mayor of New York. Fiorello is Italian for Little Flower.
29. Marshal Ney. Favored general of Napoleon who gave him his nickname.
30. James Monroe. Fifth President, the last one to have taken an active part in the Revolution. The last President who wore the three-cornered cocked hat typical of the Revolutionary period.

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'Right to Work' Laws Drag Down Wages

New evidence that state "right to work" laws go hand in hand with low wages was cited this week by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

It pointed to U. S. Department of Commerce figures covering the full year 1955 which showed that in 16 out of 17 states having such laws the per capita income is sharply below the national average. The only exception is Nevada, where legalized gambling runs up the state's income.

For the nation as a whole, the income per capita was $1,847 last year, while for those states having the anti-union "right to work" laws, the average is only $1,425, or $422 below the national level.

For the other states having laws which prohibit the union shop the averages are: Mississippi, $946; Arkansas, $1,062; South Carolina, $1,108; Alabama, $1,181; North Carolina, $1,236; South Dakota, $1,245; Tennessee, $1,256; Georgia, $1,333; North Dakota, $1,372; Virginia, $1,535; Nebraska, $1,540; Utah, $1,553; Iowa and Arizona, $1,577; Texas, $1,614; and Florida, $1,654.

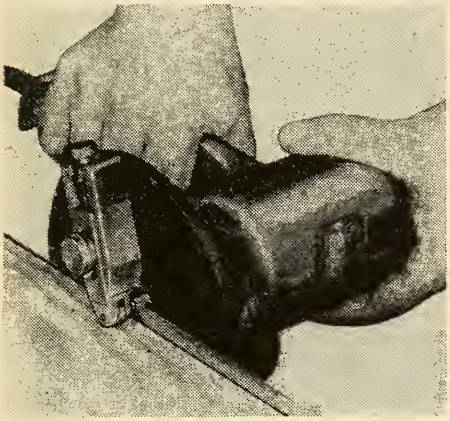
Moreover, by imposing laws which hamper the union movement in its efforts to increase wages, these states are doomed to remain behind the parade.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

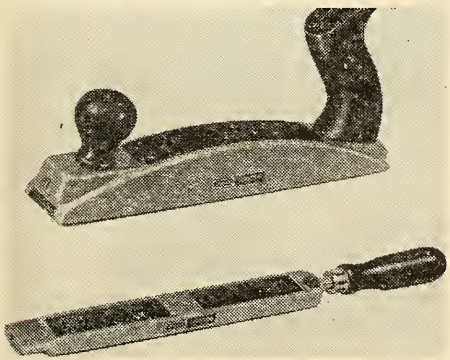
A low cost, laminated plastics trimming kit and guide for use with a router. Said to facilitate fabrication of plastic laminates.



May be used as a jigsaw or router and can be adapted for use as a shaper, power plane, finishing sander or dove-tailer. Product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 78 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. (In Canada, write to Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ont.)

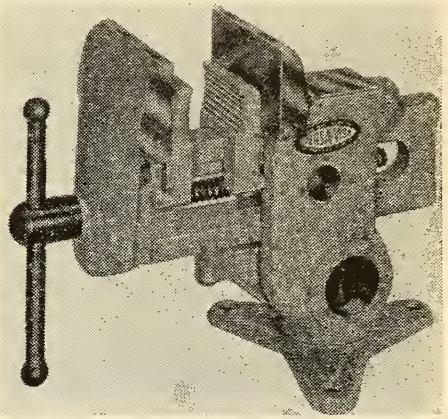
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Called "Surform," one model can be used as a rasp, the other as a miniature block plane. Made of high quality steel, with teeth set at a 35-degree angle, and a semi-circular throat through which chips pass to



prevent clogging. Cutting strips are economically replaced when worn out. Products of Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.

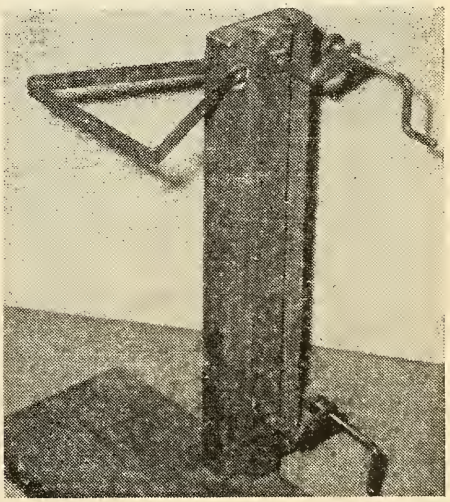
A vise of many uses, that will turn a full 360 degrees and lock in any position. It will hold work at any angle and has smooth



jaws for holding wood or plastic material and removable, serrated jaws for pipes or irregular objects. May be obtained from the Will-Burt Co., Orville, Ohio.

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A device for holding doors, window frames or other large, bulky pieces of flat material. Facilitates planing or sawing of



doors. Said to clamp on to material easily and quickly. Invented by Pete Breznay, 317 E. 8th St., Thief River Falls, Minn.

Correspondence

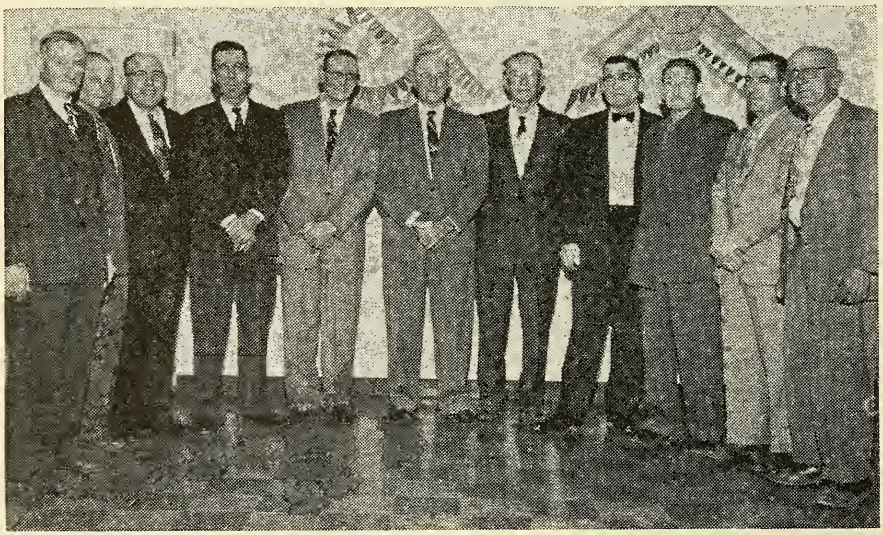
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

TEXAS LOCAL CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

A half-century of unionism was recently celebrated by the membership of Local Union No. 977, of Wichita Falls, Texas. More than 300 members and guests were present at their banquet, held at the Midwestern University Social Center.

Chester V. Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, served as toastmaster, reviewing the Local's half-century history. One of the highlights of his talk concerned the 93 members of the organization who served in the armed forces during World War II, all of whom returned home safely.

Following his address Brother Smith introduced Frank Hanks, executive secretary of the Oklahoma State Council. The latter lauded the Local for its fine record and later



Veteran members of Local 977 at the 50th anniversary celebration.

presented service buttons to the following members: E. F. Perry, 47 years membership; S. H. Adams, 45 years; C. C. Ritchie, 43 years; W. S. Cooper, 42 years; E. F. Eubank, 42 years (trustee); Pugh Lamberth, 42 years; E. A. Oglesby, 41 years; L. B. Wilson, 40 years (business representative); B. B. Williams, 38 years; D. R. Chancellor, 31 years; and W. R. Wilcke, 31 years.

H. M. Buck, 49 years membership, and P. E. Miller, 44 years, were unable to attend the banquet due to illness.

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WYOMING CARPENTERS HONOR GRADUATING APPRENTICES

In May, this year, members of the graduating class of apprentices sponsored by the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Joint Apprenticeship Committee, were guests of honor at a banquet at the Palomino Supper Club, in Cheyenne.

Each graduate was presented with a completion certificate by Milward Simpson, Governor of Wyoming. Val Christensen, Mayor of Cheyenne, was also on hand and spoke briefly to the gathering.

The graduating carpenters included Robert Clapp, Roland Person, Jr., Robert L. Buenger, Le Roy Duerson, William H. Holmes, Howard Hankins and Gerald Storie.



Attending the Joint Apprenticeship Committee's banquet in Cheyenne were, from the left: Herbert Curby, Darrell Beckman, principal of the Cheyenne evening school; Eugene Risha, Bill Smith, Marvin Munger, Gov. Simpson, David Glass, Robert Clapp, (receiving certificate) B. B. Stoner, Roland Person, Jr., Robert Buenger and Le Roy Duerson. Seated in front is Mayor Christensen.

The class is the third to be graduated by the committee, which was originally registered in 1946. The program was revised in 1954 and has shown great promise for the future of carpentry in Wyoming.

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TWIN FALLS LOCAL SPONSORS TWO CHAMPS

All over the nation various organizations and individuals have been giving baseball a lift during the past two or three years by sponsoring teams of youngsters, especially in the 9-17 year age class. Little Leagues, Babe Ruth Leagues and Pony Leagues have greatly increased in size due to this renewed interest in the national pastime.



Only a few of the Major League champs were present when the photo was taken. In front, from the left are: Charles Mathews, (2b); Milton Evans, (lf); and Wes Beachell, (cf).
Standing are: Larry Evans (p-ss); Gary Mai, (p-rf); Carroll Mathews, (c); and Don McMurdie, (3b).

Labor organizations have frequently sponsored teams and our Brotherhood Locals are no exception, but few have had the success of the two teams sponsored by Local Union No. 1058, of Twin Falls, Idaho. They have sponsored champs in two divisions in the past two seasons.

Major Leaguers sponsored by Local 1058, for boys over 14 years of age, have won 31 and lost only 7 games during the past two seasons. Their 1956 record was 15-4, good enough for the second straight league championship, and they were also victorious in the league playoffs.

Boys under 14, in the Midget League, were also sponsored by the Local and compiled a record even superior to that of the older boys. They were undefeated in 39 games and have also won league and playoff championships for the past two years.

Of the nine teams in each league, only these two are sponsored by labor organizations, although six towns are represented in the two leagues. The Local members think the



The unbeaten Midget League champs sponsored by Local 1058 are, from the left, in front: Garwin Lorain, (1b); Larry Ambroz, (rf); Walter Hardesty, (c); Jim Blakely, (p-ss); Duane Hardesty, (2b); and Dale Durham, (rf).

In the back row are Jim Smith, (3b); Larry Miller, (p-ss); Raymond Herd, (lf); Darrell Bolish, (cf); and Fred Sexton, (utility).

boys have done quite a job for them publicity-wise and are happy that they have compiled such fine records.

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FLORIDA LOCAL HONORS 50-YEAR MAN



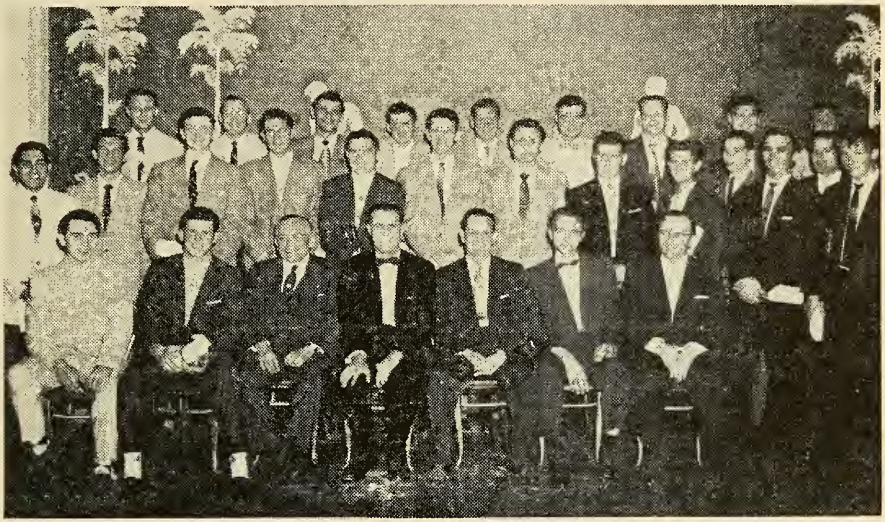
J. B. Platt, 70-year-old member of Local Union 1383, of Sarasota, Florida, receives a gold pin in commemoration of his half century of membership at a dinner given in his honor. He is flanked by Ralph Kehn, president of Local 1383, at his right, and W. H. Moore, business representative, at his left.

Brother Platt was initiated into local 1383 on December 9, 1905, and has spent all of his years of service in its membership.

METROPOLITAN D. C. HONORS APPRENTICES

Members and guests of the Metropolitan District Council, of Philadelphia and its vicinity, recently attended the second annual apprenticeship completion ceremonies at the Broadwood Hotel, in Philadelphia.

Completion certificates and presents of steel tapes were presented to each of the 45 graduates. Each of the young men has successfully completed a four year course of instruction in all phases of carpentry and are now qualified journeymen.

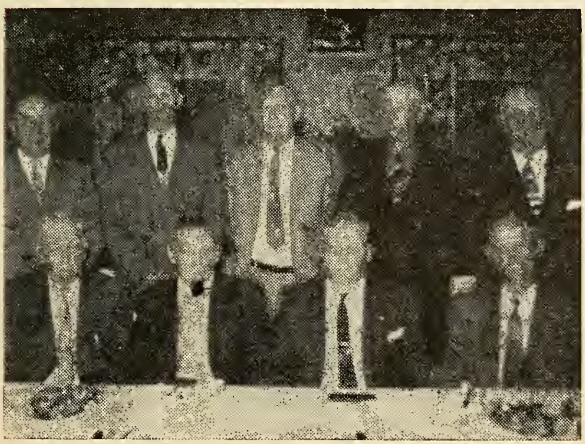


Members of the graduating class at the 2nd annual completion ceremonies posed with a few of the men who work to make the courses possible; Seated, beginning third from the left, are: Second General Vice president Blaier, Mr. Gray, Harry Taylor, executive secretary, General Building Contractors' Assoc.; and Joseph Washkill and Joseph Krulikowsky, apprenticeship coordinators.

Speakers and guests at the banquet included Second General Vice president O. William Blaier, Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer, Metropolitan D. C.; W. Fish, chairman of joint apprenticeship committee; David Glavin, Deputy Secretary of Labor; John K. Bowersox, Associated General Contractors; Joseph T. McKenna, U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship; and Carl Westland, secretary of the Pittsburgh D. C.

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LOCAL 748 HONORS OLDEST MEMBERS



Oldest members, from a point of service, were recently honored by Local Union No. 748, of Taylorville, Illinois. Each was presented with a service pin at a dinner given in their honor.

Seated, in front, are: E. E. Stickleman, 30 years membership; George Hansen, 32 years, Carl Wagahoft, 35 years; and Artemus Ward, 34 years.

From left to right, back row, are: Lloyd S. Shafer, 33 years; Charles Lee, 51 years; Russel Becker, 37 years, John Fowler, 35 years; and District Representative J. Earl Welch.



CANADIAN LADIES REPORT ON FIRST TWO YEARS

To the Editor:

Hello to all Ladies Auxiliaries from No. 687, located on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. Quite often we see letters in this column from U.S. Auxiliary groups and we thought you might like to hear from some of your northern sisters.

Our Auxiliary was born in 1954, mainly due to the cooperation and generosity of Local Union 713, of Niagara Falls, Ontario. We began with 29 charter members at a time when most of our husbands were working on a hydroelectric tunnel project in the Niagara River.

Local 713 provided us with sufficient funds for a beginning and gave us a pat and told us to provide more social life for the Brothers of the area. We have strived to do just that, sponsoring wiener roasts, dinners, dances and our monthly card party.

All of our time has not been engaged in frivolity and enjoying ourselves. We have always tried to give financial aid to our members when their families are in distress, due to illness or injuries to the breadwinner, and we have also tried to provide a cheery outlook to all just to make life a little easier.

We have had some difficulties in these first two years, but nothing we weren't able to overcome. And now that we are thriving we hope to last for many years and provide a worthwhile service not only to the Local but the entire community.

Fraternally,
Maude E. Thompson, President
560 Second Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

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LADIES ORGANIZE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

To the Editor:

Although Local Union No. 1251, of New Westminster, British Columbia, has been in existence since 1917, we have never before had an auxiliary. Early this year our members decided that such a group would be a great aid to the Local so we proceeded to help organize one.

The original group consisted of 30 members and they received charter No. 732 on March 20, 1956. They were installed in our Carpenters' Hall, with Mrs. Paul Rudd, president of the Tacoma, Washington Auxiliary, acting as installing officer.

Charter officers are Claudia Smith, president; Stella Taft, vice president, Rose Norman, recording secretary; Marjorie McDermid, financial secretary; Byrtle Reckenberg, conductress; Bessie Winger, warden; and Ruth Hayward, Winnie Lewis and Louella Page, trustees.

The charter number of the Auxiliary, coincidentally, is also the address of our hall; 732 Royal Avenue.

We will be happy to give any assistance to the best of our ability to other Locals in the Province interested in forming Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Forbes Reckenberg,
Recording Secretary, Local 1251.

DAYTONA BEACH LADIES FORM CARPENTERS' AUXILIARY

To the Editor:

May 21, 1956 marked the founding of Ladies Auxiliary No. 736, of Daytona Beach, Florida. General Executive Board member Henry W. Chandler, of the Fourth District, presided at the installation of the charter.



Charter members of Daytona Beach's new Ladies Auxiliary.

Sponsored by Local Union No. 1725, the Auxiliary is the first such group to be formed under the banner of a Building Trades Union in this Florida city.

The first slate of officers includes Mesdames Edward Egner, president; Ernest Jackson, vice president; Charles McNary, treasurer; Paul R. Baker, recording secretary; Loren Klein, conductress; Tony Janoski, warden; and Mrs. Frank White, Emory Edwards and Irwin Shipes, trustees.



Officers of Ladies Auxiliary 736 as they are presented their charter by General Executive Board member Chandler: from the left, are Mesdames White, Janoski, McNary, Egner, Brother Chandler, Jackson, Baker, Klein, Edwards and Shipes.

Twenty-four ladies were enrolled as charter members and we hope to increase this number during the year; the first of which we hope will be a long and progressive history.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Paul R. Baker, Recording Secretary
Box 171, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 335

The Bath Room.—A most important room of any house is the bath room. It should be as up-to-date as the means of the owner will permit. Sanitation, comfort and convenience are cardinal requirements of any bath room. Implied in the three are hot

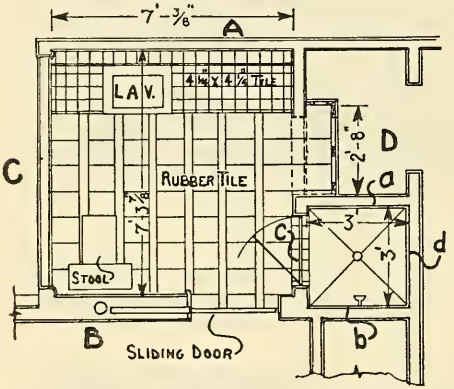


Fig. 1

and cold water, proper means of cleanliness, careful and correct arrangements and well controlled and well measured temperatures. These are all prime first requisites. After that can be added luxuries, such as persons of means can afford. If the means are

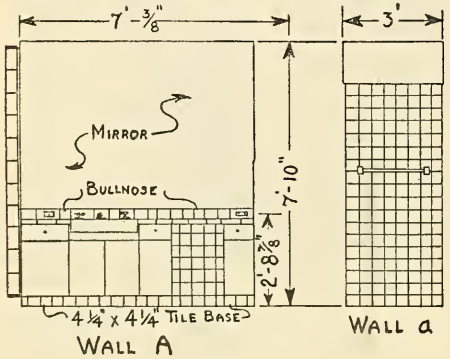


Fig. 2

great the luxuries can be of the most expensive types, while those of more modest means will have to govern the luxuries according to what their means will justify, or their judgments will dictate.

Bath Room Floor Plan.—Fig. 1 shows a floor plan of a bath room with shower bath closet. The four walls of the main room are indicated by capital letters, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, while the walls of the shower closet are in-

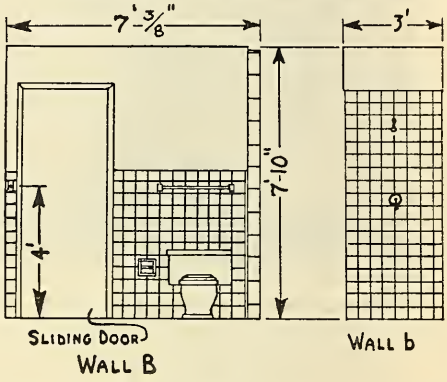


Fig. 3

dicated by the small letters, **a**, **b**, **c** and **d**. The dimensions of the main room and the closet are shown on the drawing.

Elevations of Walls.—Fig. 2 shows elevations of wall A of the main room, and wall a of the shower closet. Notice the large mirror and the absence of the medicine chest above the lavatory. Instead you will find

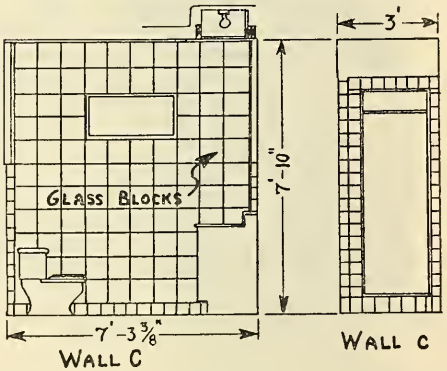


Fig. 4

built-in cabinets with doors and drawers, directly under the tiled counter top. The tile, both in the main and in the minor drawings, should be kept in mind. The latter

shows the location of a towel bar. Elevations of walls **B** and **b** are shown by Fig. 3. The main drawing shows the sliding door, the stool, a towel bar, and a paper holding fix-

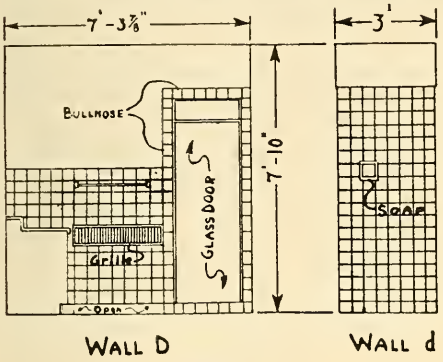


Fig. 5

ture. Wall **b** of the shower, shows the location of the sprinklers. Fig. 4 shows the elevation of walls **C** and **c**. The dimensions of these walls are given in figures. The main

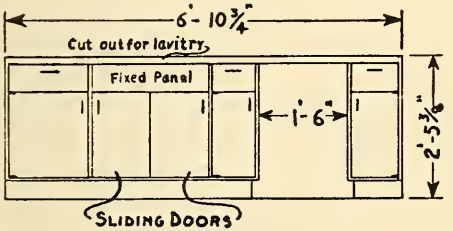


Fig. 6

drawing shows a side view of the stool, a cross section of the lavatory counter and a small window. This wall is finished with glass blocks. Wall **c** shows the door with a transom to the shower closet. Fig. 5 shows

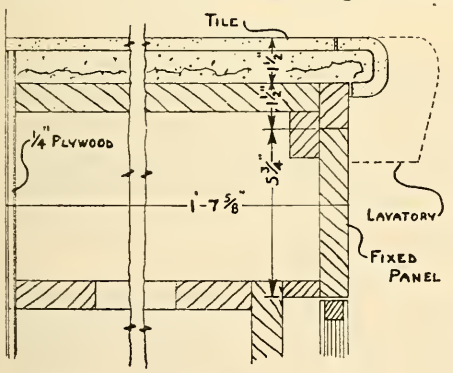


Fig. 7

elevations of walls **D** and **d**. The main drawing shows the glass door to the shower, while wall **d** shows a soap holder together with the tile finish of the wall.

Built-In Cabinets.—Fig. 6 shows a face view of the built-in cabinets under the lava-

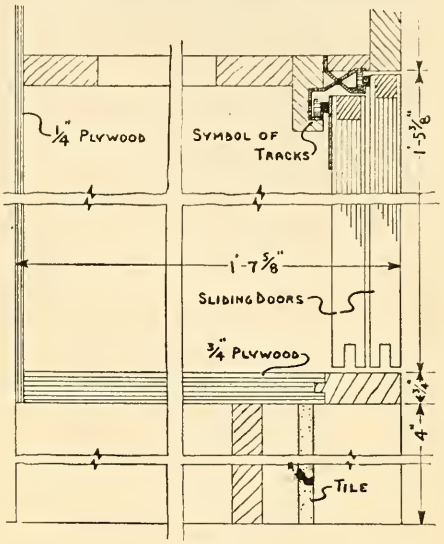


Fig. 8

tory counter. Two sliding doors are pointed out directly under the fixed panel. The space directly back of the fixed panel is

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to be utilized by the lavatory. Notice the open section toward the right—also the drawers and cabinet doors. The drawers take the place of the old-style medicine chest.

Details of Construction.—Cross section details, giving the construction of the case with the tile top in place, are shown by Fig. 7. An outline of a lavatory nosing is shown by dotted lines. The lavatory part is left indefinite, so that the owner can

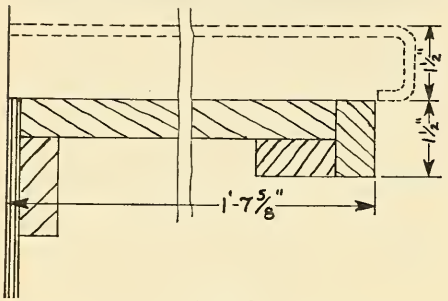


Fig. 9

choose a lavatory that will satisfy his likes and needs. Fig. 8 shows cross section details of the case directly under what is shown by Fig. 7. Here the sliding doors are pointed out. Notice the symbol of tracks for the sliding doors. There are tracks on the market somewhat like the symbols on the drawing, (Kennatrack No. 250) however, there are other good tracks that can be used, therefore symbols of tracks are shown. The grooves shown in the bottom edges of the sliding doors are for the guides of the doors. Study this drawing with the one shown by Fig. 7, where the symbol is omitted. The two drawings constitute the lavatory part of the cabinet. Fig. 9 shows cross section de-

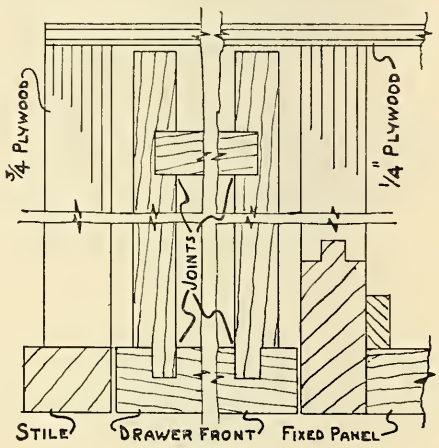


Fig. 10

tails of the top over the open part of the lavatory cabinet. The relationship of the tile top to the wooden part is indicated by the dotted lines above, and gives the location of the tile top, which must be bedded in cement.

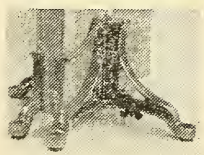
Drawers.—Fig. 10 shows a horizontal section through the drawer shown to the left

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in Fig. 6 and also in Fig. 2. Much of the construction of the drawers and the wooden part of the cabinet is like what has been shown in previous lessons. For this reason it should be studied with the other constructions in mind. Pointed out on the drawing are the plywood parts, the joints, the stile that joins the wall, the drawer front, and the fixed panel. Fig. 11 shows a larger scale

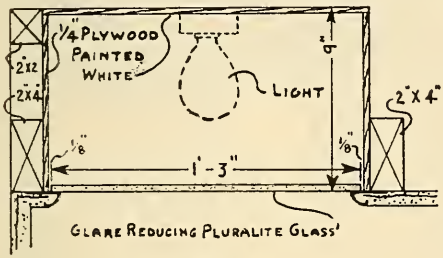


Fig. 11

drawing of the concealed light, giving the size in figures. A glare reducing pluralite glass, as pointed out, hides the light bulb.

In the next lesson more will be said about bath room fixtures.

PRACTICAL

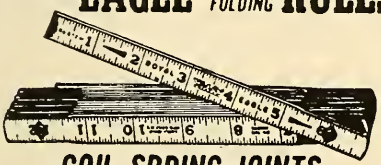
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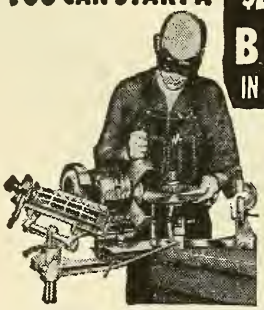
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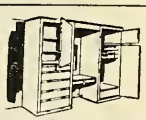
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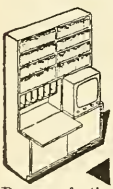
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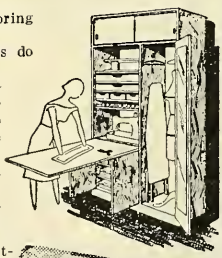
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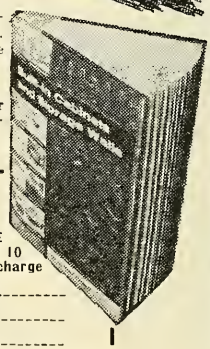
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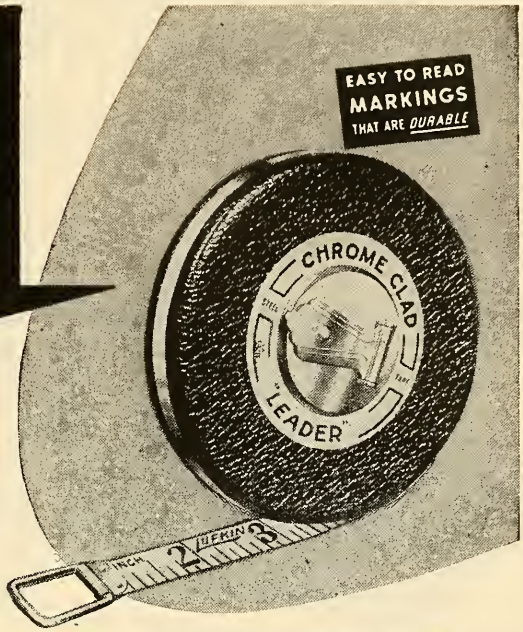
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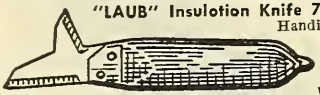
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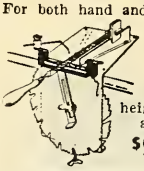
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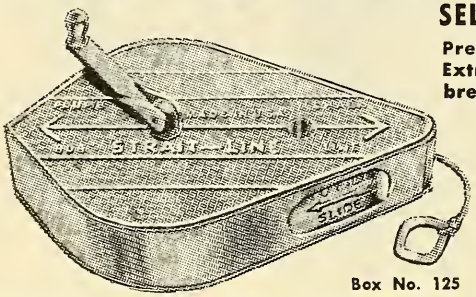
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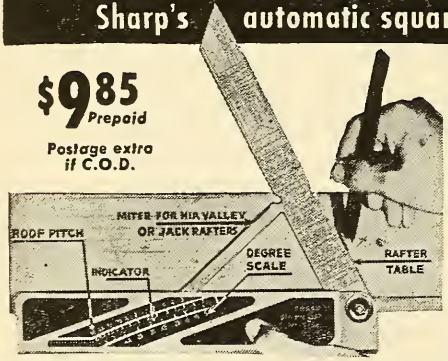
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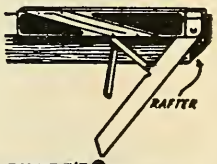


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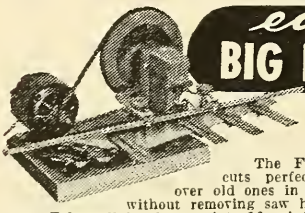
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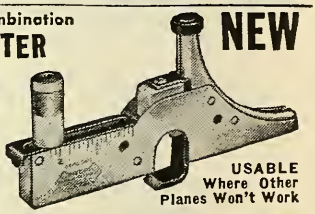
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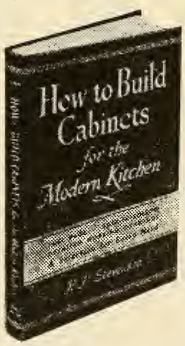
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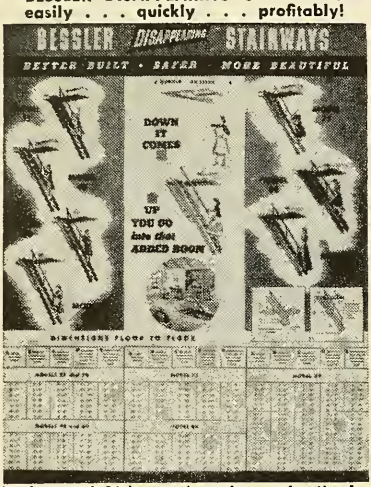
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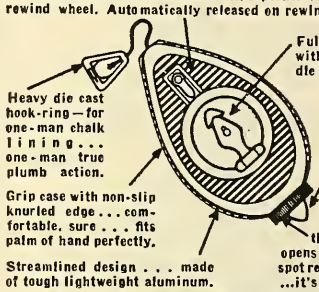
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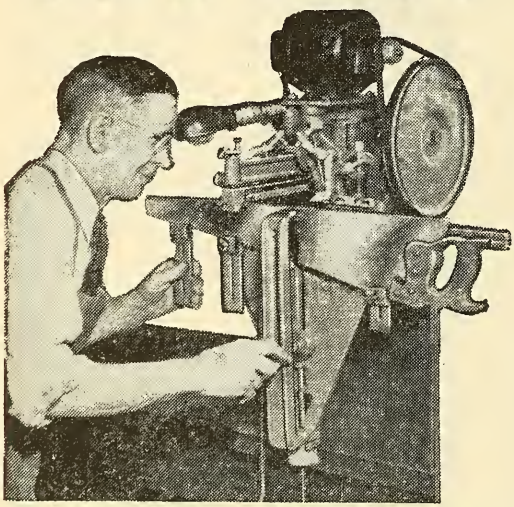
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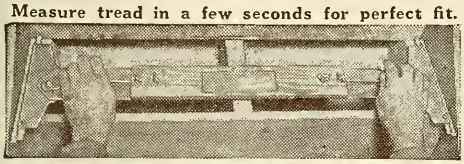
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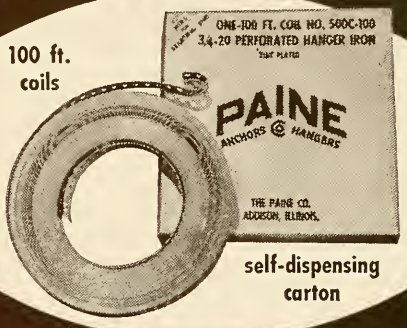
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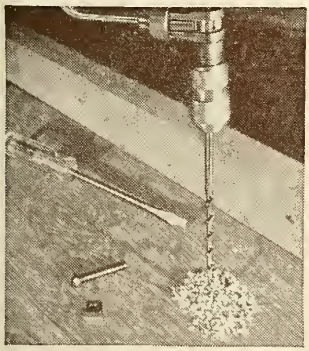
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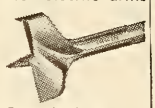




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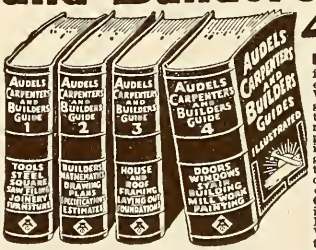


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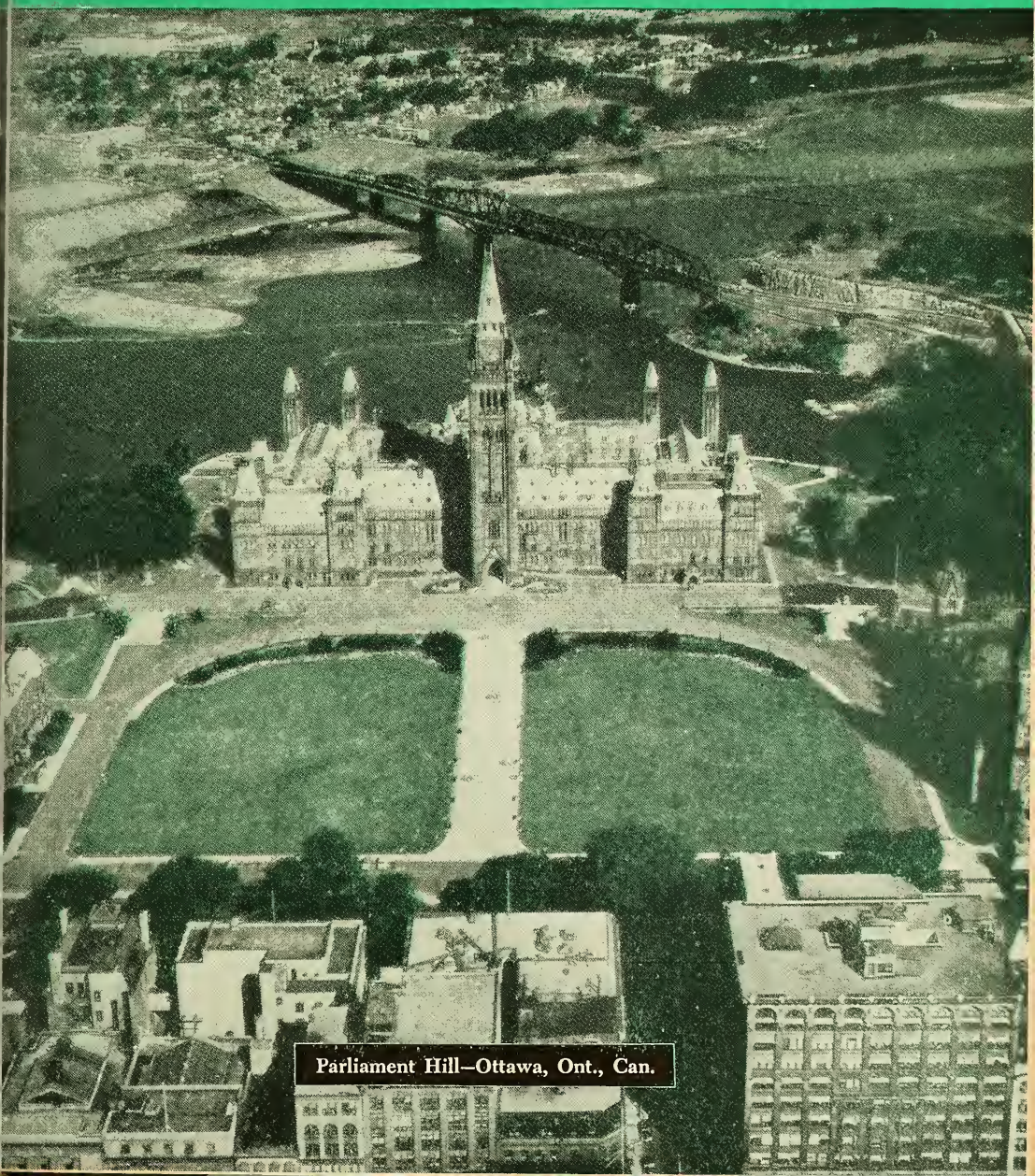
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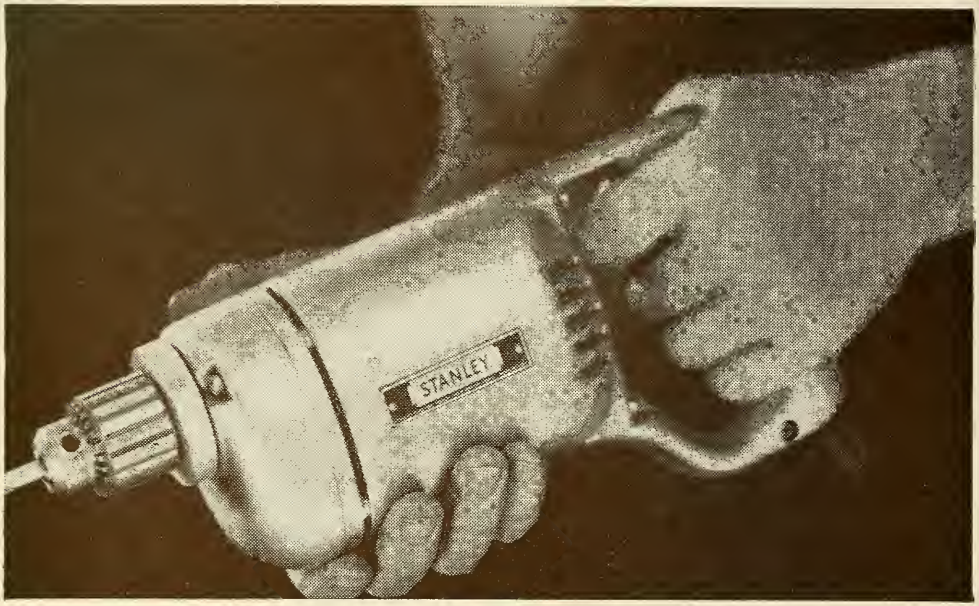
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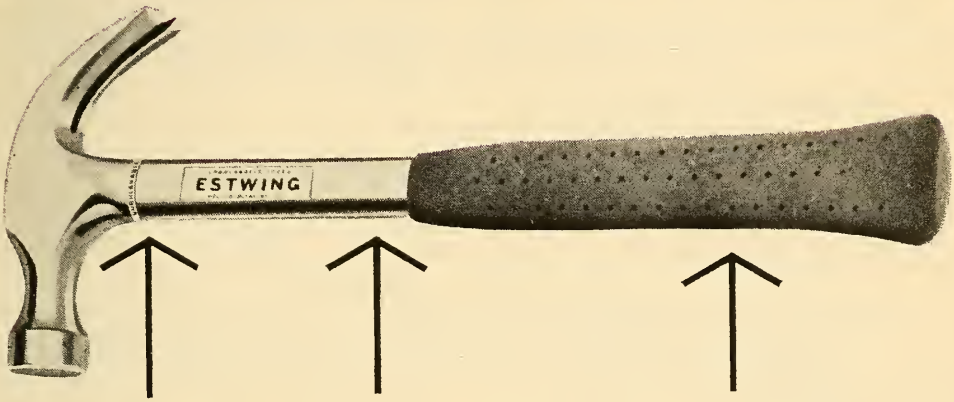
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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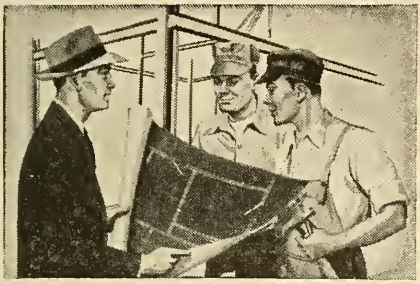
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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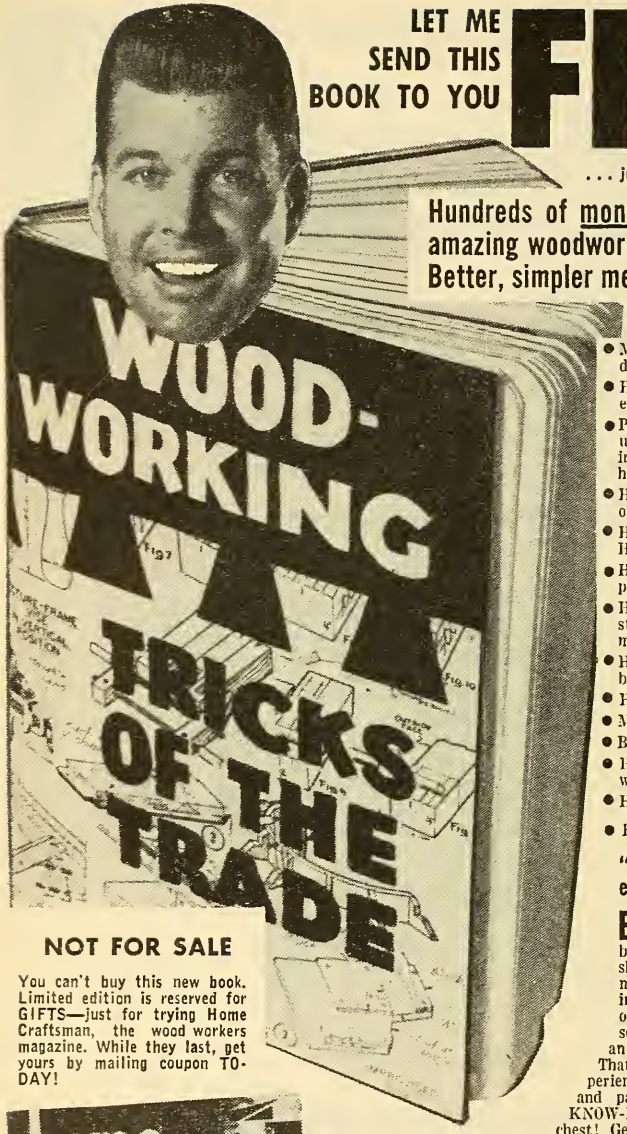
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Credit Where Credit Belongs

EDITOR'S NOTE: *John Herling, writer of the following article, is dean of the labor columnists. For years his column in many daily papers, and his weekly "Labor Letter," have interpreted the American labor scene with fairness and insight. This piece is a condensation of a new pamphlet entitled "Profile of a Union Peace Pact," in which he pays tribute to the "new look" in building trades jurisdiction being brought about by the foresight and fair-mindedness of union leaders such as our own General President Maurice A. Hutcheson.*

By JOHN HERLING

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN talk all you want about the significance of meetings among heads of government at or near the Summit, or of the meaning of the merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. But for the millions of people whose bread, butter and fringe benefits are affected by the welfare of the gigantic construction industry—a $42 billion colossus in 1955 alone—the summit they look to is where the presidents of the building trades and construction unions get together to make peace instead of waging jurisdictional war.

In fact, a handful of men may have become the fathers of a significant, bloodless and unadvertised revolution in the labor-management relations of the American building industry. Shunning the spotlight, they have brought a reasonable prospect of continuing order to a part of the economy where there used to be considerable waste, warfare and insecurity.

For many years, the cry and claim of "jurisdiction" brought men to their feet fighting for the right to jobs which they swore were theirs by skill, by tradition, by law and by sheer physical ability to hold on to them.

In effect, the controlling slogan was "Jurisdiction, may it always be right, but right or wrong *my* jurisdiction." This made jurisdictional strife, more often than not, the regular disorder of business in one of America's basic industries.

The bitterness and rancor that seemed to flow over the industry has made bad news for the country and has given the entire construction industry—unions and employers, too—a bad name. For, contrary to general belief, the building contractors—the employers—are themselves as heavily involved in recurring jurisdictional disputes as the unions themselves. The reason for this is found in the nature and the tradition of the industry. When unions perform certain kinds of work, the business goes to those specialized contractors who require the skills those unions can provide.

Sooner or later, however, a revulsion was bound to set in against jurisdictional disputes—among unions, among contractors, and last, but not least, the ordinary American citizen—Mr. Sidewalk Superintendent himself. Mr. John Q. Public began to press questions more persistently than ever before. Congress began to intervene. It became apparent that jurisdictional disputes were not just a private fight. Everybody was, inevitably, involved.

In view of the pervasive importance of the construction industry, a sense of responsibility for the national welfare ought, as a matter of course, to have been a decisive factor in persuading men to find a peaceful way to settle such differences of opinions as might

impair economic progress. That would be logical, but facts and habits are stubborn things.

For jurisdictional disputes are no ordinary divergencies of opinion any more than are boundary disputes between countries or between two householders, or the knuckle fighting that flares up among the jurisdictional patriots of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Marine Corps.

Actually, the collision of interest known as jurisdictional disputes goes back deep into American industry. The struggle over jurisdiction is in effect a by-product of the pattern of American technological progress and the competitive nature of our business community.

Men who lead the building trades unions today are heirs to a complicated and often colorful past. Over the years, 19 international unions have grown up, reflecting and challenging the developing skills in a variety of crafts. These unions are, in fact, among the oldest American institutions, some of them having a continuous growth for more than 100 years.

At the same time, alongside these unions has grown a variety of employing contractors—general contractors, specialty contractors, and sub-contractors. Frequently the struggle among unions for jobs for their members has paralleled the competition among contractors for contracts. In the process, also, there has been criss-crossing of interest and jurisdiction—where one union would side with one contractor who claimed the work fell within his bailiwick. The result turned into a tangled network of allegiances, obligations and loyalties – some obvious, others subtle. Widely varying local conditions also influence the relationships. The building and construction industry is in many ways a gypsy industry; it is constantly in motion. Workers and contractors are always on the move and they trail their jurisdictional patterns and habits with them. So they frequently tangle with the practices prevalent in the new community.

Consequently, the problem confronting the building and construction industry has been unique and nothing even parallel to it exists in the new production industries.

How do you go about changing the traditional practices of several lifetimes? You can plan change, or have change thrust upon you. Sometimes a combination of both factors contrive to make a transformation. More often than not, to effectuate the new attitudes of changing times, nature takes a hand and calls for the replacement of the dominant personalities, symbolic of the old days, by men more in tune with our times.

There is always a danger of oversimplifying situations so complex as the construction industry. The difference between today and the years gone by is the strengthened belief that basic procedures can be established to cope with jurisdictional disputes, and that armed with good will and importantly, with proper assurances, such procedures can be made to work.

Perhaps one of the most dramatic expressions of the new look built into the construction industry can be seen in the series of voluntary agreements – jurisdictional treaties – among the craft unions in this industry.

What adds significance to the meeting of union minds is that the voluntary agreement takes place after consultation with those employer groups who would be affected by such an agreement. This represents an important ingredient in the realistic progress toward the durable settlement of recurring conflicts.

Not so long ago, the normal expectation of industry spreading into new areas, or creating new extensions of plants, was to await with fear and trembling the jurisdictional tantrums of worried or just jumpy men. In view of the uncertainty of life as it has been lived in the construction industry, international officers and local leaders alike wanted to protect their members' rights to jobs against organized grabs on the part of another union by almost any means. In fact, any sign of reasonableness or an attempt at delineation of jurisdiction might be considered a confession of abject weakness, personal or organizational. So, to compensate for this uncertainty and perhaps discourage any opposition, men believed they had to be tough, act tough, and stay tough. To be sure, this condition did not merely characterize the unions alone. This was in many ways a rather faithful reflection of the economic and social behavior of American business and American life generally.

Times and customs change. But no change happens automatically or effortlessly. In at least one area of American industry, it took two international presidents—President Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, and Ironworkers President John H. Lyons —to become the instruments of the transition. Three years ago they signed a pact which serves to illustrate how closely technological advance is related to the activities of the building and construction unions.

Such a peace pact has become a treaty of reciprocal respect. The aim of this particular agreement is to insure the orderly installation of conveyors throughout American industry, and at the same time, safeguard the proper jurisdictional job rights of the members of each union.

For the unions and contractors, there was already available the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes—set up in 1948, by the unions and contractors, under the chairmanship of Professor John T. Dunlop of Harvard. But, time was too important and the need too great to overlook more direct measures. What was basically required was to set up a flexible pattern for a durable peace in the building industry. In this way and for this reason the efforts of the Carpenter and the Iron Worker came to fruition within the framework of the Joint Board.



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An opportunity of great magnitude presented itself in the strategic conveyor industry.

Both presidents, Lyons and Hutcheson, decided, after a thorough study of the situation, that so far as they were concerned, they were not going to let our industrial system, basic to the national defense and economic welfare, be derailed by unnecessary struggle among unions and contractors over the installation of the indispensable conveyors.

First task that had to be faced was a psychological one. Both presidents had to buck an old tradition and set out on a voyage of self-discovery together.

Just a few years ago, the head of the Carpenters Union, one of the oldest and most powerful of AFL unions, was William L. Hutcheson, a tall, hard-talking and hard-hitting champion of his jurisdiction who knew how to throw his organization's weight around down to the last ounce. More often than not, it was he who settled arguments for other unions. In the same period, the president of the Ironworkers was Paul J. (Paddy) Morrin, whose jurisdiction, temper and whim were all made of hot iron. The collision of jurisdictional claims of these two unions made strong men tremble as the clash of iron on wood and vice-versa was frequently heard through the land.

This got to be so bad that in 1920—at a much earlier stage in our technological development — a conveyor agreement had in fact been signed. But like so many other such efforts, without the foundation of good will understanding and law, that agreement had a brief and anemic life.

Today, the leaders of the Carpenters and the Iron Workers, Maurice Hutcheson and Jack Lyons, understand that shifts and change will always be with us. They treat each other with courtesy and warm familiarity, with a clear and mature determination to abide by agreements they make.

"To make an agreement or even talk about making one," Carpenters' President Hutcheson remarked, "both sides —or all sides—have to be in the mood and feel in their bones the good faith to carry out the agreement after it's signed."

"Well, what puts you in the mood?" he was asked.

"First of all," he replied, "we realize, or are now willing to admit, that continuing controversy doesn't do any of us any good. It doesn't help our members. It didn't help the employing contractors or the industries they were doing the job for. It irritated the public."

In the case of the conveyor agreement, negotiations between union leaders were not simple. Aside from the new mental and psychological posture, the international unions had to consider demands and the traditional action patterns of the local unions—the firing line where an agreement is tested.

"Now, that's where an international president has to stand up and take the guff, if necessary," said Mr. Lyons. "You don't say to your members—take it or leave it. You have got to give your local leaders an understanding of what factors went into the decision. This is where an experienced trade unionist must understand the psychology of his members. You've got to show them they have more to gain than to lose in the long run. An agreement may work some hardship on members of one local, but it may prove the right thing for another."

The fact is, that, despite formal agreements, continued difficulty in

some localities is to be anticipated as the by-product of decades of bitterness. For that reason, new attitudes which are being developed here can not be rushed; they are a slow, and, hopefully, a steady process.

But the question still remains, "How do you get the local union to agree to a pact which may result in the loss of work for its members?" At that point, the international union's relations with its locals undergoes a basic test. The situation is analyzed, the personalities evaluated, and the rights and wrongs are balanced in the light of the International's obligations under the agreement. The International president moves in directly or through his representative: "It wouldn't be much of an International, if it didn't exercise its power and settle the problem," Mr. Hutcheson said.

Help Fight TB



Buy Christmas Seals

Actually, this is the focus of the problem in many situations. It is not enough to guarantee on paper the development of this system for the avoidance of jurisdictional war among the International officers. The union business agent—the union official nearest the job—is the one who has to learn to share the desire for peaceful settlement of jurisdictional disputes. This takes considerable doing. This is why: The business agent is an independent character whose job, traditionally, is to watch out for his own union's prerogatives. Because he is in charge of the allocation of jobs, he exerts a great deal of influence. He is constantly in motion, knows where new and good jobs are coming up. This obviously means that he has to deal with other business agents of other unions as well as his own. Moreover, because of this nearness to the job and familiarity with its details and complications, the business agent's point of view is naturally not given to the broader, comprehensive view. His job is to protect the rights and known jurisdictions involved in his jobs.

Now, however, something new has been added to the part played by the business agent. Through the development of such agreements like those between the Ironworkers and the Carpenters, some of the business agent's traditional duties are simplified as well as re-oriented in the light of over-riding voluntary agreements binding his international union as well as the contractor.

Moreover, the conveyor agreement between the Carpenter and the Ironworker is not only a means of settling the difficulties in the conveyor industry. It has become a bridge to settle voluntarily all manner of disputes among themselves. For example, this fanning out process has already resulted in other agreements. The Carpenters have negotiated agreements with the Machinists, the Laborers, and the Electricians. The Iron Workers have signed other voluntary agreements with the Sheet Metal Workers, with the Electricians, with the Boilermakers, with the Elevator Constructors, and with the Machinists.

At this point, we may begin to see the outlines of what may become a new moral-economic dispensation in the building and construction industry. In the interests of industrial peace, what is happening is the acceptance by local union leaders of the higher, responsible authority – the gradual

building up of acceptance of understanding that there are larger considerations and standards universally applicable to other business agents as well as himself.

This is one of the useful by-products of the work of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes. This board has been described as one of the "major cooperative activities of labor and management seeking to improve conditions in the construction industry." If unions and management had not developed this all-over method of handling jurisdictional disputes, the alternative would have been to subordinate the labor-management relations of the entire construction industry to almost day-by-day handling of its cases by the National Labor Relations Board. Under the Taft-Hartley law such active government intervention was permitted if unions and management did not create their own techniques of handling jurisdictional problems. The Joint Board is the alternative answer to direct government intervention.

Through the mechanism of employer and union representation on the highest level – employer-associations and the international unions– the Joint Board was set up as a result of an agreement negotiated by the AFL Building Trades Department, the Associated General Contractors of America and six national associations of specialty and subcontractors. In this way, practically every part of this sprawling industry is brought under the tent of the Joint Board.

Actually, under the Taft-Hartley law, employers were given the right to make work assignments on their own without regard for the wishes of the union involved. But practical good sense soon indicated to the employers that like old King Canute, they couldn't simply command the ocean of jurisdictional rights to stand still. Laws don't ordain reality; in the not too long run, the hard facts of life in the construction industry governed the conduct of both employers and unions.

That is why, basically, the decision to set up the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes was a concession to the realities that govern the construction industry. Those realities are summed up in the past work practices, the customs, the traditional methods of operation which have grown up in the industry over the many years.

Underlying the whole strenuous experiment in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes is the knowledge that jurisdictional disputes are not settled once and for all. The reason for this is obvious, simple, and irritating: new materials and new methods are constantly being introduced and almost inevitably, the clash of jurisdictional claims also occurs. "No union official can afford to be in the position of not fighting for work for his men," says Edward T. Kelly of the Associated General Contractors.

What the National Joint Board considers a two-ply operating theory as the basis for its operation is expressed as follows: first, keep the job going free of jurisdictional disputes, and second, encourage new agreements and the making of new decisions which spell out the jurisdictional rights of the building trades on a national basis.

There was a time when the transmission of a decision or the consideration of a problem was slow work. But today, the rapidity of communications between international headquarters and their locals, between union presidents, from the National Joint Board and contractors as well as unions, plus the weekly meetings of the Board– all add up to as fast a service as any

provided in the voluntary government of American industrial life. What is more, this is a unique institution with a rapid administrative "feed-back" when things go wrong. The wide variety of issues over which unions may differ indicates, however, that there is no automatic solution. In each case, it takes effort of the mind and will, and a consciousness of the growing pattern of agreement to meet new challenges and recurring tests of the National Joint Board's authority.

What, finally, is the meaning of the conveyor agreement? The lesson the conveyors agreement between the Iron Workers and the Carpenters illustrates that a way can be found and has been found to cope with the bitterest of disputes and conflicts. The more of such agreements these and other unions can make, the sounder basis is there laid for the durable settlement of jurisdictional disputes. Since 1948, 17 agreements have been made among various international unions, resulting in the settlement of many disputes that had piled up for years.

The enormous satisfaction that Jack Lyons and Maurice Hutcheson seem to find in the settlement of the long-disputed jurisdictions in the conveyor industry has stimulated them to co-operative action in several other directions—as similar pacts have begun to do for other international presidents. The sense of accomplishment carries with it the more confident belief that life in the construction industry need not be a constant destructive hassle among sensible and responsible men.

This agreement between these two international unions illustrates a new mechanism in the technology of labor-management relations. The use of such tools of reason requires skill. The acquisition of this type of skill takes time, experience, and will. And as Carpenters President Maurice Hutcheson and Iron Workers President John Lyons remarked when they signed their pact, the greatest of all the living factors in creating an agreement among men, in this industry or anywhere else, is "good will. And, brother, good will must be kept a two-way street."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

HOUSING DECLINE CONTINUES

The housing boom that has been one of the mainstays of the economy ever since the end of World War II is steadily slowing down. For the first time since January, 1952, the annual rate of housing starts has dropped to 1,000,000. Last year 1,328,900 non-farm dwellings were built.

Latest report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics say that non-farm housing starts "declined more than seasonally" in September to 93,000 dwelling units.

The September drop of more than 8,000 was widespread geographically, but was especially sharp on the West Coast.

The September drop which is a continuation of what has been going on in the home building industry for the past year has been increasingly reflected in much unemployment in the lumber producing industry and a sharp drop in household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines and similar home equipment.

"Builders have been complaining that tight mortgage money has been holding back house construction," says the Wall Street Journal. It points out that in August the Federal Reserve Board permitted its regional banks to boost the discount rate to three percent and that this increase showed itself immediately in the September drop of housing starts. —PAI

Joe Davidson, Master Carpenter

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Each year Labor Day inspires some moving tributes to working people and the contributions they make to society. The following piece, which appeared in the "New World," Chicago, while essentially Catholic in approach, tells the story of a carpenter whose luster not even 2,000 years of time have been able to dim.*

★ ★

HE WAS A very fine man.

If he were alive today, you'd hear them calling for Joe Davidson. The name sounds pretty ordinary, and he was a remarkably ordinary guy, but he did the work of an ordinary guy so extraordinarily well that he's been remembered for it ever since.

First of all, he was a real nice guy. If you were sick, he'd come back from his day off and do your job twice as good as you could, but he wouldn't take anything. He used to say someday he'd be looking for a favor—but somehow he never did.

One thing about him, he was all man—big and good-looking, with shoulders like a wrestler. And he had the biggest hands you've ever seen—big and strong, but gentle. They could snap a two by four or soothe a new-born pup. Yet strong as he was, he never pushed anyone around, and neither did anyone else if he was there.

He was a carpenter by trade, and one of the best. He used to do a little cabinet making on the side, and some repair work. Whatever he did, he did just right, but no one could touch him at making cabinets—no butted joints; all hand-mitred corners, as if they grew that way. You'd never hear him boast about his work, but at the end of a job his big, grave eyes looked pleased.

Back a few years things were pretty slow, and we were feeling the pinch. We used to get together to figure things out, and he always came up with a good idea. We were all pretty poor, but somehow everybody always had enough to eat and a roof overhead.

He was about our age—never looked real young and never very old. And he had the grandest little wife you've ever seen – quiet and shy, but real charming. We used to stop by now and then after work. She'd always have a bit to eat—a little bread and cheese and maybe a bit of meat. And he would pour a little wine—enough to cut the thirst..

They were the swellest couple. She was about half his size, but one little smile and he'd curl around her little finger – and so would everyone else. She was all heart and soul, and it showed in her eyes. All the kids in the neighborhood used to wind up at her back door sooner or later—looking for cookies and sweets, but mostly looking for that wonderful smile and that soft, gentle touch. A skinned elbow or a bump on the forehead seemed to fade right away.

But one day they disappeared—had to go back to his home town on account of some government deal. We knew they'd be back our way, and it couldn't be any too soon, because we missed them a lot. Now and then we'd hear a little news. We heard a baby—a little boy—was born out in the coun-

try somewhere. Then we didn't hear a thing for quite a while, but finally they came back—the big guy and his wife and the baby. And we sure were glad to see them.

Things seemed a lot better then. We all worked harder, just watching him work—no one getting rich, but everyone making a living. With them back, everyone seemed to try to be nicer to each other. The boy was a fine lad—took to the trade real good and had all our kids looking up to him in no time. But after a few years the boy he left home for some pretty important job. We used to hear some great reports about him, but Davidson never boasted—just looked real pleased and a little lonesome.

It didn't seem possible, but all of a sudden he began to show his age—matter of fact he was dying. And the boy came home. He was every inch a man—like Joe and more.

When Davidson died, the boy and his mother—and all of us—were there. But he didn't relly die. You can still see him—tall and straight and strong—with the greatest head for planning, and the sharpest eye for fitting, and the strongest arm for splitting, and the smartest hand for shaping, and the greatest heart for loving, and the truest soul for keeping a contract—of anyone we have known.

By the way, in about 10 days, on Sept. 3, we're all going to get together in his honor. We're going to honor him because he was a great worker and a great man, and everyone who works for a dollar – every laborer, tradesman or professional – should join us in honoring him and trying to imitate him. If they did, there'd be a lot less trouble in the world.

Incidentally, we said if he were alive today they'd be calling for Joe Davidson. His first name was Joseph and he was a son of David.

And his wife's name was Mary. And the boy's name was Jesus—the Son of God. And you're all welcome at the Mass of St. Joseph the Workman. If you help us celebrate this feast day, you can be sure Jesus and Mary will feel very good about it. They'll be there too.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BUILDING TRADES WARNED TO ACT NOW ON PREVAILING WAGES

The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department has called on all local unions and building trades councils to "assume the prime responsibility" for seeing that the Davis-Bacon Act provisions are properly applied in connection with the highway program.

"To make the prevailing wage provision of the multi-billion dollar highway program truly protective," the department said in the current issue of the Building & Construction Trades Bulletin, "requires action by our local building trades unions now."

Three steps should be taken immediately by each local union and council, it declared. These are:

1. Contact the state highway department and find out what work is scheduled in the local area, and what its wage recommendations will be.
2. Confer with the Regional Attorney of the Labor Department, and present evidence to him whenever the recommendations of state highway officials are incorrect.
3. Send copies of collective bargaining agreements to the Solicitor, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., so that the department will be kept fully informed concerning local wage scales.

The department pointed out that many building workers are affected by the highway program in addition to those engaged directly in paving work. Many state highway department plans include contracts for overpasses, bridge work of all kinds, lighting, tunnel work and other construction, it said, and, in addition, the clearing away of structures and buildings will require the services of other workers.—Federation News.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE SLOT MACHINE THEORY

The 1956 election campaign is destined to set an all-time high for political spending. Exactly what total spending will amount to will never be known because no way of accurately estimating spending ever has been devised. However, preliminary reports indicate that the heavy-dough-boys really loosened their purse strings this time. Four-figure contributions were really heavy. Now the big boys who picked the right horses will be standing in line in front of the pay-off window. When a successful business tycoon, who got to the top by playing it smart, contributes a bundle to a politician, he usually wants value received for what he spends.

Sort of reminds us of Hal Chadwick's story in "Quote," which goes as follows:

"Some adults might pause to consider their attitude toward religion in the light of the words of a 5-year-old in my wife's Sunday School class. My wife, wanting to impress on the children the importance of living their Christianity as well as believing it, started by asking, 'I suppose you children all want to go to Heaven, don't you?'

"Of course,' responded Jackie promptly, 'what do you suppose I put a nickel in the collection for?"



"Safety Inspector? I just discovered some unshielded gears."

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Football, once a relatively simple game, has become as involved and as bogged down in special lingo as nuclear physics. Without a glossary of football terms, it is practically impossible to understand what is going on or what the TV announcer is talking about.

This prompted Irv Grossman to write such a glossary. However, Irv seemed to be more interested in truth than in technical accuracy. As the following quotes prove, his glossary may not give you any insight into the finer points of football, but it should give you a better understanding of the double-talk TV has brought to the game:

FOOTBALL: Employment for undergraduates who can't qualify as students and for graduates who can't qualify for work.

SQUAD: Members of the student body who have been excused from classes.

COACH: The member of the faculty who drives a Cadillac.

HIS ASSISTANTS: Former players who managed to get a degree in physical education.

SCOUTS: Unemployed coaches.

TRIPLE THREAT: A player who is on the verge of flunking reading, writing and arithmetic.

SPLIT-T: A play in which the quarterback does a "single" for the TV audience.

WINGED-T: An invention of the radio booth.

BRISK-T: A commercial on the Godfrey show.

H. S. T.: A cheerleader for a team nicknamed the Demos.

A CRUCIAL CONTEST: A game for which all seats are reserved but where the end zone locations are hard to sell.

THE FAVORITE: The team with the higher payroll.

FOOTBALL FAN: The only amateur in the stadium.

THE SUCKER SHIFT: People who pay $5.00 to freeze.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

IN STYLE

In grandfather's day a man ran into debt. The modern man rides into it in a two-tone job with Hydramatic and Ball Joint Suspension.

NOT FOR BIRDBRAINS

We don't know how it is with you, but with us TV is fast becoming the cause of a first-class inferiority complex. Since we have a hard time remembering whether the Mississippi River runs North and South or East and West, all these people who answer questions we couldn't get, even with an encyclopedia in our hands, give us the willies.

A joke now going the rounds tells about a carpenter who went on a quiz program. Naturally he chose construction as his category. For several weeks he successfully answered questions such as "what year and in what city was the first skyscraper built." Finally he got up to the $186,000 question. As usual, the announcer used up a lot of time yakking to save the sponsor money, but eventually he got down to business.

"For $186,000," he asked, "what was the name of the superintendent of the construction crew which built the pyramids?"

Without batting an eyelash, the carpenter came back: "Day shift or night shift?"

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

SOMETIMES IT SEEMS THAT WAY

Somebody with more time than talent figured out statistically why things are tough these days. Here you are:

U.S. population	160,000,000
People over 60	62,000,000
People left to work	98,000,000
People under 21	54,000,000
People left to work	44,000,000
People working for U.S.	21,000,000
People left to work	23,000,000
People in services	10,000,000
People left to work	13,000,000
People in state jobs	12,800,000
People left to work	200,000
People in hospitals	126,000
People left to work	74,000
Bums, etc.	62,000
People left to work	12,000
People in jail	11,998
People left to work:	

Two—you and me—and you'd better get a wiggle on. I'm tired of doing everything myself.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

PROGRESS IN REVERSE

Despite the Suez crisis, the tension on the Israel-Arab Border, and the unrest in Algeria, Joe Paup feels we need not be too pessimistic about the chances of a unified world.

"Look at the ever-growing fraternity of nations which are sore at us," Joe argues.

TIP-OFF

Herman Mason, in his book Curve Ball Laughs, tells about the days long ago when Casey Stengel was managing the Brooklyn Dodgers.

As Mason tells the story, the players were too busy trying to make a killing in Wall Street to pay much attention to baseball. One day, after a crushing 14-2 loss, Casey walked into the dressing room.

"Well, boys," he announced, "I just got a hot tip on a stock."

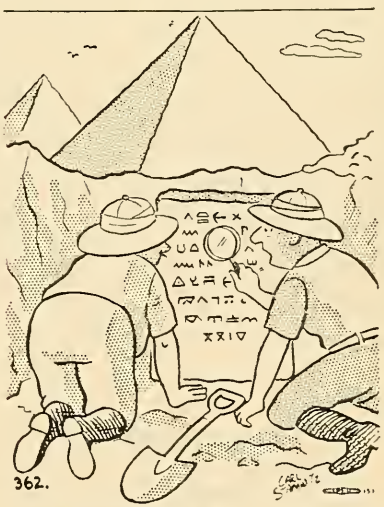
"Yeah?" cried the eager players. "You kiddin'?"

"I'm absolutely serious," said Stengel, dryly. "By the time I get all you clowns on the train back to bush leagues, New York Central's bound to declare a dividend!"

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THE MAIN TROUBLE

No wonder the world is in such a mess. People are just plain contrary. The housewife who walks five blocks to save four cents on a package of soap chips pays $19.85 for a handbag she spots in a window along the way. The doctor who refuses to drive five blocks to make a house call on an ailing patient drives 300 miles to catch a healthy fish. Mamma goes deep into hock for a new davenport and then forbids Pa to sit on it. Even Junior, who cuddles up to every tramp and door-to-door salesman he sees, bites rich Uncle Bosco when he comes to call.



"An archaeological find, Professor! It says: 'Pharaoh Construction Co. is unphair to Pyramid Builders' Local XXIV!'"

Here Comes Prestressed Concrete

★ ★

AUTOMATION IS A word so new it does not even appear in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary of 1953. But millions upon millions of people know and understand its meaning, nevertheless. And, day by day, they are coming to understand its implications as well as its meaning.

The impact of automation on some mass production industries already is far-reaching. Machines that grind, bore and assemble automatically are commonplace in industries such as auto, electrical appliances, etc. More are on their way. For workers in these industries automation is not something to speculate or dream about. Instead it is a vital, pressing, current problem that must be met here and now.

What about construction? Is automation destined to revolutionize the construction industry?

The answer to that question probably lies in the definition you give "automation." If you define automation as a process in which automatic machines do work without human guidance, the answer is probably "no." But if you think of automation as a process which introduces quicker and simpler ways of doing things, then automation has been a part of the construction industry since the wheelbarrow replaced the backboard.

True automation – that is, the kind that develops machines that need no human guidance – is predicated on a good many factors which will never be present in the construction industry. Standardization, for one thing; a fixed site, for another.

It is true that machines hooked up in tandem can be created versatile enough to switch from producing refrigerators to producing dishwashers at the drop of a hat, but such products are not too different basically. On the other hand, no two buildings are even close to being identical. And even if identical buildings were to be produced, a whole production factory could hardly be moved from site to site.

Structures erected by automatic machines may come some day, but not in any foreseeable future that we need to worry about.

However, the second kind of automation—the kind that sees new techniques and new materials being introduced—has been a part of the construction industry since the invention of the wheel. It is a never-ending process. Its start is lost in antiquity, and its end probably never will be reached.

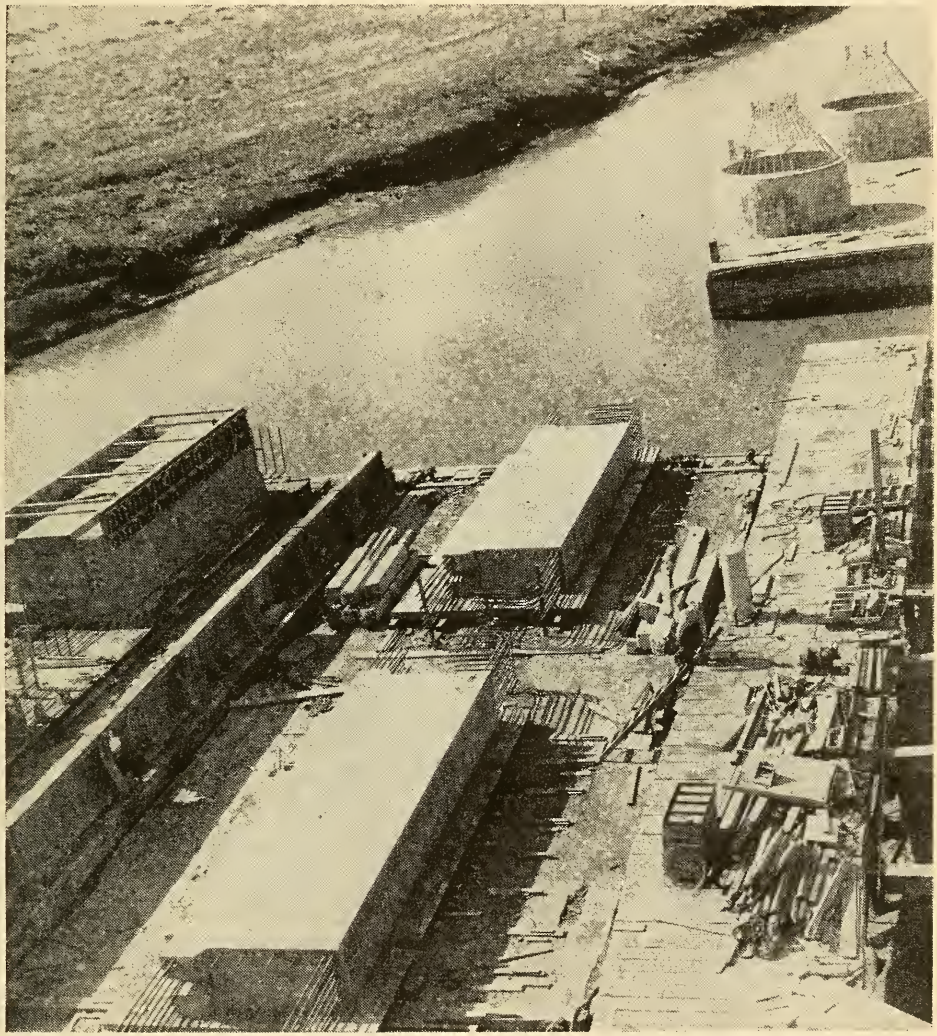
The last 10 years have seen the greatest and most far-reaching changes in the history of our industry. Something new seems to be added on practically every job.

Not the least of the new innovations to enter the industry is prestressing and poststressing of concrete. The first prestressed concrete bridge to be built in the United States was erected in 1949.

Yet today there are prestressed bridges going up in many parts of the nation. Prestressing is also invading many other types of heavy construction.

Precast concrete is nothing new. Every member who has worked at the trade for any length of time has encountered jobs where segments were precast either on the site or in close proximity to it.

However, prestressed and poststressed concrete are something else again. Although patents for poststressing go clear back to the 1880's, it is only in the last few years that this type of construction has come into its own.



Pictured above are examples of what precasting yards can do. The spandrel beams in the foreground and the shells in the background are being loaded on barges for towing to the job site miles away from the casting yard.

Even segments up to several tons in weight have been produced and muscled into place for several generations. The introduction of precasting made only a nominal impact on the construction industry.

Today it is becoming a mighty factor in the heavy construction field.

The prestressing of concrete is a simple matter. Yet a properly prestressed four inch slab is approximately four times as strong as an eight inch

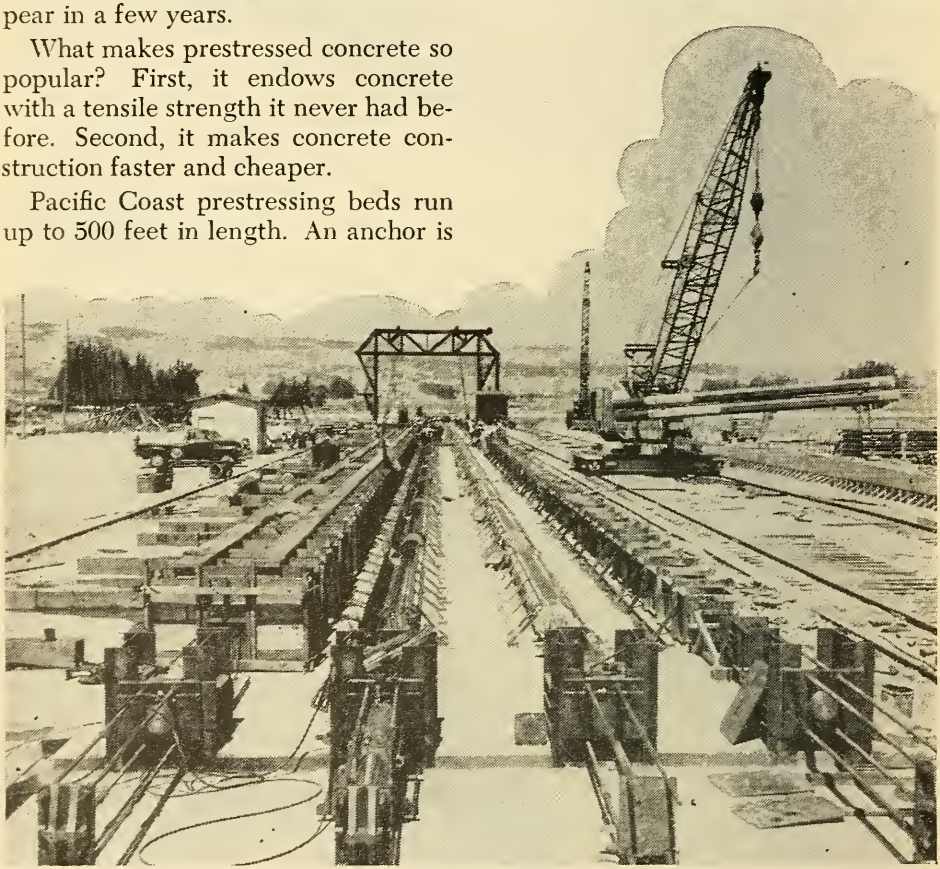
slab of conventional reinforced concrete.

Prestressed concrete has become especially popular on the West Coast. More and more yards are springing up there every day to meet the demand. If the trend continues, cast-in-place construction is going to all but disappear in a few years.

What makes prestressed concrete so popular? First, it endows concrete with a tensile strength it never had before. Second, it makes concrete construction faster and cheaper.

Pacific Coast prestressing beds run up to 500 feet in length. An anchor is placed at one end. A system of hydraulic jacks is installed at the other end. Instead of the usual reinforced bars being embedded in the concrete, high tension wires are placed in the forms. These wires — usually three-eights of an inch in diameter—instead of resting slack in the forms, are placed under heavy tension by use of the hydraulic jacks. Something in the neighborhood of seven tons of tension is applied to them through the hydraulic jacks.

Then the concrete is poured around the wires. As soon as the pour is completed, a box or hood is placed over the form. Live steam is introduced to speed up curing. For 18 hours the temperature inside the hood is maintained at 170 degrees or higher. At the end of that time, the concrete segment is ready for erection and the casting bed is ready for the next operation.



A typical West Coast casting yard where "tensioned" pieces can be turned out in jig time. Note hydraulic jacks in foreground.

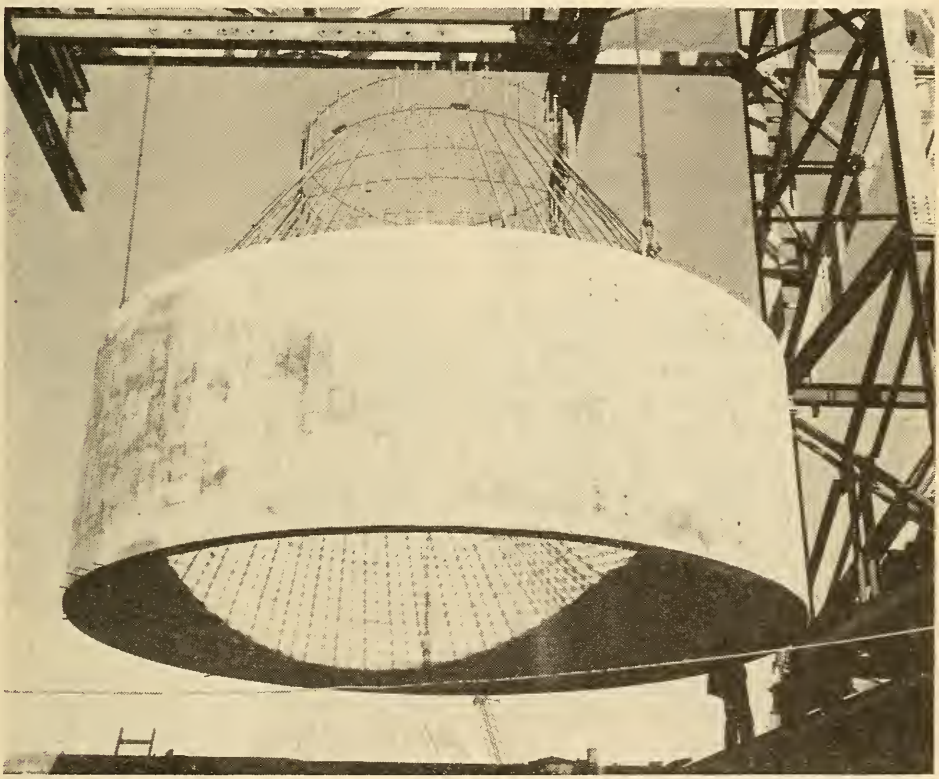
What happens to concrete produced in this manner? When the concrete is cured and the tension released from the reinforced wires, the wires naturally want to return to their untensioned state. This exerts a strong pull inward in all directions. It has prac-

tically the same effect as wrapping a three-eighths inch cable, with seven tons of pull, around the outside of the piece. Such a piece can withstand all kinds of strains that plain, reinforced concrete would fail under.

The same principle comes into play whenever you try to transplant a tree. You dig up a ball of dirt with the tree; If you simply try to lift the whole thing by the tree trunk, the ball of earth crumbles. But if you put your hands around the outside of the ball and push inward as you lift, you can usually move the whole thing intact.

In poststressed concrete the same basic principle applies, but the operating procedure differs. In poststressing, instead of embedding the high tension wires right in the concrete, conduits are embedded in it. The wires are pulled through these conduits after the concrete has cured. The tension is then applied and grout is forced into the conduits under high pressure. When the job is completed, the same sort of inward pressures are attained through the tensioned wires trying to return to their natural state.

So far, prestressed concrete has been walking away from poststressed. However, this pattern is changing rapidly. The one thing about which there is no doubt, is that "tensioned" concrete is dooming a great deal of cast-in-place work.



An 80-ton shell ready for transfer to the job site.

Girders 132 feet long have been successfully cast in prestressing beds. On the great Ponchartrain Bridge, in Louisiana, a whole span—including even the handrail—has come out of the precasting bed in pieces weighing as much as 196 tons.

The West has seen the greatest development in this type of construction. There, bridge segments often are cast hundreds of miles away from the site. One large bridge, at Eureka, California, was produced in yards 300 miles away from the place where the bridge was erected. The Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, across San Francisco Bay, includes 78 piers, all precast in distant spots.

A bridge being built across the Carquihez Straits is sinking caissons as big as 60 feet by 100 feet. Prestressed concrete sheets, four inches thick and 10 feet by 16 feet, are being used in making the forms.

Entire buildings, designed by the State of California, are being cast in the yards and delivered on the job site ready for erection.

Articles which recently appeared in construction publications point up the versatility and widespread acceptance of "tensioned" concrete. One tells about prestressed girders for an Alaskan bridge being precast in Oregon. Another tells about 120 foot prestressed girders being precast for an all-concrete gymnasium with a 118 foot unobstructed playing area. Columns, joists and roof decking for this structure are all prestressed concrete. New Jersey has built 12 bridge structural units – all precast miles away from the actual job sites.

In 1951, there were only 10 prestressed projects in place in the entire nation. Already this year over 300 such projects have been started. And this figure does not include the innumerable repair projects in which prestressed beams were used to replace steel or wooden beams and girders. Neither does it include the vast quantities of precast roof and floor decking which have been used in such work.

Statistics reveal that in 1954 there were only 25,000 lineal feet of bridge work utilizing prestressed concrete in the whole country. Today there are over 225,000 lineal feet of such bridge work. What the total will be when the new highway construction program gets rolling no one can even guess.

The prestressed concrete industry has made such rapid strides in the past few years that it now is coming in actual competition with the steel industry. Soon it will be possible for the designer to specify, and the contractor to order, standard sizes and lengths of concrete beams, which the dealers will be able to deliver from stock, much as the steel industry has done for years.

All this poses a serious challenge to our Brotherhood. Some employers in precast yards have endeavored to classify precasting as common labor work and pay wages accordingly. This sort of chiseling we must be prepared to combat.

Whether performed on the job or in a casting yard, form work is the work of carpenters. It takes all our skills, our tools and our know-how. We must not allow it to be discounted or downgraded.

Furthermore, we must continue to do the erecting of these precast pieces, because they include fitting, plumbing, aligning and setting—work that only our members can do efficiently and properly.

Our members must become thoroughly acquainted with the various methods of prestressing and post-stressing, including the use of anchors, jacks, etc. in the yards, and the techniques used in actually erecting units on the job. The work is ours and we must be both willing and able to do it.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

WHO'S WHO IN THE HALL OF FAME?

Founded in 1900 by Helen Gould, the Hall of Fame for Great Americans is located on the campus of New York University, Bronx, N. Y. It is an open-air colonnade high above the Harlem River, designed as a dignified setting for the life-size bronze busts of the 150 distinguished Americans who will eventually be commemorated there. Eligibility rules: American citizens—dead 25 or more years—chosen by a majority vote of a national 100-member committee from a list of nominees submitted by the public—persons selected every five years—last selection, 1955. So far, only 86 persons (eight women) have been admitted some of whom are not within the ken of the average American—Maria Mitchell, Mary Lyon, John Motley, for example. Nationally famous but not honored: Paul Revere, Francis Scott Key, Admiral Peary, Clara Barton, Joseph Pulitzer, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, to mention a few. As now constituted, the Hall of Fame includes representatives of: Literature, fine arts, 22—politics, 16—science, medicine, 11—invention, 9—military, 6—education, 6—religion, 5—law, 4—stage, 2. No one from labor or finance. Here is a selected list of 32 Hall of Fame members. Underneath in different order are their birth and date years, birthplaces, and further clues to their identities. How many do you know? Answers are on page 33.

Susan B. Anthony	Ralph Waldo Emerson	John Paul Jones	Harriet Beecher Stowe
John James Audubon	David G. Farragut	Robert E. Lee	Gilbert Stuart
Henry Ward Beecher	Robert Fulton	Henry W. Longfellow	Daniel Webster
Edwin Booth	William C. Gorgas	John Marshall	J. A. McNeill Whistler
Phillips Brooks	Patrick Henry	Thomas Paine	Walt Whitman
Henry Clay	Elias Howe	William Penn	Eli Whitney
Samuel L. Clemens	Washington Irving	A. Saint-Gaudens	John G. Whittier
James F. Cooper	Thomas J. Jackson	William T. Sherman	Roger Williams

1. 1775-1828, Rhode Island. Painter. Portrayer of early Presidents. _____
2. 1807-1870, Virginia. General. Captor of John Brown. _____
3. 1801-1870, Knoxville, Tenn. Admiral. "Damn the torpedoes. Go ahead." _____
4. 1785-1851, Santo Domingo. Naturalist. "The Birds of America." _____
5. 1807-1882, Portland, Me. Poet. "His brow is wet with honest sweat." _____
6. 1765-1815, Little Britain, Pa. Inventor. The Clermont. _____
7. 1813-1887, Litchfield, Conn. Preacher. A leading abolitionist. _____
8. 1603-1683, England. Clergyman. Founder of Providence, R. I. _____
9. 1782-1852, Salisbury, N. H. Orator. "Liberty and Union, now and forever." _____
10. 1755-1835, Virginia. Jurist. 34 years Expounder of the Constitution. _____
11. 1854-1920, Mobile, Ala. Army surgeon. Sanitary officer, Panama Canal. _____
12. 1833-1893, Bel Air, Md. Actor. Had a well-known black sheep brother. _____
13. 1807-1892, Haverhill, Mass. Poet. "Shoot if you must this old gray head." _____
14. 1736-1799, Virginia. Statesman. "Give me liberty or give me death." _____
15. 1820-1891, Lancaster, Ohio. General. "I will not serve if elected." _____
16. 1789-1851, Burlington, N. J. Novelist. "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer." _____
17. 1834-1903, Lowell, Mass. Painter. Immortalized his model mother. _____
18. 1803-1882, Boston. Poet. "The shot heard round the world." _____
19. 1820-1906, Adams, Mass. Reformer. An early suffragette. _____
20. 1737-1809, England. Writer. "These are the times that try men's souls." _____
21. 1824-1863, Clarksburg, W. Va. General. Killed in battle by his own men. _____
22. 1777-1852, Virginia. Statesman. "I'd rather be right than be President." _____
23. 1819-1867, Spencer, Mass. Inventor. Domestic labor-saving device. _____
24. 1765-1825, Westboro, Mass. Inventor. His machine boomed the South. _____
25. 1644-1718, London. Colonizer. Very prominent in Philadelphia. _____
26. 1835-1893, Boston. Bishop. Wrote "O Little Town of Bethlehem." _____
27. 1848-1907, Ireland. Sculptor. Statue of Sherman, New York City. _____
28. 1783-1859, New York City. Author. "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." _____
29. 1811-1896, Litchfield, Conn. Novelist. Famed for anti-slavery novel. _____
30. 1835-1910, Florida, Mo. Author. "The Prince and the Pauper." _____
31. 1819-1892, West Hills, L. I. Poet. "O Captain! My Captain!" _____
32. 1747-1792, Scotland. Naval commander. "I have not yet begun to fight." _____

Brotherhood In Action

★ ★

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS often have names that appear long and cumbersome. Yet every word in the names usually belong there. Take our own case; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is quite a mouthful. But every word in the name has a special significance. It must be there.

"United" belongs there because that is what we are—united. Over the years our organization, which originally began as the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," absorbed such organizations as the United Order of Carpenters, Amalgamated Woodworkers, The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and some 12 or 15 others. We are truly a united organization. Without the word "united" in it, our name would not be complete.

So it is with the other words in our name. Each of them belongs there. However, none belongs there more completely than the word "Brotherhood." Time after time unusual situations have proved this point. An explosion at Texas City, a tornado at Flint, a hurricane in New England all have triggered an outpouring of moral and financial support that only the word "brotherhood" can encompass adequately.

This year's disastrous floods on the West Coast added further proof that "brotherhood" is not just an idle word in our name. When warm weather melted the heavy snows on the High Sierras, Cascades and Rockies, the West Coast was in trouble. Angry waters rushed down every mountain and hill. Rivulets became rivers, rivers became lakes, and soon the swirling waters inched over placid valleys and peaceful hamlets.

Before the nightmare was over, 80 people in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho died in the floods. Thousands more were left homeless and destitute, the material possessions of a lifetime swept away or ruined. As the flood waters receded, man's oldest enemies—hunger, cold and pestilence—moved into the area. Northern California bore the brunt of the disaster.

But the heart of America responded. Many agencies rushed manpower and equipment into the area. The Red Cross, Civilian Defense, and many other groups moved rapidly to alleviate the suffering which held whole communities in its frightening grip.

None, however, moved faster than our own United Brotherhood. Almost before the waters began receding a check for $50,000 was winging its way from the General Office to the disaster-stricken area. Soon another check for $20,000, to help out hardship cases, was on its way. In the meantime, the California State Council of Carpenters and the Central California Lumber and Sawmill Workers District Council were collecting funds for brothers hard hit by the flood. Local after local responded. Within a short while, the State Council had built up a flood fund of over $20,000 and the Central California District Council had collected another $2,000.

Last month, Joseph F. Cambiano filed a final report on the disposition of flood funds. It showed some 27 brothers particularly hard hit by the flood receiving amounts from $404.75 to $5,264.00 to get them back into the business of living like human beings. In his report, Board member Cambiano stated:

"Upon receipt of the $50,000 which you sent me, I turned it over to the National American Red Cross.

"In addition, you sent in $20,000 to help out on hardship cases. The California State Council of Carpenters donated $5,000, and collected throughout the State of California $20,363.25 The Central California Lumber & Sawmill Workers District Council collected $1,900, which was turned over to me, making a total of $42,263.25.

"A committee comprised of representatives of the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Central California District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, construction representatives from the North Coast and the Vialia and Tulare County District Councils of Carpenters, and Marysville and Yuba City local unions, checked the 27 hardship cases named on the enclosed list. The committee took into consideration the total amount of funds on hand and agreed that it should be prorated on the basis of 57%, plus $20 for each claim. The balance of $39.71 will be transferred to the General Fund of the State Council of Carpenters.

"Checks were mailed out on May 1st to all the claimants, and we are now receiving many letters complimenting and thanking the Brotherhood for their assistance."

That is brotherhood with a capital "B." In all, our Brotherhood channeled some $92,000 worth of financial aid directly to the stricken citizens of the West Coast. But a considerable amount of indirect aid also must have been provided.

The Red Cross spent eight and a half million dollars helping victims of the flood. How much of that amount came from Brotherhood members, there is no way of measuring. It must have been substantial, however, for Brotherhood members comprise a sizeable portion of the working force on the West Coast. Furthermore, carpenters always have had a reputation for holding up their end in any civic project or drive. So the direct and indirect aid together must add up to a total of which all members can be proud.

"Brotherhood" is a word that seldom appears in the names of business or professional organizations. They lean more heavily on "Chamber" or "Association." But in labor organizations "Brotherhood" is a common word in the title. By its actions in the West Coast flood situation, our Brotherhood has proved again that the word "brotherhood" is not in our name in vain. Succeeding generations will go on proving that it belongs there.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CANADIAN COST OF LIVING HITS RECORD HIGH

The cost of living in Canada reached an all-time high at the beginning of August when the Consumer Price Index soared to 119.1 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The August CPI reading rose six-tenths of one per cent during July, and stood 2.3 per cent higher than on Aug. 1, 1955. The food, shelter, household operations and other commodities factors all increased during the month, with only the clothing index registering a slight drop.

Editorial

The Big Lesson Of The Election

This issue of the journal will be on the press a week before election day. Consequently we have no way of knowing what the election results will be. However, one thing is crystal clear, even a week before election day—namely, that money is becoming too important a factor in elections.

As much as $200 million may be spent in this year's political campaign before all the bills are paid. That so much money should be spent on political tripe is bad enough, but the real damage stems from the fact that a candidate in modest circumstances has less and less chance of getting elected, regardless of his capabilities and his qualifications. The second drawback is that people with big money to contribute naturally can wield more influence than those without ample funds. The poor but able candidate has to make a decision between retaining his integrity completely, at the risk of waging an ineffective campaign, or throwing in with the big moguls and playing the game their way.

A hearing by the Senate elections subcommittee late last month threw some light on the extent to which big money is pouring into election campaigns. The star witness at that hearing was Professor Alexander Heard of North Carolina, who has studied all the records about political spending in the 1952 election.

Official records show that $140 million was spent in the 1952 campaign, but Professor Heard implied the real sum actually spent probably ran much higher. Many camouflages are used to hide and disguise political contributions. Corporations are prohibited by law from making direct contributions to political campaigns, but there are many subterfuges by which they can pass along help to candidates they admire without risking prosecution. Mr. Heard enumerated a few of them: Purchase of expensive tickets to fund-raising dinners by trade associations supported by corporations; campaign services rendered by public relations firms retained by the corporations; free use of corporation planes; free use of hotel suites paid for by corporations, etc. In at least one instance, a corporation provided a stamp machine to a fair-haired boy.

The hearing also shed considerable light on the extent to which rich families have poured money into political campaigns. Here are some of the 1952 totals: The oil-wealthy Pews purportedly kicked in $181,000; The Rockerfellers, $150,500; the Mellons $87,183; the du Ponts, $80,381; the Vanderbilts, $44,000.

Perhaps these people had no ulterior motives in kicking in so heavily. Perhaps they were only trying to be good citizens. But that does not alter the situation. Their heavy contributions put them in a position where they could make demands if they so desired. Even if they made no direct demands, no legislator who owed his election to heavy dough contributions could be expected to disagree with their basic philosophies.

In one way or another, the importance of money in election campaigns must be modified. Several proposals were advanced in the last session of Congress—including one to have the government allocate each candidate an identical amount, with all private donations prohibited. A more moderate one proposed to make $20 the maximum legal contribution.

How the job is done is less important than getting it done quickly. The need for cutting down the importance of money in election campaigns was never pinpointed more dramatically than it was in last Spring's natural gas bill scandal. Testimony indicated that big wheels in the oil and gas industry were throwing around $2,500 "contributions" to campaign funds of individual Congressmen at a great clip. How can unbiased and scrupulously fair legislation be adopted in such a polluted atmosphere?

Most legislators are honest. But to expect them to be impartial when they are beholden to big campaign givers is asking too much of human nature. The only healthy thing to do is to change the atmosphere in which modern politics operate by reducing the importance of the part money now plays.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A Pertinent Question

As explained in the September issue of this journal, the Social Security law has been amended to make it possible for permanently disabled workers over age 50 to start drawing benefits next year. Labor fought hard for such an amendment. It is a big step forward in labor's never-ending campaign to alleviate the hazards and inequities which our high-speed industrial society saddles on working people. Untold thousands of working people—too crippled to work and too young to draw old age benefits—will profit thereby.

However, a brother from Oklahoma, in a letter to this journal, raises an important point—just what constitutes permanent disability?

It seems he is 56 years old. He has been a miner and a fisherman as well as a building trades worker. In the course of his working life he has taken his share of bumps. Now, at 56, the scars of his working years plainly visible, no employers want to hire him. Does this, he asks, make him eligible for disability benefits?

The point he raises is well taken. For a man who loses a limb, or becomes totally crippled by accident or disease, the applicability of the Social Security amendment is beyond question. But what of the man who, like the Oklahoma brother, cannot find an employer willing to hire him, even though he is able and willing to work? The employer says he is unemployable. Yet the same employer who refuses to hire him undoubtedly will fight to the bitter end any effort on his part to start drawing benefits as a disabled person.

In defining permanent disability, the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare uses the following language: "If you are so severely disabled that you are not able to engage in any substantial work . . . and . . . if your disability is expected to continue indefinitely . . ."

On both counts the Oklahoma brother has considerable logic on his side. To be able to engage in any "substantial work," the first step must be to find an employer willing to provide a job. If employers all say "no," the man is out of luck regardless of what his personal talents or physical condition may be. In effect, the employer acts as a jury. They decree him sufficiently disabled to deny him employment. In the final analysis, their judgment is more

important than any findings by a panel or a committee or a government agency. All the committees and agencies in the land may find a worker physically fit, but if employers decide otherwise the guy is going to be out of luck insofar as getting a job is concerned.

The Oklahoma brother is on ever more solid ground as far as count two is concerned. Physical impairments that make him unacceptable to employers at age 56 are not going to disappear or grow less noticeable at age 63 or 64. In fact, the passing years are going to make them more pronounced. If he has little chance of finding employment at 56, he will have absolutely no chance at 62 or 63.

In all probability it will be years before the Social Security Administration works out a formula as to what constitutes permanent disability. In the meantime, the letter of the Oklahoma brother focuses attention on a problem that is destined to get much worse before it gets better—namely, how to help the vast and growing army of people who are too young to draw old age benefits but too old for our zipped up industrial society to hire?

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Labor Has To Run To Stand Still

From the time a cohesive labor movement first emerged in the United States, reactionary politicians have been prone to blame all the nation's economic ills on organized labor. The 1956 campaign was no exception. Farmers were told that wage increases in packing plants were responsible for the fact that the farmer's share of the food and fiber dollar was so small; Consumers were given the same line of baloney. High wages were to blame for the higher price tags on food items. So it went all the way down the line—labor was the fly in the ointment and everybody's "enemy."

Have wage increases secured by unions in recent years forced up the proportion of labor costs in production? Are labor costs to blame for sagging prosperity?

In a recent issue, Business Week, a magazine which can hardly be accused of having a pro-labor bias, published figures which conclusively proved the answer to be "no."

The magazine pointed out that while wages and salaries have been elevated steadily by organized labor over the past 10 years, the ratio of such compensation to the gross national product has remained about the same since 1945. This ratio the magazine described as management's "direct labor cost."

Actually, wages and salaries last year constituted a smaller portion of the gross national product than was the case in 1945. Last year, labor's share of total national production was 53.8%. In 1945 the figure was 55.1%. This represents a decrease of about 2.4%.

The results are the same when the sales dollar rather than gross national product is used as the measuring stick. Last year, labor received 25.4% of the sales dollar for its share. Ten years ago, in 1945, the percentage chargeable to wages and salaries was 26.7%.

These figures speak for themselves. Labor is getting higher wages than it was 10 years ago, but it is also producing a great deal more. The wage increases unions have put into effect have been more than matched by increased productivity. Generally speaking, labor earned every penny it received in

wage increases since 1945. The figures can be twisted and distorted, but the basic story they tell cannot be altered. Labor is not the villain in the economic jungle of 1956.

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"CARE" Proves How Much Americans Care

Eleven years ago, the AFL-CIO helped to found "Cooperative For American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.," more commonly known as CARE. In the intervening years, CARE has distributed millions upon millions of food packages to people in distressed areas of the world; all made possible by the generosity of American citizens.

Now CARE aims, through cooperation of the American public, to send 5,000,000 special $1 food packages to the needy in such countries as Honduras, El Salvador, Columbia, Greece, Israel; Arab refugees in Jordan. Lebanon and Syria; India, Pakistan, Vietnam, South Korea, Italy, and Iron Curtain refugees in Berlin and West Germany.

Each $1 food package contains 22 pounds of powdered milk, cheese, rice, beans, flour or other nourishing foods, enough to help feed a family of four for a month. If bought on the American home market each package would cost $8.50. The food was made available to CARE for overseas aid by the U.S. Government.

The $1 package will carry the name and address of the donor, but designation to individual recipients is not possible.

Contributions in any amount may be forwarded to AFL-CIO Representative, CARE, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, or any CARE office.

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The Contractor Has A Just Gripe

Ordinarily it is not the custom of this journal to concern itself very much with problems which are peculiar to the contracting end of the construction industry. However, situations do arise in which contractors are so obviously short-changed that all segments of the construction industry have a stake in seeking a solution.

Such a situation is the growing tendency of architects and engineers to shift the burden of estimating, cost assaying, etc. to the back of the contractors by calling for needlessly complicated bids. Bids are often solicited on a sort of piece-by-piece basis, with sections added or omitted. Alternate bids are often called for, too. This means the contractor has to figure the project different ways for different materials, designs, etc.

Naturally, this kind of bid calling increases the contractor's estimating costs considerably. And there is a suspicion that projects handled in this way sometimes may be "fishing expeditions," the architect or engineer hoping that if he gets enough alternate bids he can find one that will come within the buyer's budget or appropriation. In such a case, the contractor contributes all his time and effort to a project which might never develop.

In any event, the practice is wasteful and time-consuming. It adds needlessly to the contractor's cost of doing business. Furthermore it tends to cast discredit on the efficiency and honesty of the whole construction industry.

Bidding is still the best and most practical way of getting projects built. But if bidding becomes more complicated and more fragmentized, the whole process may fall into disrepute.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

New Local Unions Chartered

2708	Newburgh, New York
2951	Oshkosh, Wisconsin
2725	New York, New York
2726	North Manchester, Indiana
2729	La Conner, Washington
3213	Rensselaer, Indiana
2733	Sandpoint, Idaho
3214	Grand Forks, B. C., Canada
2957	Cadillac, Michigan
2734	Mobile & Vicinity, Alabama
2736	New Westminister, B. C., Canada
2961	St. Helens, Oregon
3211	Herkimer, New York
1586	Columbia Falls, Montana
2746	Harrison, Arkansas
2747	Ft. Wayne, Indiana
1402	Richmond, Virginia
1051	Sacramento, California
2748	Rensselaer, Indiana
2753	San Francisco, California
2764	Louisville, Kentucky
2765	Nassau County, New York
3215	Cardston, Alberta, Canada
2965	Toronto, Ont., Canada
2968	Toronto, Ont., Canada
2768	Toccoa, Georgia
3216	Amherst, N. S., Canada
3217	Truro, N. S., Canada
3218	Thurso, Quebec, Canada
2839	Jefferson City, Tennessee
1592	Sarnia, Ont., Canada
3219	Toronto, Ont., Canada
3230	Winamac, Indiana
3221	Tipton, Indiana
3222	Louisville, Kentucky
3223	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
2977	Memphis, Tennessee
2770	West Palm Beach, Florida

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

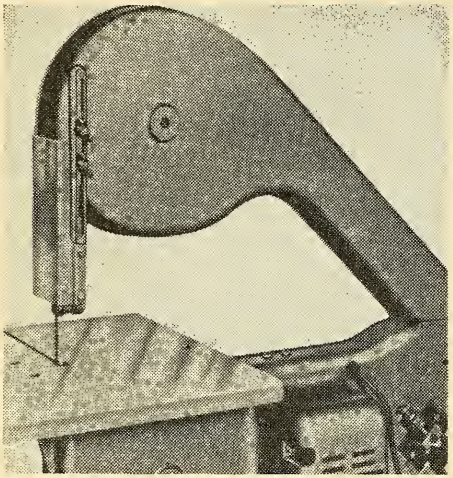
D. A. ABER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
R. A. ALLEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRED BENNETT, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
GUSTAV BLOMGREN, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
NAPOLEON BRISSON, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass.
RUSSELL CAREY, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN CARLSON, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
JULIUS R. DIEHL, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Cal.
STANISLAUS DOBOSIEWICZ, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NICK FLAM, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
ELMER FUQUA, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
LESTER GAUGER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
L. E. GEHRT, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ARTHUR HAGEN, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
CARL HANSON, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
SANDY B. HARRELL, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIE HATCHER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
MATHIAS HOWELL, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
RAY H. HUGHES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
THOMAS E. HUNT, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
JAMES JACKSON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GUNNAR JOHNSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JORGEN JOHNSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. M. KERR, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. G. KRONER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MONT KRONMILLER, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
B. L. LARGE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM C. LEIN, L. U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
HOMER LOWRANCE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRANK A. MacDONALD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
VICTOR MARENUS, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
BERNARD F. MARTIN, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
WILLIAM F. McNEIL, JR., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JESSE V. McVICKERS, SR., L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
ERNEST W. MILLER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LEONARDO MONZO, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
LESTER MORRISON, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
EDWARD MOWERS, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
DENZIL R. MULLINS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
G. P. MURRY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HARRY T. MYERS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
W. NEALE, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
FRANK NEYHART, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
HOWARD PAINTER, JR., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ARTHUR L. PETERSON, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
HARLIN PIPER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN F. POWERS, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
RUSSELL PUTT, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
THEODORE RANTA, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
JOHN W. RIDGEWAY, L. U. 2398, El Cajon, Cal.
JOE SIEGELAUB, L. U. 135, New York, N. Y.
ANGELO SIINO, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
HARRY SNYDER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
WALTER SPOTTS, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
HARRY W. SWEET, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
RICHARD TABORSKY, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES H. TERRY, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa
ERNEST THULIN, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
ALLAN TRIM, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT TUCKA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH H. TURNER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GEORGE URBAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM WALKER, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
JAMES WALTERS, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
HARRY WELLS, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
MARVIN WELLS, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
BEN WEST, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
GEORGE C. WITTLING, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
JOHN WOJCIK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES G. WOOD, L. U. 2126, Porterville, Cal.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

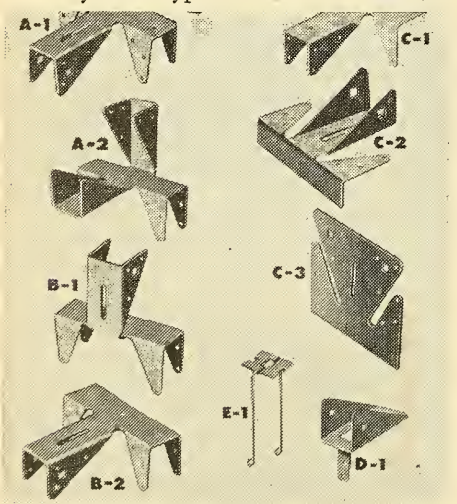
A small, light weight saw, said to be suitable for cutting steel, wood, plastics and many other materials. Weighs only 15



pounds and can be used with five different types of blades. Made of cast aluminum and steel, by Burgess Vibrocrafters, Grayslake, Ill.

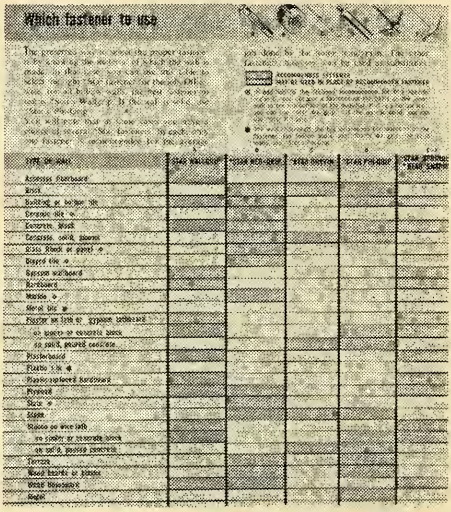
1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A framing fastener said to be stronger than any other type. Available in nine dif-



ferent types, these fasteners are made of either 16 or 20 gauge galvanized steel. Produced by the Columbus Engineering Co., Columbus, Nebr.

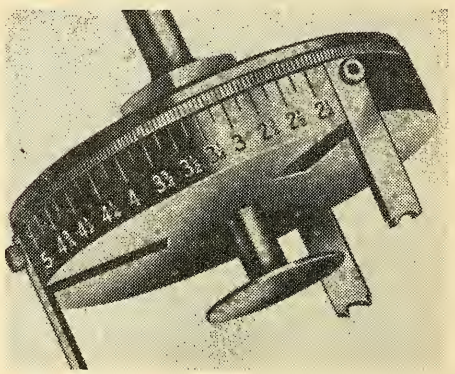
A free booklet is now available entitled "The Hang of Things." It contains a table, for easy reference, plus complete instructions in the use of the various types of wall fasteners. Table lists all types of walls, from asbestos fiberboard to metal, with illustra-



tions of the various types of fasteners and the best type to be used for each material. Booklet may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Star Expansion, 142 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A dial saw, for cutting holes from 2¼ to 5 inch diameter. Has calibrated dial to



easily determine diameter desired. A complete line of dial saws available through Robertson and Ruth, Box 534, Elmhurst, Ill.

Will U. B. Help Cure Cancer?

★ ★

FOR YEARS mankind has dreamed of a sure-fire cure for cancer and a practical way of conquering outer space. Indications are that these dreams may be achieved in the next generation or two.

When man does finally eliminate cancer and conquer space, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that some of the credit for achieving these marvels will accrue to Brotherhood members.



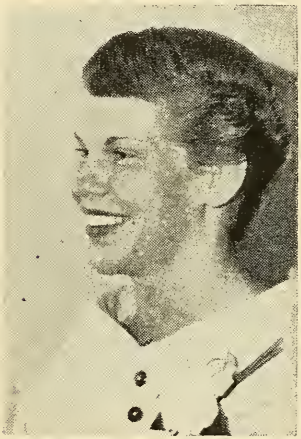
Pictured above at coffee hour at the University of Minnesota are, left to right, seated, Twin City Carpenters' District Council scholarship winners Marlys Reiswig, Lloyd Pearson and Joan Messmer, and, standing, Lorenz Heineman, of L. U. 1644, Minneapolis, and A. S. Ihrig, L. U. 87, St. Paul, representing the D. C.

Council scholarship winners not pictured are Richard A. Engen, Roger Knutson, Donald Nordstrom, Sharon Olson, Howard Wellumson and Dale Gerdin.

This is so because many Brotherhood Local Unions and District Councils are helping to finance college educations through scholarships for bright youngsters who are long on brains but short on funds. One of these may some day come up with the key discovery that makes a cancer cure possible or a space ship practical.

For all the progress which has been made in education in America, there still remains a terrific amount of wastage of brain power. In His infinite wisdom, the Lord has been no respecter of economic class in distributing brains. In His plan, the baby born in a log cabin has as much chance of being brilliant as the babe born in the mansion on the hill.

However, brilliance has little chance of reaching its full potential without a college education. A college education provides the platform of accumulated experience from which new expeditions into areas beyond the horizons of known knowledge can be launched. Every youngster of exceptional ability who is denied a college education through lack of funds is a black mark against our society. That Local Unions and District Councils are doing something to meet this challenge is credit to their foresight and a further indication that labor is concerned with the welfare of all people rather than just its own members.



Kathleen Almgren, winner of the Carpenter's Annual Scholarship for 1956, sponsored by Local 162, San Mateo, Cal.



Carol Miller, a University of Pittsburgh student, winner of the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Scholarship awarded by Local 3127, of New York City.

Civic, business and religious groups have long been interested in scholarships, but labor, always in vital need of its money, has only lately been able to give such activities its consideration. Now that it has become interested, the labor movement is picking up the idea rather rapidly.

Several United Brotherhood Locals and Councils have already established scholarship funds. Among the leaders in this program are two in New York City; Local 3127, which named its grant in honor of our late General President, the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Scholarship, and Local 2920, whose scholarship goes to the winner of the Charles Johnson, Sr. Memorial Essay Contest.

This test is named in honor of the late father of our General Executive Board member from the First District. Like his son, Brother Johnson, Sr., was one of New York City's outstanding men of labor for more than 50 years. He was active in the founding of three dock builders' Locals, including No. 1456, which he served as treasurer for nearly 40 years. Mr. Johnson passed away in November, 1946.

Recipient of the scholarship named in honor of Mr. Hutcheson is Carol Curtis Miller, daughter of Joseph Curtis, a member of Local 3127. She is now attending the University of Pittsburgh.

Winner of the Johnson scholarship is Ronald Frankel, son of William Frankel, of Local 2920. He is using it to good advantage while attending the University of Maryland. Like Miss Miller, he will receive a total of $2,000,

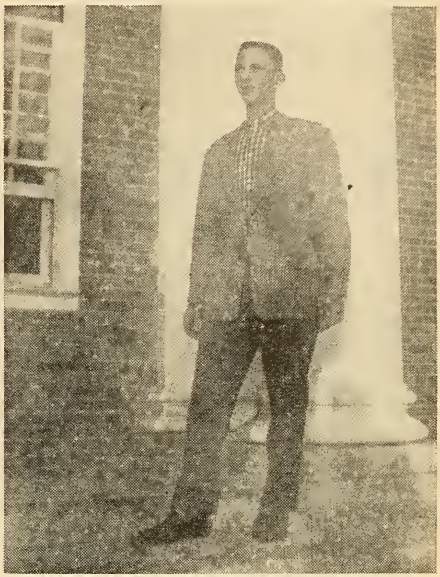
payable in four $500 annual installments.

A recent news release from the AFL-CIO Education Department discloses that affiliated organizations are taking an increasingly active interest in scholarship programs. As short a time as 10 years ago, union scholarships were practically nonexistent, but it is now estimated that in 1956 more than a quarter of a million dollars will be granted by labor groups for this purpose.

During the past five years, 30 scholarships have been awarded by labor organizations to students attending the University of Minnesota. Especially active in this program is the Twin City Carpenters District Council. Winners of its scholarships for 1956 include Marlys Reiswig, Lloyd Pearson, Joan Messmer, Richard A. Engen, Roger Knutson, Donald Nordstrom, Sharon Olson, Howard Wellumson and Dale Gerdin.

Out on the West Coast, Local Union 162, of San Mateo, California, recently presented the Carpenter's Annual Scholarship of $500 to 17-year-old Kathleen Maren Almgren, a recent graduate of Sequoia High School. The grant was awarded to Miss Almgren for outstanding scholastic and student activity during her high school career. She will attend Pacific Lutheran College, at Parkland, Washington.

These United Brotherhood organizations are just a few of the many which are offering scholarships. And all through the labor movement, wherever they are able, unions are offering deserving boys and girls an opportunity to realize their full intellectual potentiality in this way.



Winner of the Charles Johnson, Sr. Memorial Scholarship. Ronald Frankel, a student at the University of Maryland. The scholarship was established by Local 2920, New York City.

Through these scholarship programs labor is again showing that it wishes to do its part in keeping America strong and free and to help the needy and deserving to help themselves.

Our sincerest congratulations to New York Locals 3127 and 2920, and all other Locals and Councils which have adopted scholarship programs.

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ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Gilbert Stuart
2. Robert E. Lee
3. David G. Farragut
4. John J. Audubon
5. Henry Longfellow
6. Robert Fulton
7. Henry W. Beecher
8. Roger Williams
9. Daniel Webster
10. John Marshall
11. William C. Gorgas
12. Edwin Booth
13. John G. Whittier
14. Patrick Henry
15. William T. Sherman
16. James F. Cooper
17. J. A. McNeill Whistler
18. Ralph W. Emerson
19. Susan B. Anthony
20. Thomas Paine
21. Thomas J. Jackson
22. Henry Clay
23. Elias Howe
24. Eli Whitney
25. William Penn
26. Phillips Brooks
27. A. Saint-Gaudens
28. Washington Irving
29. Harriet B. Stowe
30. Samuel L. Clemens
31. Walt Whitman
32. John Paul Jones

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

QUINCY, MASS., BROTHER PRESENTED 50 YEAR PIN

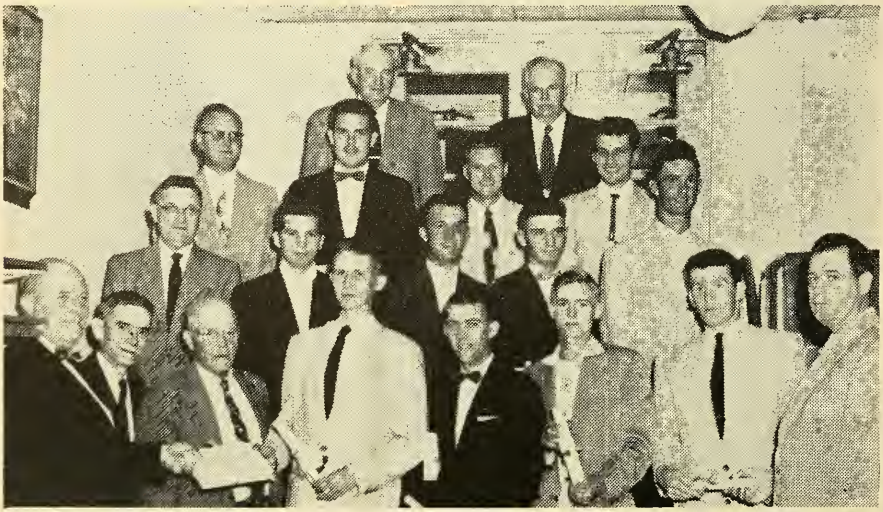


Appreciation by fellow members for his long, fine record of membership was recently demonstrated to Harold Keith of Local Union No. 762, Quincy, Massachusetts, when he was presented with a gold emblem, symbolic of 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Brother Keith is shown here, receiving his emblem from Harold Cardarett, business representative of Local 33, Boston. At the left is George A. Oster, president and business representative of Local 762.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

MADISON, ILLINOIS, D. C. GRADUATES 10TH APPRENTICESHIP CLASS

More than half of all the graduates of the 10 apprenticeship classes trained under the direction of the Carpenters' District Council of Madison, Illinois, and vicinity, are now employed in supervisory capacities. This remarkable record was disclosed to the guests of the Council by Gene Ellberg, business representative of the group, at the 10th annual apprenticeship graduation ceremonies, held last May at Wood River High School.



At the left, Gene Ellberg presents "Portrait of An American Labor Leader" to the new journeymen, while at the right, Cletus Wheeler distributes completion certificates.

Other speakers who addressed the 21 graduates and more than 200 guests included Cletus B. Wheeler, general representative; and W. O. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the Council.

Brother Wheeler presented each graduate with a completion certificate while Ellberg handed out copies of "Portrait of An American Labor Leader," the story of William L. Hutcheson's life, a gift of the Council.

Members of the graduating class are: Charles Crawford, Jr., Roland Croxton, Buford Henry, Harold Manns, Donald Strack, Alfred Traub, Kenneth Hanser, Ronald Guthrie, Gino Bertusi, Thomas Brennan, William Johnson, Albert Lesko, Clarence Mayes, Joseph Siebert, Charles Stanfill, Alfred Martin, William Brooks, Maurice Earney, James W. Lilly and Robert C. Watt.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

HOOSIER LOCAL BURNS MORTGAGE, HONORS OLD TIMERS

Recently Local Union 1485, of La Porte, Indiana, held a dual ceremony. They burned mortgage papers on their hall, shortly after making the final payment, and honored their members with 30 or more years of continuous service.

The members of Local 1485 feel that the paying of the mortgage in five short years is a tribute to the managerial ability of the men they have chosen to lead them.



Veteran members receiving pins from Local 1485 at a recent ceremony include, from left to right: Earl Orr, Charles Kuhn, Anton Johnson, Charles Nelson, Frank Becker, Oscar Hult, William Granzo and David Larson.

Among the 16 men honored for long service were two fifty year men: James Hansen, 54 years membership; and Oscar Harris, 50 years. Men with 40 or more years service include Frank Becker and Charles Nelson, 47 years; Christ Draves, Carl Schroeder and Carl Priest, 42 years; and Anton Johnson, 40 years. Service of thirty or more years was credited to William Granzo and Sidney Watts, 38 years; Charles Kuhn, 37 years; Earl Orr and David Larson, 34 years; Oscar Knoll and Oscar Hult, 33 years; and Otto Ploehn, 31 years.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

CHICAGO D. C. GRADUATES 67 APPRENTICES

Journeyman certificates and awards of the Building Construction Employers' Association were issued to each of 67 young graduates of Washburne Trade School in Chicago recently. Each man had successfully completed a four-year course and was ready to begin his career as journeyman carpenter.

Exercises held at the Carpenters' Council Building, in Chicago, honored the group on their achievement. An elaborate buffet lunch was served to the new carpenters, officials of the Chicago District Council and guests from all phases of the construction industry.

Charles A. Thompson, secretary of the D. C., presided at the affair and introduced the main speaker, Ted Kenney, president of the D. C.

Other speakers included H. M. Stanton, secretary of the Builders' Association; H. H. Sommers, asst. supt. of Chicago schools; J. J. Portle, asst. dir. of Washburne Trade School; and Harold Kellogg, U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship representative.

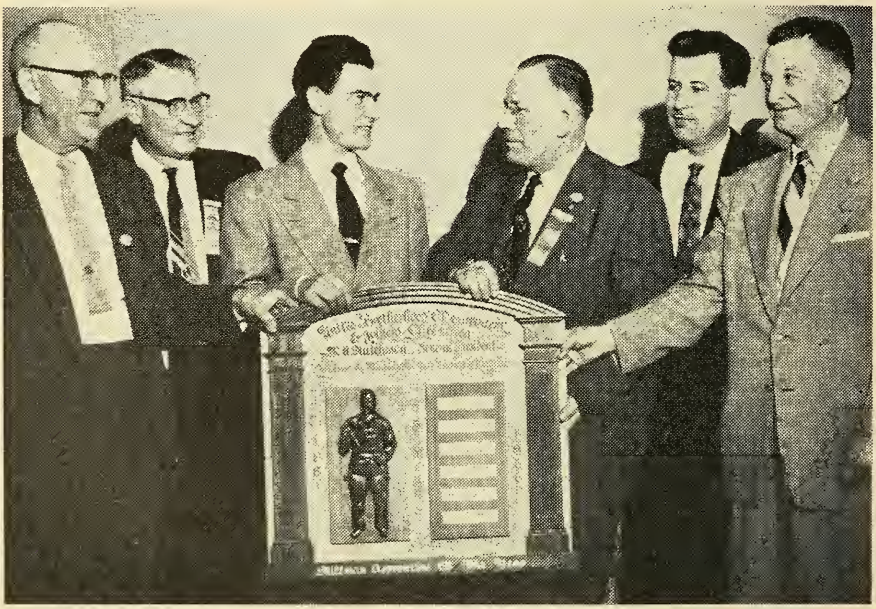


Carpenters of the 1956 graduating class of Washburne Trade School pose at a banquet in their honor in Chicago.

Lauded for their part in furthering the activities of Chicago's apprenticeship program were E. W. Sundberg, Robert Swanson, J. J. Kearin, Edward Kalm and William Moquin, instructors at the trade school.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

TACOMA BROTHER WINS BEST MILLMEN'S AWARD



Winner of the first award for millmen apprentices in Washington was Robert Niemi, of Local Union 1689, Tacoma. He is shown here, being presented with a plaque, with, from the left, W. H. Hedberg, business representative, Local 1689; L. D. Kurth, supervisor of Tacoma's Vocational-Technical School; Niemi, Paul Rudd, president, Washington State Council; William Walker, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Dept. of Labor; and William Leake, employer's representative of the Millmen's Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, BROTHERS CELEBRATE LABOR DAY IN BIG WAY

Labor Day, 1956, will have special meaning for the members of Local Union No. 494 of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, for many years. They will remember it as a gala affair, in which they not only celebrated loud and long but had the added pleasure of receiving first



Assembled around the banquet table at Windsor's Labor Day celebration are, seated, left to right; Ray Fair, Brendon Sexton and Mayor Michael Patrick. Standing are Gordon Pastorius and Peter E. Terzick.

prize in their division for a beautiful and imaginative Labor Day float.

The Canadian Brother received a first place trophy in the amateur division for the float. Its theme was entitled "The Dreams of Labour," consisting of a beautiful little model home, resting on a well-landscaped platform.



Admiring Local 494's prize winning float are I. R. Logan, business representative of the Local, (left) and its president, Gordon C. Pastorius.

Constructed by apprentices of the Windsor Local, the float undoubtedly helped promote the fact that carpenters are highly skilled men, thus giving the Brotherhood's apprenticeship training program a well-deserved boost.

Following the Labor Day Parade, the members and guests of Local 494 assembled at the Caboto Club to dine and listen to an array of speakers talk on the Brotherhood's impressive record of the past 75 years. Among the guests were Peter E. Terzick, Editor of The Carpenter; Brendon Sexton, director of Education, AFL-CIO; Michael Patrick, Mayor of Windsor; and Ray Fair, president of the Detroit District Council.



THANKS FROM NEBRASKA LADIES

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 721, of Hastings, Nebraska. We wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who so generously contributed to our recent parcel post sale. The affair was very successful, along with our card party and chili supper, given the same night. All members and their families were invited and a good size crowd was in attendance throughout the evening.

Proceeds from this and similar events will be used to furnish our kitchen at Carpenters' Hall. We hope that we will eventually be able to supply it with all the latest conveniences so that we will be better equipped for our social affairs and those of our sponsor, Local 1672.

Through the exchange of ideas concerning money raising projects, programs for helping shut-ins, or other unfortunates, we will be able to raise the status of our organizations in our own eyes and those of our communities. The auxiliaries have many opportunities to provide their communities with much needed service, and, by so doing, become more respected, for the betterment of themselves and the reputation of the American labor movement.

We will be very happy to exchange correspondence with other auxiliary groups.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Edna Theesen, Recording Secretary.
1118 W. 7th, Hastings, Neb.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

HOOSIER DELEGATE REPORTS ON STATE CONVENTION

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Having been a delegate from Auxiliary 258, of Bloomington, to the Indiana State Convention of Carpenters Auxiliaries, at Muncie, Indiana, it occurred to me that it might be interesting to the ladies of other states.

The convention opened on May 10, with Marie Mock, of Muncie, presiding. After the delegates rose and pledged allegiance to the Flag, a welcome was extended to the delegates and guests.

Several ideas were presented on money making projects, promotion of good fellowship in the community and encouraging new members to join our group.

At later session a contest on identification of Union Labels was held and a history of various labels was read to the delegates.

The Carpenters were holding their State Convention at the same time as ours and we were invited to a banquet in the evening in celebration of the 75th anniversary.

Union label posters were judged with first prize being awarded to our Auxiliary, second prize to Auxiliary 442, of Evansville, and third prize to Auxiliary 619, of Hammond. It was agreed that the Union Label contest would be held at next year's convention and each auxiliary would prepare a poster.

The final session concluded, a luncheon was conducted by the Ladies of the Muncie Auxiliary, a very fitting event to round out an interesting and constructive convention.

Fraternally,
Dorval Wray

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 336

Details Bathroom Doors.—This is a continuation of lesson 335. In fact, the two lessons deal with much the same things. That is to say, that much of what was given in the last lesson applies to this lesson, and by the same token, much of what is given in this lesson will apply to the last lesson. Details of the sliding door, shown by Figs. 1 and 3 of the last lesson, are given here in

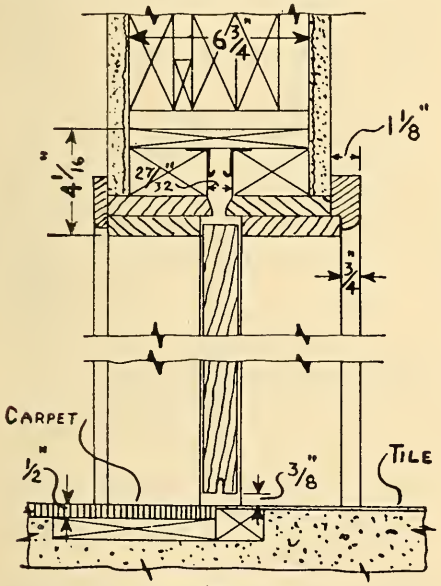


Fig. 1

Figs. 1 and 2. The upper part of Fig. 1 shows the construction of the head of the door opening and the tracks and the finishing. The hangers are not shown. The bottom part shows how the door joins the floor over the point where the carpet, pointed out to the left, meets the tile of the bathroom floor. The two parts of the drawing also show the top and bottom parts of the sliding door. Fig. 2 shows the construction of the jambs, both rough and finish. The upper parts show how the pocket, into which the door slides, is constructed. The bottom drawing shows the side jamb with the groove that receives the door when it is closed. The size of the opening and the pocket can be figured out by the figures given. It is expected that the student will read some things between the lines. This is important, for if everything is pointed out, the reader could easily be tempted to omit studying the drawings.

Tile Top of Cabinets.—Fig. 3 is a drawing giving a cross section outline of the cabinet shown in the last lesson—it also applies to the cabinet shown in this lesson. The purpose of this figure is to give the construction of the tile tops of the two cabinets. The

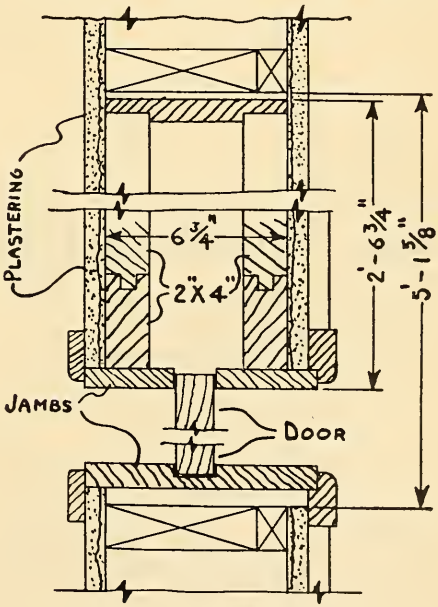


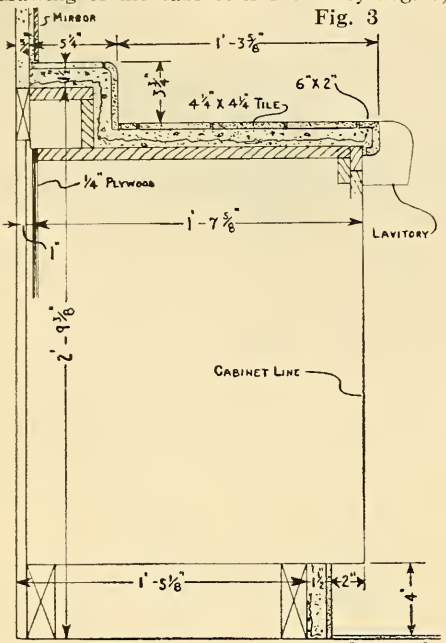
Fig. 2

tile are bedded in cement, reinforced with metal lath. The irregular line indicates metal lath. A part of the mirror is pointed out at the upper left. Notice the nosing part of the lavatory.

Floor Plan and Walls.—In the preceding lesson a floor plan was shown of the bathroom with a shower closet. The floor plan, (Fig. 4,) shown here is of a bathroom with a tub. The four walls are indicated by the letters **A, B, C and D.** The size of the room is given by figures. Fig. 5 is an elevation of wall **A.** Here the mirror is pointed out, and

the front of the cabinet is given. Another drawing of the cabinet is shown by Fig. 6,

Fig. 3



where the sliding doors are pointed out, also the part of the cabinet that is to be cut out for the lavatory. The lavatory must be installed, before the tile top is put on. See Fig. 3 for a cross section of the tile top. The construction of the drawers and other parts of

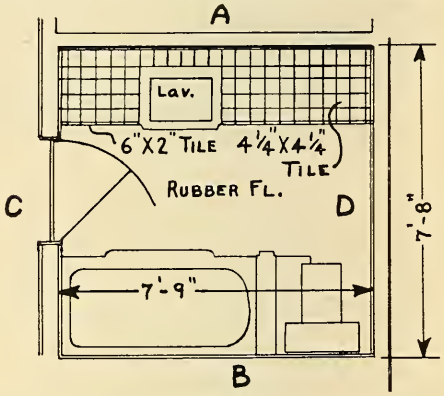


Fig. 4

this cabinet were covered in the latest and previous lessons.

An elevation of wall B is shown by Fig. 7. Here the plastered wall, the bullnose finish

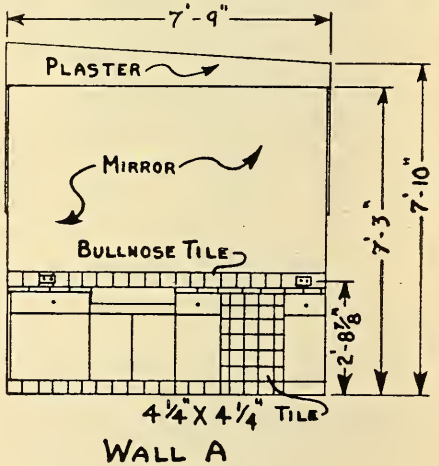


Fig. 5

of the wainscotting, and the tub are pointed out. An end view of the partition between the tub and the stool is shown here, shaded.

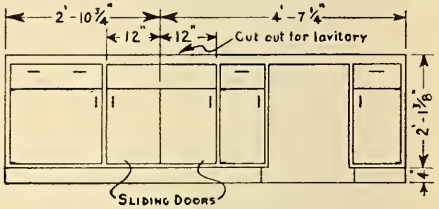


Fig. 6

Fig. 8 shows to the left a cross section of the wainscotting, part of which is cut out. The figures give the exact height. The center

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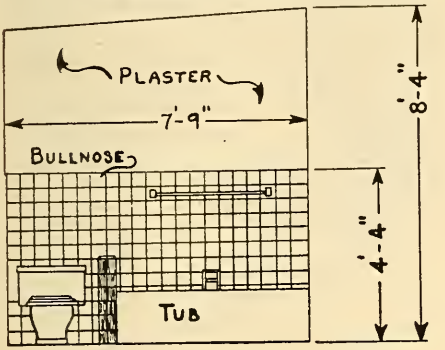
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drawing gives the end view of the partition between the tub and the stool, already referred to. To the right we have a cross section, showing the relationship of the partition to the tub. Notice how the tile of both the wainscotting and the partition are bedded in reinforced cement. The irregular lines indicate metal lath.



WALL B Fig. 7

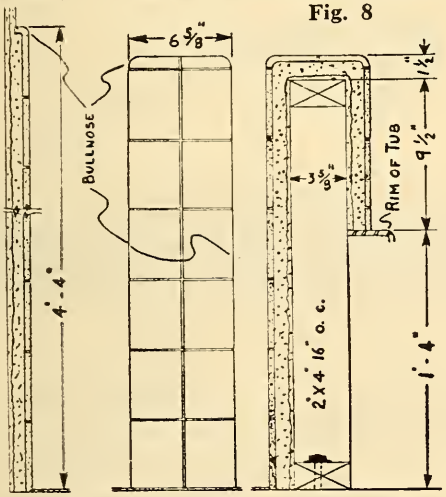
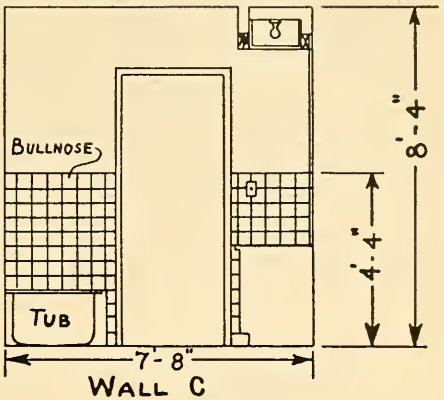


Fig. 8



WALL C

Fig. 9

Wall C, Fig. 9 ,shows an end view of the tub, the wainscotting, the door opening, and to the right a cross section of the cabinet.

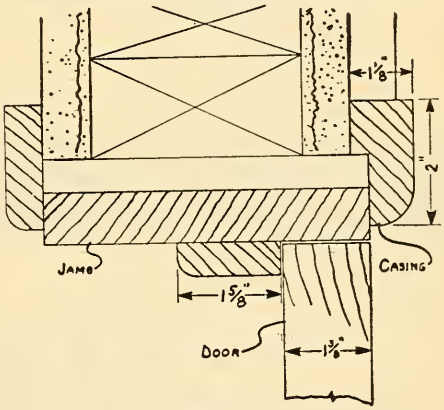


Fig. 10

The light fixture shown to the upper right, will be taken up by detail in the next lesson. Fig. 10 shows a detail of one side of the

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door jamb. The other side and head of the jamb are constructed practically like the detail shown. The part of the door, the door stop, the jamb, and the casings are shown by this figure in a rather large scale.

An elevation of wall D is given by Fig. 11. Here the tile wainscotting is shown, a cross section of the cabinet, a paper holder, the stool, and a towel bar. The figures to the right give the high and low points of the

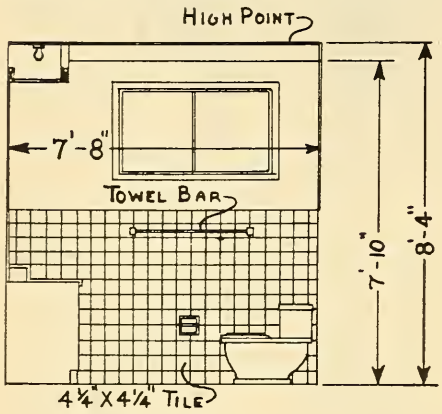


Fig. 11

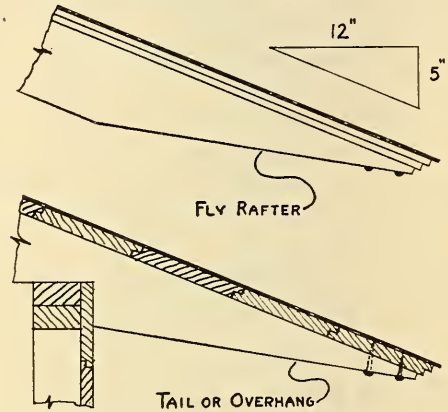
ceiling. The reason for this is that the ceiling of the room, inclines the same as the roof. This is also shown by Figs. 5 and 7. The ceilings of the ranch-style house that the two bath rooms belong to incline in keeping with the slope of the roof.

In the next lesson other things will be taken up, some of which will relate to the two bathrooms covered in this and the previous lesson.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

A CORNICE NOVELTY

The accompanying illustration shows a simple design of a cornice suitable for use on a rafter flat roof. The upper drawing gives a side view of the tail-end of a fly rafter, while the bottom drawing shows the



projecting tail of a common rafter. Notice how the points of the tails are fastened to the sheeting, or rather, how the points of the tails and the sheeting are held together. The pitch shown, is basic. The design will work well on a steeper, as well as, a flatter pitch.

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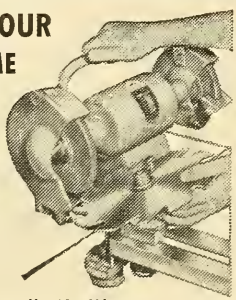
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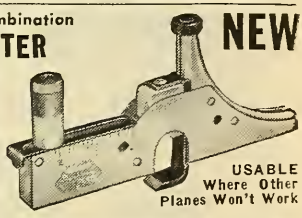
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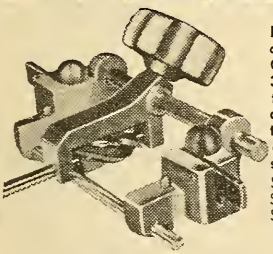
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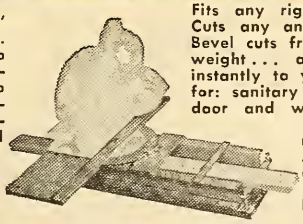
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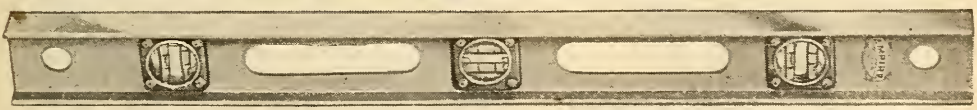
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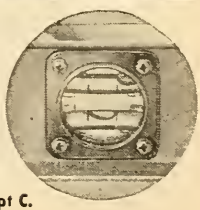
NEILSON MFG. CO., P. O. Box 41 EUGENE, ORE.

NEW... IN LEVELS EMPIRE *Magnified Crystal Vision*



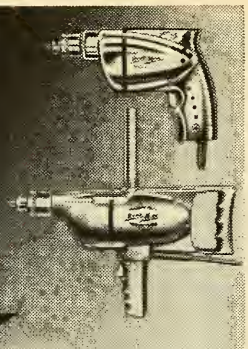
You'll read this level faster, easier, more accurately than *any* level you've ever owned! 300% greater visibility! Read vials in poor light. Stereoptic Magnifying lenses — Patent Pending, "Snap-In" vial holders. No shadows to obstruct vision, no reflections to deter accuracy.

Perfectly machined edges, nicely balanced. Aluminum or MAGNESIUM — 24", $8.00; 28", $9.00; 48", $14.50 Post-Paid. Buy it wherever good tools are sold, or write.



EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO.
10930 W. Potter Road, Milwaukee 13, Wis. Dept C.

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DRILLS!
DRILLS!



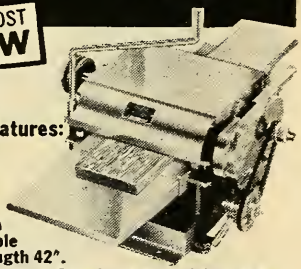
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Dept. C-15
Greenfield, Mass

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WITH LOW COST BELSAW



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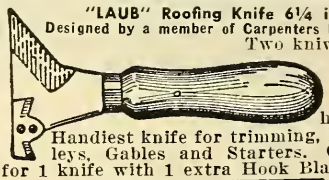
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237 Field Building Kansas City 11, Missouri

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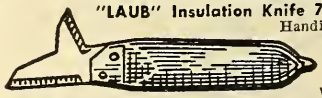
Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you —send $1.19 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo Mich. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto, 5.

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Designed by a member of Carpenters Local No. 7.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming, Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. One Dollar for 1 knife with 1 extra Hook Blade.

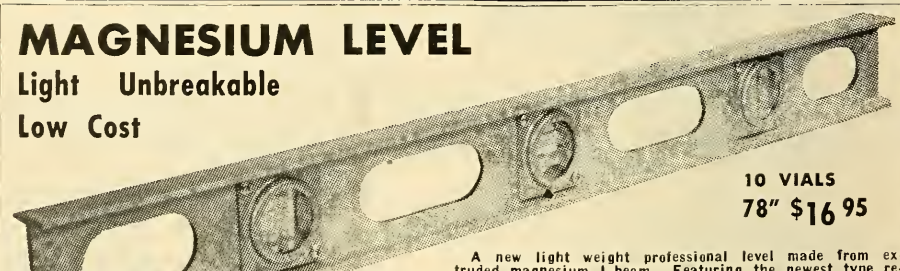
"LAUB" Insulation Knife 7 in.



Handiest knife for cutting Insulation, Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil, Built-up roofing, cork. Double renewable blade. Strong light metal handle.

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MAGNESIUM LEVEL
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Low Cost

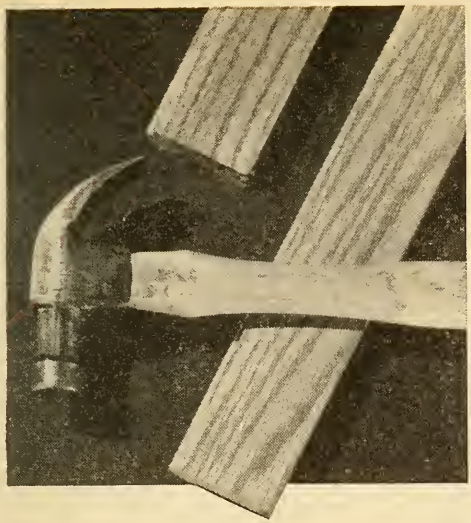


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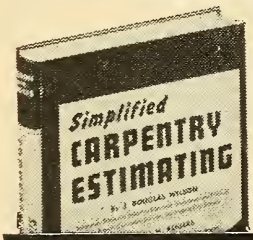
SIMPLIFIED CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

Shows you, step by step, how to figure materials needed for (1) foundation, (2) framing, (3) exterior finish, (4) interior finish, (5) hardware, and (6) stairs. Gives definite "take-off" rules, with many quick-reference tables and short-cut methods that simplify the work.

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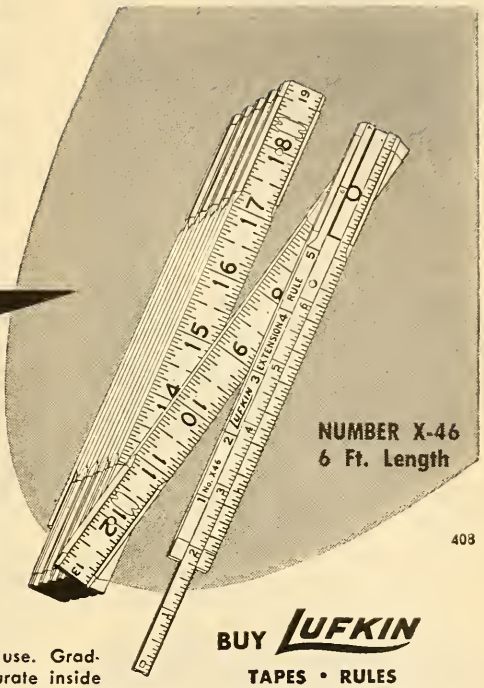
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3" - 3½" - 4"
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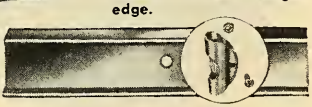
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6 VIAL

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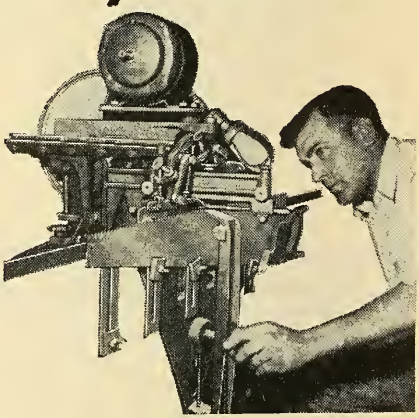
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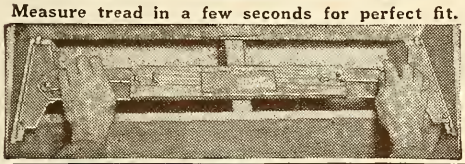
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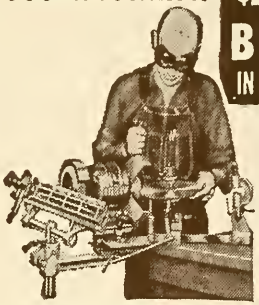
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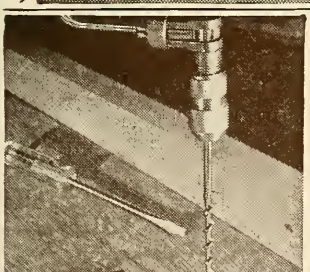
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FREE Book tells how

YOU can start making money the very day your BELSAW SHARP-ALL arrives. Earns $4 to $5 an hour in your SPARE TIME sharpening and setting circular saws for builders, lumber yards, factories...Plus BIG EXTRA CASH, precision grinding planer and jointer knives, plane irons, wood chisels and drill bits. Hundreds of jobs in your own neighborhood. No. extra equipment needed, no canvassing. Send today for your Free copy of "Life-Time Security."

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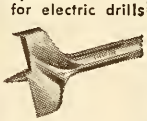




62T solid center type



Speedbor "88" for electric drills



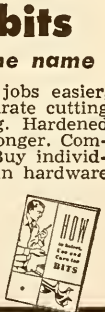
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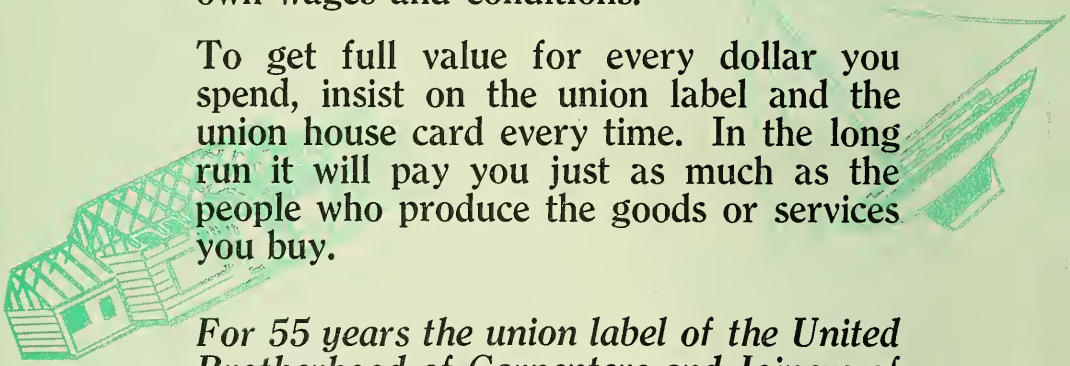
Every time you spend a dollar, you can make it work for you or against you.

When you spend it for union label merchandise, you underwrite fair wages and decent working conditions for the workers who produce it. You thereby protect your own union wages and working conditions.



When you spend your dollar for non-union products, you make it work against your own best interests. You encourage wage chiseling and unfair competition. Eventually this unfair competition jeopardizes your own wages and conditions.

To get full value for every dollar you spend, insist on the union label and the union house card every time. In the long run it will pay you just as much as the people who produce the goods or services you buy.



For 55 years the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been a bulwark and a guarantee of fair wages and working conditions. Insist on it when buying goods in our field.



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

THE CARPENTER

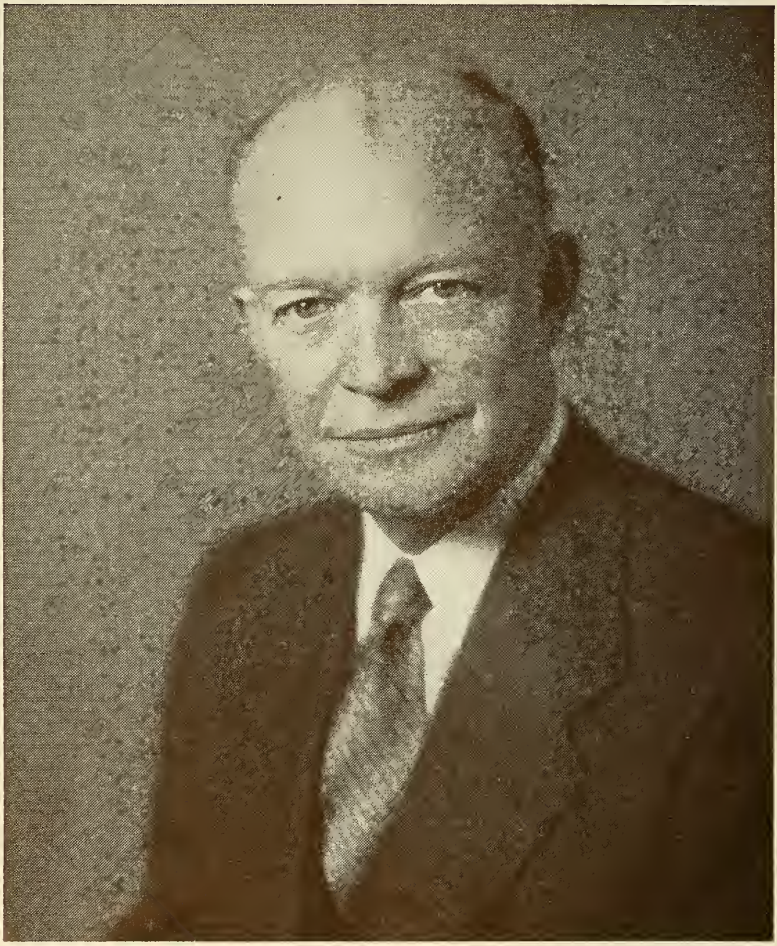
FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER, 1956



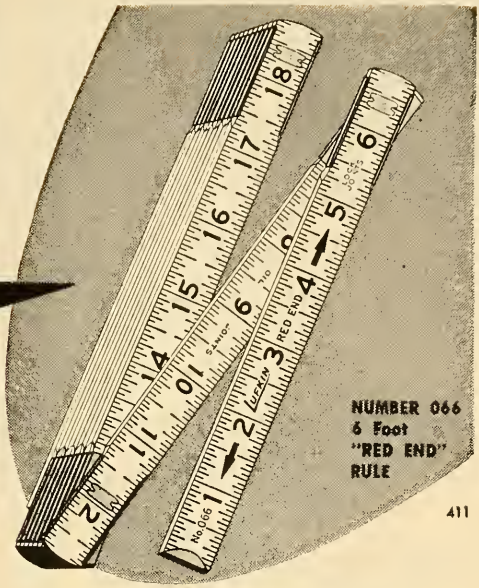
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- LONG-WEARING PLASTIC FINISH

You can tell by the "feel" — Lufkin "Red End" Rules are a quality product: Made from the finest of straight-grained hardwood with a snow white, easy-to-read finish; Bold black markings embedded in the wood and the entire rule coated with long-wearing clear plastic; Both edges of both sides graduated in inches to 16ths. Each joint is securely spring-locked with concealed type solid brass joints — rust-proof and smooth working. Models with folding end hook available. Graduations for carpenters, plumbers, brick masons and engineers.

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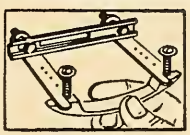
THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY
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NEW YORK CITY
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CAN YOU READ
The STEEL SQUARE Correctly?

You Can If You Have This Chart
BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

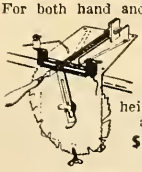
Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you —send **$1.19 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo Mich. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto, 5.**

CUPBOARD & DRAWER PULL GAUGE



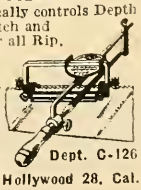
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For both hand and circular saws. Steel rollers give all teeth correct height, pitch and bevel.



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVI—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1956

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Gala dinner marks the end of the Golden Anniversary Celebration. United Brotherhood is honored by attendance of President Eisenhower and many other dignitaries from government, labor, business and professional groups.

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Formica Work—A Growing Market - - - 21

Versatile material offers many opportunities to enterprising members. Used in a great variety of ways; fits in equally well in new home building and remodeling.

Air Power—A 20th Century Miracle - - - 28

Aviation's growth develops from thrill seeker's toy of 40 years ago to possibility of flights to the Moon in near future. Universe becomes nearly as small in 20th century as Earth became in 19th.

★ ★ ★

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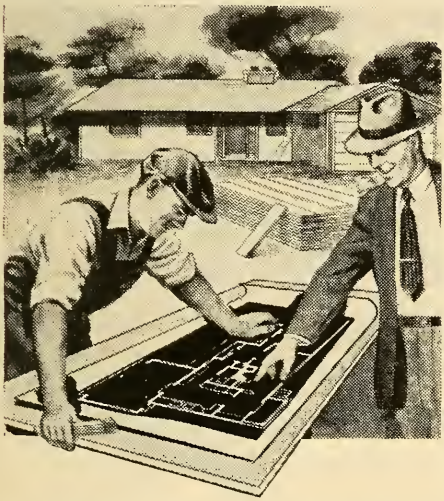
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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

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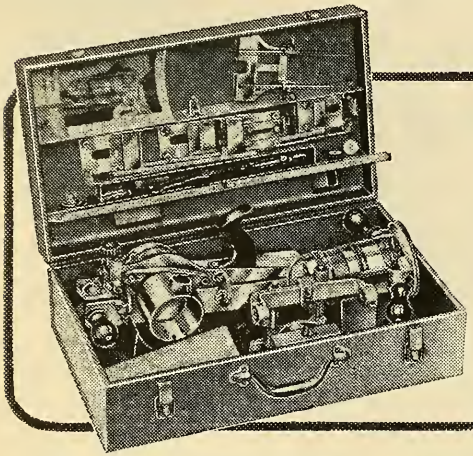
Occupation

City..... Zone....

State

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

The Case of the Carefree Carpenter



Here's the case and what's in it for you!

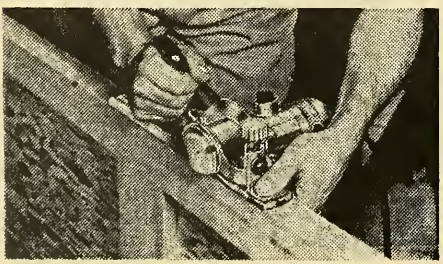
The Stanley No. 183 Builder's Kit contains a carefully selected, tested and proved collection of time-saving, cost-cutting door hanging equipment for the modern carpenter. Built around the versatile Stanley Electric Router, starring here as a hinge mortiser, this kit has what it takes for up-to-date door hanging.

The same ¾ hp motor that powers the router at 22,000 rpm powers the new J48 16" jointer plane — a real work eater when it comes to fitting doors.

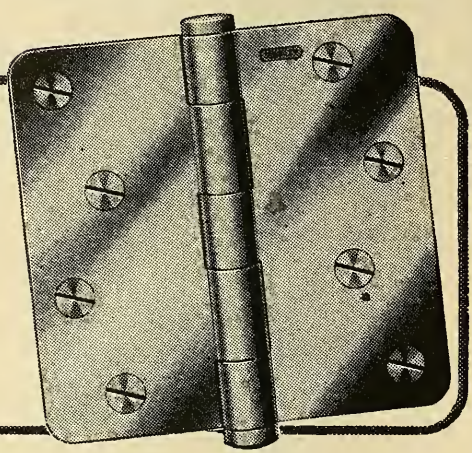
Other vital accessories included in this builder's kit are:

Router base • Template guide • Straight and circular gauge Arbor • Mortising bits (2) • Grinding wheel • Grinding arbor Cutter grinding attachment • Door and jamb butt template • Carrying case Plane Cutter

Your dealer has Stanley No. 183 Builder's Kit, or write Stanley Electric Tools, 400 Myrtle St., New Britain, Conn.



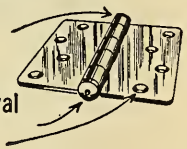
. . . and the Round Cornered Hinge

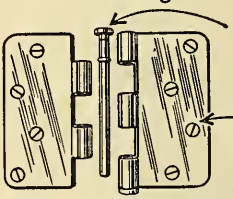


Here's Stanley's famous RD241 hinge.

With round corners for use with electric mortisers. Check the features that make this hinge the Standard of the World.

1. Flat button tips
2. Hole in the bottom for quick pin removal
3. Clean, accurate countersinking





4. Easily seated, non-rising, lubricated pin
5. Complete interchangeability of leaves
6. Smooth steel, toughened by cold rolling

Stanley Round Cornered Hinges are available in any size or finish desired, in plain joint or ball-bearing, either regular weight or extra heavy.

Your dealer has them, or write for details to Stanley Hardware, 26D Lake St., New Britain, Connecticut.



REMEMBER THREE HINGES TO A DOOR

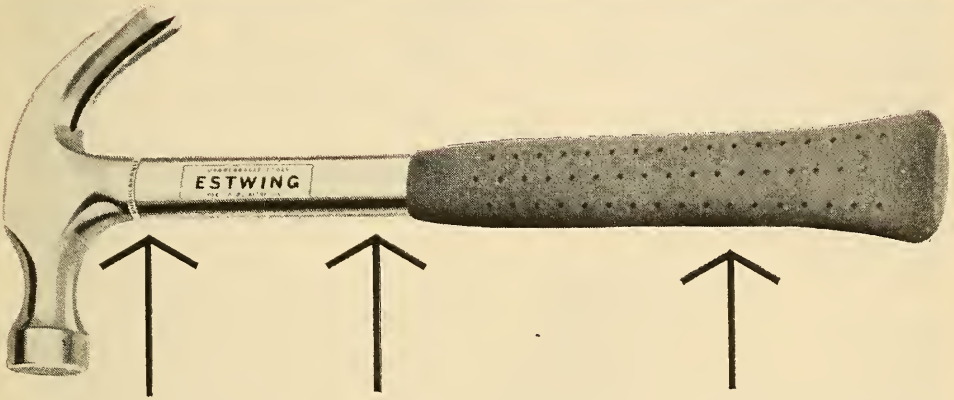
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16 oz. Completely Mirror Polished

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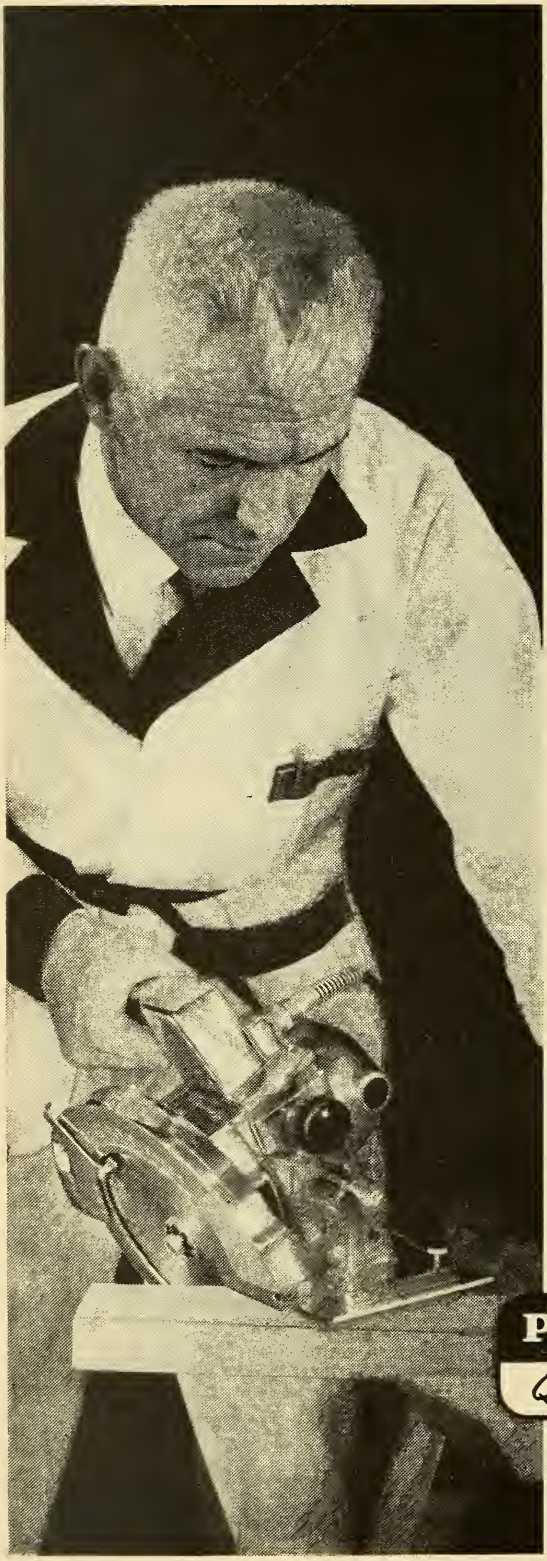
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In Canada: write Porter-Cable, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ont. Canadian prices slightly higher.

75th Anniversary Climax

WORLD LEADERS PAY RESPECTS TO OUR BROTHERHOOD

★ ★ ★



A Great Man Salutes A Great Union

THE YEAR-LONG 75th Anniversary Celebration of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America reached its climax on the night of October 23rd when some 1,200 members and guests—including the President of the United States—gathered together in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., to pay tribute to the long and honorable history of our organization.

It was a magnificent affair. Ambassadors and cabinet members rubbed shoulders with industrialists and labor leaders. From North and South, East and West, the United States and Canada, national figures in such fields as banking, education, entertainment, medicine, law and women's organizations were there to honor our United Brotherhood's 75 years of service to America.

Every facet of American life was represented there by top officials; but first and last it was a Carpenters' affair. It was sponsored by Carpenters. Carpenters made up the vast bulk of the audience. The subject matter of the speeches was the Carpenters Union and its proud history.

President Eisenhower not only attended the celebration; he spent the entire evening there. He ate his banquet plate like any other guest; he sat through the short session of speech making that preceded his remarks, and he even stayed for the entertainment.

Few organizations have been so signally honored. It is the usual custom of Presidents to arrive a few moments before they are scheduled to speak. Everything must stop to permit them to go on. Then, as soon as they have concluded their remarks, they depart. President Eisenhower came at 7:30 and remained until 11:30. And he seemed to enjoy every minute of it.

In his brief remarks, President Eisenhower paid high tribute to our United Brotherhood and the mighty part it has played in building a strong America at home and a stable world abroad.

"I came here tonight as a friend, to visit friends," he said. "I came here to join with you in salute to the 75th Anniversary of a great union.

"Here," he continued, "we commemorate the establishment of an organization created to further a great American purpose. For individual freedom, rooted in human dignity and in human responsibility, is a theme that runs through the whole history of American labor. And certainly it is significant that the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia's Carpenters' Hall in 1774, and in the same Hall the Constitutional Convention assembled 13 years later."

Only two other speeches, both of them brief, were presented. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, recounted the valiant part that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America played in the establishment and development of a free and militant American labor movement. He traced some of the epic struggles which labor had to participate in to reach its present pinnacle. And he spelled out in detail the responsibilities which today's unions must bear for maintaining prosperity at home, and for eliminating poverty, unemployment and exploitation abroad, the soils in which the seed of communism best flourishes.

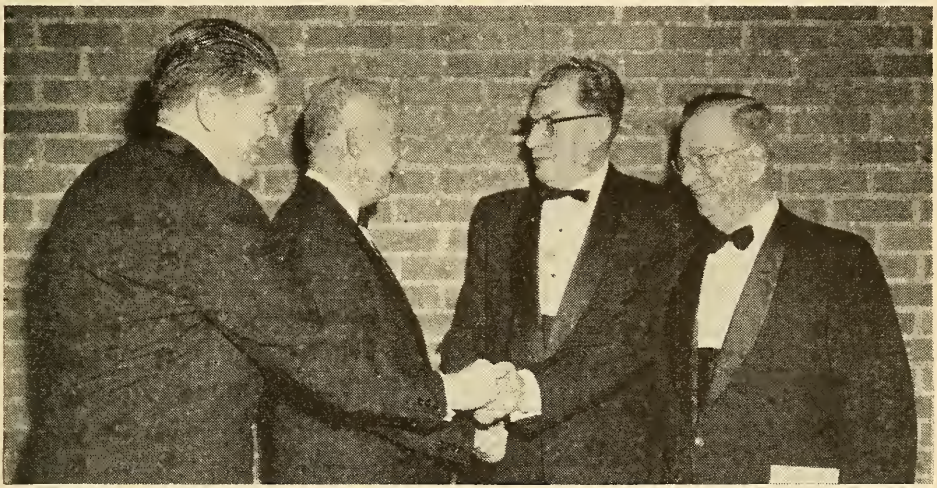
"We must set an example for peoples everywhere," he said. "We must lead the way if the free world is to survive. We can do this only by improving the living standards of all. No one segment of society can fatten at the expense of others. Our job is to help all achieve better wages and conditions."

General President Maurice A. Hutcheson outlined the early struggles of the United Brotherhood and reviewed its many accomplishments over the past three-quarters of a century. In part, he said:

"We were the original 8-hour crusaders in the labor movement, at a time when the average worker put in

66 hours a week for $14.00. We fought for the release of man . . . and elevation of the carpenter's moral, social and economic conditions . . . as proclaimed in our declaration of purposes away back in 1881.

"By setting up voluntary economic organizations such as our Brotherhood, which made its members feel that they belong to the whole American people, we abolished the idea of a proletariat and the class struggle. . . . We have been a dependable bulwark against drift to any totalitarian power in the state. . . . In short, as our capital and labor operate in harmony, so do our economic system and legal system collaborate for the benefit of all—without regard to race, religion, or social class. This is America, and this is the way it works."



General President Maurice A. Hutcheson (third from left), and First General Vice President John R. Stevenson (extreme right), greet Secretary of Labor Mitchell (extreme left), and President Eisenhower (center).

The guest roster read like a cross-section of "Who's Who."

Seated on the dais were:

Mr. Joseph F. Cambiano, Sixth District Board Member; Dr. George F. Lull, General Secretary and General Manager, American Medical Association; Mr. David F. Maxwell, President, American Bar Association; Mr. Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Board Member; Miss Hazel Palmer, President, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of America; Mr. Frank J. Rooney, President, Associated General Contractors of America; Mr. Charles Johnson, Jr., First District Board Member; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph P. Moran, St. Thomas Apostle Rectory (Representing Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle); Mr. Bjorn Alholm, Charge d'Affaires of Embassy to U.N. from Finland; Dr. James Phinney Baxter, III, President of Williams College; The Honorable Dr. Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors; Mr. John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; The Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; His Excellency M. Ourot R. Souvannavong, Ambassador of Laos to the United States.

Also, The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; Mr. Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America; The Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General; The Honor-

able Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Mr. George Meany, President, A.F.L.-C.I.O.; His Excellency Charles T. O. King, Ambassador to the U.N. from Liberia; The Honorable Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State; Mr. Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; Reverend R. Cameron Hall, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States; Mr. Harry Schwarzer, Third District Board Member; Mr. Richard J. Gray, President, Building & Construction Trades Department AFL-CIO; Mr. Henry W. Chandler, Fourth District Board Member; Rabbi Irving Koslowe, President, American Correctional Chaplains Assn.; Mr. Andrew V. Cooper, Seventh District Board Member; Mr. Ramone S. Eaton, Vice President, American Red Cross; Mr. Robert E. Roberts, Fifth District Board Member.

Two General Officers were unable to be present because of circumstances beyond their control. Second General Vice President Blaier was convalescing from an illness, and General Treasurer Frank Chapman was out of the country on a mission to Europe.

Entertainment was by movie star Cornel Wilde as master of ceremonies; Robert Merrill, Metropolitan Opera baritone; motion picture star and singer Kathryn Grayson; Jack Parr, television star and humorist; and Percy Faith and his orchestra. Movie star Conrad Nagel, vice-president of the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists of America, AFL-CIO handled the introductory narration.

Guests at dinner included:

Honorable Sherman Adams, Asst. to President of U.S.; Bjorn Alholm, Charge d'Affaires a.e. Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations; Dr. James Phinney Baxter, President of Williams College; Honorable Ralph Beard, Acting Asst. Solicitor, U.S. Department of Labor; Dave Beck, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Joseph A. Beirne, President, Communication Workers of America; Bill Beltz, Director of Construction Labor Report, Bureau of National Affairs; Newton Black, Secretary, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States & Canada; Max Block, Vice President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters International; Frank Bonadio, Secretary-Treasurer, Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; John F. Bowen, Secretary-Treasurer, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Joseph F. Boyen, Vice President, International Association of Bridge Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers; C. R. Breneman, Secretary, Sheet Metal Contractors Association of D. C.; C. B. Branson, Secretary-Treasurer, National Constructors Association; Newell Brown, Commissioner, Wage-Hour Public Contract Division; J. A. Brownlow, President, Metal Trades Department; Wm. D. Buck, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Fire Fighters; Harold Buoy, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers; Arthur F. Burns, Council of Economic Advisers—The White House; Robert Byron, President, Sheet Metal Workers International; George A. Canary, President, Amalgamated Lithographers of America; Edward Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers International Association; M. P. Catherwood, Dean, School of Industrial & Labor Relations Cornell University; Ewan Clague, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Jos. Coakley, AFL-CIO; Mrs. Maria Davis, Fortune Magazine; Otto C. Dehn, Secretary-Treasurer, Cigarmakers' International Union of America; Joseph Denny, Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; William Doherty, President, National Association of Letter Carriers; James R. Downes, Secretary, International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers; John T. Dunlop, Chairman, National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes; Ramone S. Eaton, Vice President, The American National Red Cross.

Peter W. Eller, Building Trades Employers Association of New York; John H. Fanning, Director, Industrial Relations Branch, Department of Defense; Walter R. Farrell, Counsel, Henry J. Kaiser Company; William A. Farson, Ex-Vice President, American Newspaper Guild; Joseph F. Finnegan, Director, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service; Marion Folsom, Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Gordon M. Freeman, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles

B. Gramling, Secretary-Treasurer, International Union of Operating Engineers; Richard J. Gray, President, Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; John W. Gwynne, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission; William Haber, University of Michigan; Rev. Cameron P. Hall, Department of the Church and Economic Life, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States; George M. Harrison, President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Robert E. Haskin, President, International Brotherhood

T. C. Kammholz, National Labor Relations Board, General Counsel; T. C. Keefer, National Joint Board; J. Keenan, Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; William D. Kent, President, Flight Engineers' International Association; Leon H. Keyserling, Nathan Associates; Charles T. O. King, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Liberia; Paul Klick, Foster Wheeler Corporation; C. Thornton Land, General Counsel, U B C J of A.; F. C. Lawton, Mechanical Contrac-



Two presidents shake hands—President Eisenhower on the left and AFL-CIO President George Meany on the right, as Secretary of Labor James Mitchell and General President Maurice A. Hutcheson look on approvingly.

of Bookbinders; Charles D. Haxby, President, Rust Engineering Co.; A. J. Hayes, President, International Association of Machinists; Harlin L. Heath, St. Louis University; John Herling, Editor, John Herling Newsletter; Edward J. Hillock, Secretary-Treasurer, Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada; Lewis G. Hines, Legal Representative, AFL - CIO; John W. Hoff, General Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Workers; James R. Hoffa, Vice President, Teamsters International Union; Vernon Housewright, President, Retail Clerks International; Carl B. Jansen, Dravo Corporation; W. D. Johnson, Vice President, Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen;

tors, District of Columbia Association; Judge Boyd Leedom, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board; G. E. Leighty, President, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Edward J. Leonard, Operative Plasterers & Cement Masons International Association; Joseph Lewis, Union Label Trades Department; John W. Livingston, Director of Organization, AFL-CIO; John J. Lorden, AFL-CIO; Dr. George F. Lull, General Manager & Secretary, American Medical Association; J. H. Lyons, President, International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers; Harold McAvoy, President, National Association of Post Office & Postal Transportation Service, Mail Handlers, Watchmen & Mes-

sengers; William McCarthy, President, International Association of Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile & Marble Setters Helpers & Terazzo Workers; John J. McCartin, Assistant to the President, United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada; James L. McDevitt, National Jurisdictional Board. Peter M. McGavin, Assistant to the President, AFL-CIO; William J. McSorley, Sr., President, Lathers International; William J. McSorley, Jr., Lathers International; Walter J. Mahoney, New York State Senate; William E. Maloney, President, International Union of Operating Engineers; E. Irving Manger, Director, Labor Relations Branch, Corps of Engineers; John J. Mara, International President, Boot & Shoe Workers Union; James D. Marshall, Chairman, Association of General Contractors; Lloyd A. Mashburn, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; Walter J. Mason, Legal Representative, AFL-CIO; David F. Maxwell, President, American Bar Association; John C. Meikle, Supreme Councilman, Loyal Order of Moose; Eric Miller, Bechtel Corporation; Honorable James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; R. J. Mitchell, Trimble Co.; Einar O. Mohn, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America; E. Frederick Morrow, Administrative Office for Special Projects, The White House; William F. Nelson, Mason Contractors of America; Frank L. Noakes, Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes: John F. O'Connell, Bechtel Corporation; William C. O'Neill, United Association; John O'Rourke, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Miss Hazel Palmer, President, National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; W. F. Patterson, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor; Charles A. Perlik, Secretary - Treasurer, American Newspaper Guild; Eric Peterson, Secretary, International Association of Machinists; Hyman J. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, International Jewelry Workers Union; Maj. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss, (Ret.), U.S. Army; Edmund R. Purves, Ex-Director, American Institute of Architects; S. Frank Raftery, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America; John R. Redmond, President, International Association of Fire Fighters; George Richardson, Jr., International Association of Fire Fighters; Lester Rogers, Bates & Rogers Construction Co.; M. Robert Rogers, President, Good Music Station, Inc.; Frank J. Rooney, Frank J. Rooney, Inc.; Stuart Rothman, Solicitor, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Fred I. Rowe, National Director, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; George L. Russ, Insurance Agents' International Union; Thomas E. Ryan, Insurance Agents' International Union; John J. Sanders, Administrative Assistant, New York State Senate; Leon B. Schachter, Amalgamated Meat Cutters International; William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; Harry See, Legal Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Marshall Shafer, Secretary-Treasurer, International Chemical Workers; Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO; C. W. Sickles, President, Asbestos Workers; William A. Smallwood, Secretary-Treasurer, Communication Workers of America; Edward A. Smith, President, Elevator Constructors In-



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Although their names did not appear on any guest list, surely a great many others were there in spirit; Peter J. McGuire, Gabe Edmonston and all the other pioneers who met in a tiny union hall in Chicago in August, 1881, to bring our Brotherhood into existence. Surely the presence of top figures in government, business, and the professions, gathered together in the ballroom of a great hotel to pay tribute to the organization they founded, must have constituted the fulfillment of every dream they cherished in the discouraging days of 1881.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Union Loyalty Grows With Seniority

Are union members the tools of the "labor boss"?

How do the men and women paying dues feel about their organizations?

These vital questions were the subject of a survey and here's the result:

The longer a union member, the greater the union loyalty. This was the conclusion reached in a poll of Minneapolis trade unionists by Walter H. Uphoff and Marvin D. Dunnette of the University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center.

The poll shows that trade unionism grows on a worker and that the longer he works under union shop conditions the greater the sense of loyalty to the union.

Johnny-come-latelys in the union movement are not quite so likely to plump for the union card.

The survey was made of 1,251 union members from 13 union organizations representing 14,000 members.

Each of the unionists polled filled out questionnaires consisting of 121 questions. The answers were classified as "favorable," "unfavorable" or "undecided" as to their feelings toward the union to which they belong.

The survey revealed that union officials, stewards and committee members in general were more favorable in their attitudes than most rank and file members, but in some instances the spread was very small.

It was found that 90 percent of the union officers and 82 percent of the rank and file members agreed that were it not for unions they would have little if any protection against favoritism on the job.

It was also revealed that 92 percent of the officers (stewards, committee members, etc., included) agreed that every worker should be expected to join the union where he works.

Seventy-nine percent of the rank and file agreed to this also. And 94 percent of the officers and 88 percent of the rank and file were in agreement that employes of a firm have better wages and working conditions when all of them belong to a union.

—Federation News

PLANE GOSSIP

CURFEW ON PARENTS IS THE ANSWER

Juvenile delinquency, already a serious menace, has shown an alarming increase in the past few months. As an antidote, many cities are considering passing stricter curfew laws.

Among those disagreeing with the idea is Joe Paup, the poor man's Blackstone. Such a law is of doubtful value, Joe maintains.

"The reason why so many youngsters are seen on the streets late at night," says Joe, "is because they're afraid to stay home alone."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

YES AND NO

Last month's election was the strangest in history. More people split their ballots than ever before in history. As far as labor is concerned, the results were mixed; many candidates friendly to labor won, but so did many candidates whose labor records are bad.

Perhaps the whole thing can be summed up by telling the story of the two college boys out on a nature study trip who noticed a young lady walking across a field.

"Say," said one of the lads, "Is that girl's blouse and skirt torn — or am I seeing things?"

"Both," replied the other.



"It was the best I could do — No union model would come!"

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Tired of being a plain old wood-butcher? Wanna' be an executive? Then move to New Haven, Conn. Seems to be endless opportunities for executives in the motel business there.

If you do not think so, consider the following item which appeared in the newspapers recently:

A New Haven motel owner had a clerk whom he paid the munificent sum of $50 for a 93-hour week, or about 54c an hour. When the State Labor Department clamped down on the owner for violating the state minimum wage law of 75c an hour, the guy decided to fight the case in court. His defense? The clerk was an "executive," and, therefore, exempt from the minimum wage law which covers only workers.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ANCIENTS WERE NOT SO DUMB

The more scientists learn about previous civilizations, the more it becomes obvious that things actually change very little from century to century.

Recently, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, archeologists reported discovery of the world's oldest union labels. Ancient Roman bricks, bearing the personal signatures of workers who made them, were dug up during excavation of a primitive well near Staro Mesto. The custom of workers signing their products was a method designed to protect craftsmen against inferior workmanship of the chiselers and wage cutters who have plagued mankind since the world began.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LITTLE DIFFERENCE

Recently a college professor declared that, contrary to all previous scientific deductions, the interior of the world is not so hot.

After reading the headlines of the past few weeks, Joe Paup concludes that the same thing can be said of the exterior.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

LOGICAL QUESTION

The eloquent men who founded this nation devoted more time and effort to insuring the benefits of democracy to posterity than they did to any one other thing.

What we cannot help wondering is if they would have talked as glowing about posterity if they knew we were going to be it.

NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE IT

For years, the NAM and other organizations representing Big Business have bombarded high school students with specially written propaganda extolling the virtues of management. Outside of the labor press, few publications have objected.

The Gazette and Daily, of York, Pa., is an exception. That paper last month called the NAM to task for telling a one-sided pro-NAM story in its traveling exhibit called "Americade."

And this gives us a good chance to tell a favorite story:

Two men chatting on a street corner looked up as the driver of a car with a deer tied to one fender tooted his horn and waved to them.

"Pretty nice deer Sugden has there," one man commented.

"Yeh," agreed the other. "But he sure is a show-off."

"Oh, come now. I'd be pretty proud if I had shot a deer like that."

"So would I. But Sugden got back from his hunting trip three days ago."

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

NEW CHAPTER IN INFAMY

Last month a new chapter in infamy was written into human history by Russian bullies in Hungary. By the same token, the Hungarians established a new yardstick for raw courage and resistance to oppression.

Armed with little save determination, the Hungarian people, after 10 years of Communistic slavery, turned on their oppressors. With knives, clubs and home-made bombs they fought the Russian occupation troops into a standstill. Just when it looked that their coup might succeed, the Russian bullies pulled a double-cross as treacherous as Pearl Harbor. As this was being written, the Red war machine was grinding the completely out-manned Hungarian resistence force into dust.

The irony of it all is that the Communists still talk of "liberating" the Hungarians. Some liberation. They are liberating the people from themselves.

Every Russian invasion or attack is always labeled a "liberation." Sort of brings to mind the old story about the Western cattle thief who was awaiting trial.

"How do my chances look?" he asked his attorney.

"I am sure I can get you justice," replied the law man.

"To Hell with justice," retorted the rustler, "I want an acquittal."

PAST DUE

Now that the election is over, perhaps the nation can calmly assess the matter of the H-bomb's future. H-bomb testing became a red hot campaign issue. Charges and counter-charges flew thick and fast. Some were frightening and some were silly. The prize gem came from a high AEC official who insisted that no real danger existed from the present H-bomb testing program. Oddly enough, however, this same gentleman will eat no ocean fish unless it is tested with a Geiger counter.

All sorts of pro and con statistics were produced. But statistics can sometimes be right without giving much of an answer, as witness the lad taking an examination.

One of the questions was: "Give the total of our coal exports for any given year?"

The lad thought and thought for a long while. Finally he wrote: "1492—none."

For all the statistics anyone can produce, common sense dictates that there is no future for mankind in exploding more and more H-bombs. Some sort of a control program must be worked out.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

AN UNDISPUTED FACT

Some scientist has figured out that we are taller in the morning than we are just before going to bed.

We don't know whether this is scientifically correct or not; but one thing we can vouch for unqualifiedly — we are always short around the end of the week.



"This wind is getting fierce. We must be getting close to that political forum!"

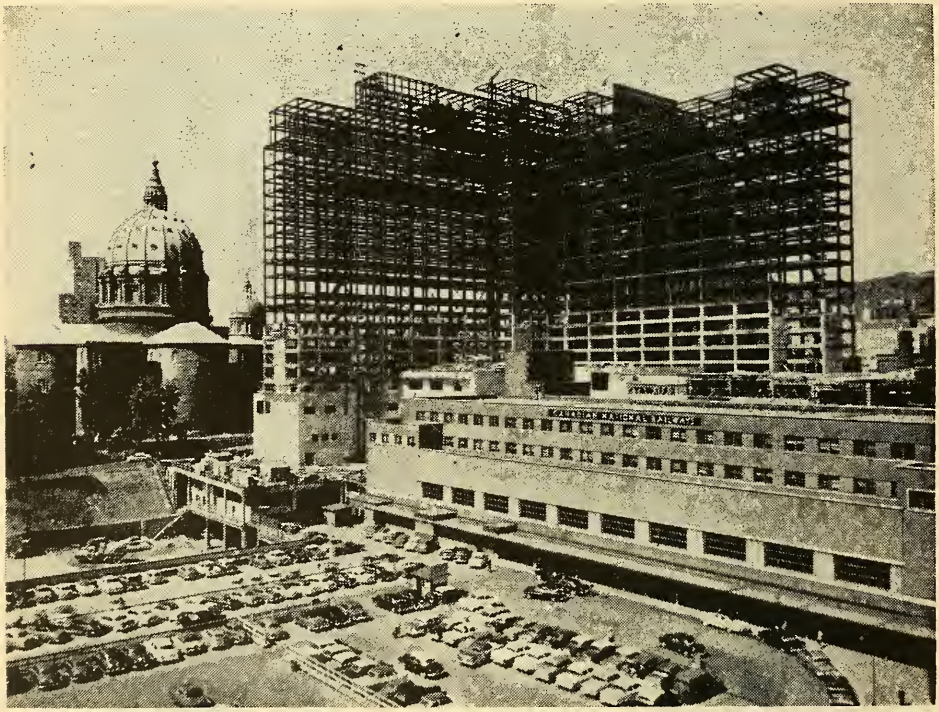
World Power In The Making

★ ★ ★

WHEN THE HISTORY of this age is written, the spectacular rise of Canada from an agricultural hinterland to a mighty world power in one short generation will contribute one of the brightest pages.

Today the most important resources a nation can have are oil, coal, food, lumber, iron, uranium, manpower and easily developed electric power. Economic and political experts may quibble about this list, but will generally agree that it contains the essentials for the development of a powerful nation.

Canada has all of these with one exception; manpower. With a population of approximately 16 million, the empire of the north finds itself rapidly approaching the pinnacle of world affairs, both economic and political. Although



Everywhere in Canada new structures are rising. Pictured above is the 21-story Queen Elizabeth Hotel which will grace Montreal's skyline when it is finished in 1958.
—Canadian Nat'l. Railways Photo

it has welcomed more than 800,000 immigrants to its shores since 1950, the population of Canada is growing very slowly. The reason for this slow population growth is the bright, beckoning finger of American industry.

Professional men and women and experienced craftsmen stream across the border each year, thus depleting the Canadian source of trained personnel. Although there is a winter unemployment problem, especially in the

seasonal industries, Canada is in desperate need of certain types of manpower. Its problem can best be explained by the words of one of Canada's leading writers, Pierre Berton, managing editor of Maclean's, one of their popular magazines: "Canada has become . . . a stopover on the route between Europe and the U.S. Inevitably it is the working man who arrives; the university graduate who departs."

Although a young nation politically, this land of vigor and extremes is rapidly approaching a dominant position in world trade. Until replaced by Western Germany, in 1954, it ranked third among the great trading nations of the world, even though its population represents less than one per cent of the people of the world.

Like the United States, in its early years, Canada's economy for many years was based on agriculture. And even though less than 40 per cent of its people now live in agricultural areas, it makes great contributions to the world's food basket. Wheat production is the fourth largest in the world, enough to feed 100 million people annually. Of the 10 provinces, only Saskatchewan, the predominantly agricultural area, still has a mainly rural population.

A rapid trend toward urban living is epitomized by the extremely rapid growth of Kitimat, British Columbia. This city was finished by the Aluminum Company of Canada, in 1954, as a center of power production and smeltering operations. Prior to the start of the construction its location was savage wilderness, inhabited only by wandering moose or elk. Current predictions are that its population will surpass 50,000 within about 10 years. From nothing to a city the size of Laredo, Texas, in the short time of less than 15 years! By way of comparison, Alaska's largest city, Anchorage, often cited as a model of spectacular growth, had a population of about 12,000 in 1950 and its present estimated population is around 40,000. although it has been in existence for many years longer than Kitimat.

Everywhere, the industrial potential of Canada is evident. Its hydroelectric power possibilities may be exceeded by Russia's, but no other country. Its forests rank third in the world in size. In ten short years Canadian iron deposits have been developed to the point where the nation will soon become one of the world's largest exporters of iron. In 1950 Canada imported practically all of the iron which its industry used. It ranks near the top in world production of aluminum, silver, gold, cobalt, zinc, lumber, wheat, wood pulp and lead. It is tops as a producer of nickel, asbestos, newsprint and platinum.

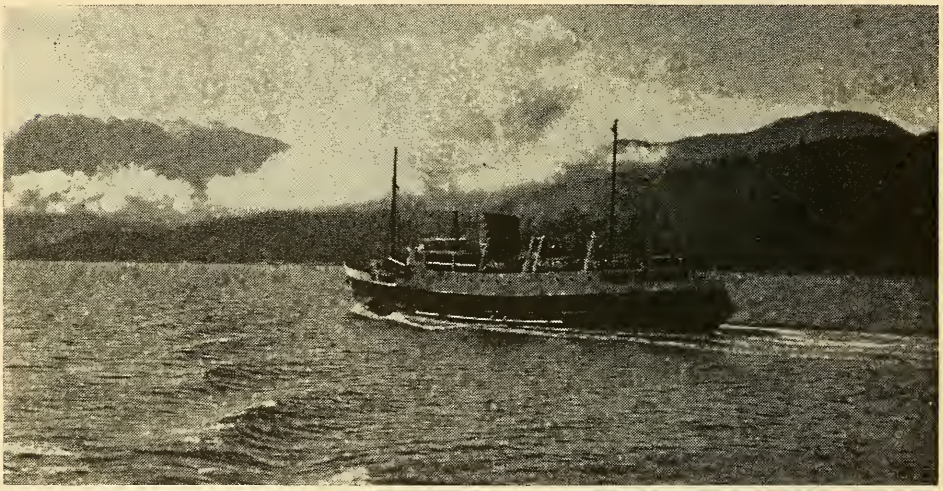


Canada is the mecca of winter sports enthusiasts. Each year millions visit the famous ski runs and skating rinks that have no superiors anywhere. —Canadian Nat'l. Railways Photo

But there is a dark spot in the shining picture of the Canadian industrial future. Its people can consume only a small portion of the goods it pro-

duces. Even more so than U.S. industry, it must depend on exports to keep its economy alive. A minor business recession occurred in 1954 due to a lessening of exports, mainly wheat, but business boomed when the exports of grain rose again last year.

Only in the last 10 years has Canadian industry come alive. In 1945, oil wells were few and far between, and many mines which now produce in great quantities were not yet planned. Today the nation is bustling as its industry awakens from a long stage of dormancy. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia, the industrial future of Canada is rapidly unfolding.



A steamer travels the inside passage to Alaska through British Columbian waters.

In cooperation with the United States, Canada is developing the St. Lawrence Seaway. When it is completed, in 1960, the lake cities will become international ports of call, able to accommodate 85% of the world's largest ships. Not only will it open the Great Lakes to world shipping, but will free lake freighters from their relatively small inland waterways. Transportation costs for wheat farmers will drop drastically and Labrador's iron will be delivered directly to Lake Erie smelters. Perhaps the most important factor of all is that it will greatly increase travel between the eastern and western sections of the nation, something which has been restricted by geographical barriers to the point that Canada is practically cut up into several social and political entities.

The greatest enemy to previous Canadian development has not been nearsighted national policy, custom or lack of money or courage, but the barriers inherent in the land. Covering practically all of Newfoundland, Quebec, most of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territory is the Canadian Shield, a land of swamp, lakes, and scrub forest. The ruggedness of the land and the severity of the climate tend to discourage all but the hardy and the brave.

This land, in its lesser extremes, reaches down into the States of Minnesota, Michigan and a small portion of northern Wisconsin. Fishermen and hunters who have wandered through the rocky, lake dotted areas of these states can testify as to its character, but the Canadian version is more impenetrable than the small bit which pokes its way into the north central edge of the United States.

For many years Canadian builders and developers cursed this area. It consists of oozing muskeg, rock, lakes and more lakes. It defies builders, for as soon as a railroad bed, building foundation or highway is laid upon its surface, it disappears due to the shield's quicksand-like nature. Railroads have been built across its reaches at tremendous costs in time and material. Recently tracks were laid across a 365 mile stretch in Labrador at the fantastic costs of $235 million. Only Alberta and portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are free of it and the mountains too and these are the great agricultural plains.

Despite the great handicaps obvious in this rocky, watery wasteland, it is the major source of Canada's great mineral deposits. Here is where uranium, gold, silver, platinum, copper, cobalt, iron and other precious metals are mined.

From the western edge of Alberta through British Columbia to the West Coast, lie the Canadian Rockies, and it is here that timber is harvested. Although less than one-fourth of its 75 million acres have been logged or destroyed by fire, the government realized that a strict conservation program was a necessity if the great woods were to be preserved for future generations. It is now being carefully carried on and, much like U.S. methods, Canadian timber country is being reforested as quickly as the product is harvested.

Canada looks to the future with bright hope and probably even greater prospects than its average citizen realizes. Its accomplishments are its own, and its people deserve the credit. The men who have opened and worked the mines in blazing summer suns and frigid Arctic winters; the loggers who have opened trails and felled gigantic stands of virgin timber; the construction workers who have laid track through mosquito-ridden, swampy lands and blasted through granite walls; the farmers who cleared and developed great prairies and harvested thousands of acres of golden wheat for the hungry mouths of the world; these are the heroes of Canadian development and they will reap the great reward of knowing that their courage, hard work and industriousness has brought their country to the forefront among the great nations of the modern world.

But Canada's development is not yet complete. There are still mineral deposits to be found, oil wells to be drilled, railroads and highways to be built across the rocky, watery land. If the performances of the past ten years are a true indication of what lies ahead, Canada's future is bright indeed.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

The Greeks Were First

The common hand saw was known to the ancient Greeks, who deified its inventor. American ingenuity has developed all sorts of power saws for use both by carpenters, in shaping lumber for a wide variety of uses, as well as by sawmill men and loggers engaged in the prime production of lumber from the tree.

Lumber is one of the world's oldest known building materials and still unduplicated for an endless variety of uses in the construction industry.

The hand saw is a common tool in all parts of the civilized world, although designs differ widely as to shape, tooth alignment, and handles in some parts of the world.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

MENTAL MERRY-GO-ROUND

For the seventh consecutive year-end this compartment is crammed with a miscellaneous collection of stuff and nonsense intended as mental recreation for those weary readers who relish a period of relaxation after the many nerve-wracking problems and profundities encountered during the course of the past year. Considerately, no tremendous strain on the mind is demanded by any of these time-killing posers. Anyone caring to nibble on them will find the answers on page 23.

The Season's Greetings and a Happy New Year to All.

The Forbidden Fruit—This one is a gift. According to the story as told in the Bible, the fruit of what tree was Adam forbidden to eat?_____

The Demon Nailers—If Bing can bang in nails at the rate of 16 a minute and Slim can slam them in at the rate of 22 a minute how many minutes start must Slim give Bing so that Bing and Slim finish slogging in 176 nails each at the same exact time?_____

Bill's Relative—What relation is Bill, who has no brothers or sisters, to Bob if Bob's grandfather is Bill's father's son?_____

Squirrelly Problem—If four squirrels can eat four bags of peanuts in three minutes how many squirrels will it take to eat a hundred bags of peanuts in sixty minutes?_____

The Family Dinner—Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six lovely daughters. Each lovely daughter has a handsome brother. They all sit down together for their Christmas dinner. Without using a pencil, figure out how many persons are sitting around the table._____

Chickens in the Garden—Seeing her neighbor's chickens in her flower garden, Mrs. Brown shooed them away. Half of them left and one came back. A while later she shooed them off a second time and again half left and one came back. There were then as many chickens in Mrs. Brown's garden as there were when she first saw them there. How many would that be?_____

The Kissing Bee—On his annual Christmas visit Uncle Ted lovingly kissed each of his six pretty nieces. Then in the spirit of the joyous occasion all the pretty nieces kissed each other. How many kisses were involved in this orgy of osculation?_____

The Baby's Age—This one is for children only. The ages of two brothers total 11½ years. If one is 10 years older than the other how many months old is his baby brother?

Names and Numbers—At a recent Local Union meeting the Financial Secretary knew both the Ledger Page number and the names of half of the members who paid dues. He knew the numbers of 80 per cent and the names of 63 of all those who paid dues that night. How many members paid dues?_____

The Christmas Shopper—On her Christmas Eve shopping tour Mrs. Mackay bought five presents for her boarders. She spent on each present half the money in her bag plus a nickel more. After paying for the fifth present she had nothing left. How much money did Mrs. Mackay start her spending spree with?_____

The Class Party—After each child at the Class 2B school party had received an equal portion of the ice cream, three-quarters had vanished. Then four greedy little boys asked for more. Each little glutton then received an equal portion of what was left, each getting exactly as much as his first helping of ice cream. With this information to work from figure out how many children were at the party?_____

How Many 9's?—This is just a simple matter of counting with your fingers. In writing all the numbers from 1 to 100 how many 9's are used?_____

The Tea Party—Mrs. McSwiggin's Thursday afternoon tea party was a great success. Half her guests took no sugar. One quarter of them took no cream. One third of them took cream and sugar and two of the ladies took neither cream nor sugar? How many guests did Mrs. McSwiggin entertain?_____

Full Week for Christmas—On the pay day before Christmas Smith's pay envelope was stuffed with eight crisp bills totalling $103. Being Christmas time there were, of course, no cheap dollar bills in it. What were the eight bills?_____

The Bargain Sale—At a closing-out sale a certain number of women each bought a can opener costing more than 10 cents. The total paid by all these ladies was $2.03. How many women bought can openers?_____

Formica Work—A Growing Market

★ ★

FOR THE CARPENTER who has been looking for a job where, as the old saying goes—"you can start at the top," here it is.

As a general rule, Formica is installed on the top of things—cabinets, tables, shelves.

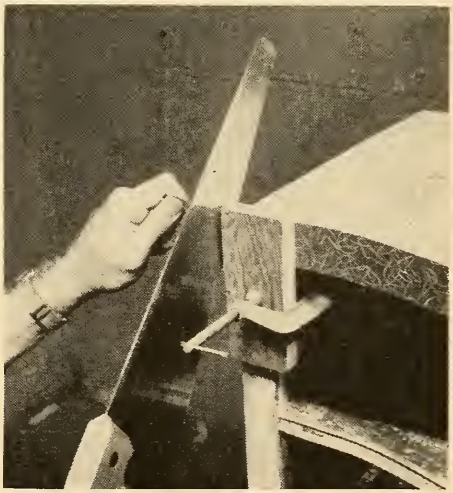
Seriously, installing Formica-on-the-job is turning out to be a big potential market for the carpenter. Formica Fast Dry Contact Bond Cement has permitted the fast, easy adhesion of the Formica sheet to a base surface. More and more homeowners who want a kitchen or bathroom remodeled are calling in the on-the-job installer to handle the Formica work as well as cabinets and partitions. Operative builders and developers have also found that the combination of Fast Dry Cement and the carpenter's skill fits modern building methods and techniques. This combination adds up to Formica kitchens and bathrooms which spell buy-appeal to today's continuing home-hungry public.

As far as tools are concerned you're probably already — or nearly so — in business. You can complete a very satisfactory and attractive Formica job with hand tools—tools you probably already have.

These tools include—hand saw, cross cut with 10-12 points; block plane; keyhole saw; screw driver; files, smooth and rasp; hack saw; combination square; roller, 3" wide and small diameter; wood chisel; miter box; level; tin shears; animal hair paint brush; large cleaning brush; long, metal straight edge.

Some additional tools, including certain pieces of portable power equipment, can make Formica installation easier and faster. These include—portable electric circular saw; portable electric router equipped with router fixture plate with template and edge trimming guide, flush cutting bit, and 22½° bevel cutter bit; miter pliers; spring load sink installer; "C" clamps; portable electric saber saw; electric drill.

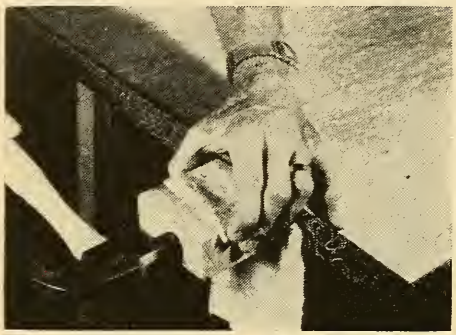
From the standpoint of number of square feet of Formica to be installed, and the time required to do it, best prospects in the home are in the kitchen and bathroom. However, a little initiative and selling on the carpenter's part can result in additional business. The average home offers many potential spots for a strip or square of Formica. To name a few—window sills and window seats . . . built-in servers . . . home bar tops . . . tables



Formica can be sawn when you take proper precautions.

and other furniture tops . . . shelves . . . cabinets . . . stair risers . . . room dividers . . . etc.

The carpenter really interested in doing Formica on-the-job installations should not limit his sights to just the home building and remodeling market. Restaurants, hotels, motels and other public institutions are frequently remodeled. Many of these want to add to existing Formica installations. Many who have not used Formica before want to use it generously in remodeling. Here's many an hour's work for the carpenter – resurfacing the tops of restaurant tables, bars and furniture with Formica.



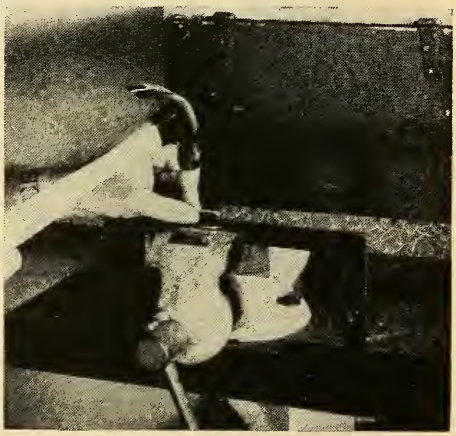
Bonding offers no problem if you follow directions.

Many operators of these establishments look to on-the-job installation techniques with great favor. Often it permits them to save existing surfaces and fixtures where otherwise completely new installations would have been called for. Too, such an installation usually results in service facilities being tied up for a minimum of time. For instance, you might suggest installing Formica on their tables—one or two at a time . . . or installing a bar top during the early part of the day and between two consecutive evenings. In this way, remodeling would not interfere with peak business hour operation.

It has been found that the average carpenter experiences little or no difficulty in installing Formica. Formica Corporation has published a detailed and technical 8-page booklet for the on-the-job installer. It tells how to go about the job—step by step. It's written in the trade language of the carpenter—for the carpenter. The book is loaded with how-to-do-it pictures. For your free copy write Edward A. More, Formica Corporation, 4614 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

Formica is easy to cut, but does require a few precautions. For instance, if you are cutting it with anything but a portable electric circular saw, always cut with face (decorative) side up.

Formica Fast Dry Contact Bond Cement sets within 12 to 15 minutes after application. Then you're ready to bond the two surfaces. When the two cemented surfaces touch there is an immediate bond. Since no further positioning is possible it's recommended that slip sheet sections, cut from heavy brown wrapping paper, be used between the base and the Formica sheet. This permits proper alignment of the sheet. Paper sections can be removed, one at a time, pressing down Formica by hand as you go.



Notching Formica for cut-out areas.

After sheet is in place, pressure with a hand roller, working from center out to edges, completes final bonding step.

Edges can be finished with a block plane and a file. As pointed out above, a router, equipped with proper fixture and trimming bits, speeds up the finishing operation.

Installing Formica edge banding calls for the same cutting, fitting and trimming techniques which apply when installing the top or main sheet of Formica. However, edge banding must be done prior to installing the top sheet.

One word of caution . . . if you're good at working Formica and don't already have it in your home, better not let your wife know about your specialty. She'll keep you busy around your own place.

On the other hand, there's another way to look at this point. Where is there a better place to get started with Formica applications than your own home where you can experiment, do your own designing and planning, and perfect Formica's recommended techniques, and your own, to your complete satisfaction?

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

AFL-CIO Efforts In Maine Lauded

The American Heritage Foundation, a non-partisan organization dedicated to bringing out the largest possible vote, has congratulated the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for a "tremendous job" in the Maine elections.

The total vote of 305,000, much larger than anticipated has been "publicly credited" to the efforts of COPE and other groups seeking a large registration and vote in the state, the foundation declared.

"This experience," the foundation said, "dispels any idea Americans are apathetic about good citizenship if sufficiently reminded by such good work as your folks must now repeat everywhere."

John C. Cornelius, foundation president, noted that election day emergency measures were required all over Maine to supply ballots and that the original prediction of a turnout of 250,000 voters was upped to four days before election to 265,000. The actual vote was 305,000.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

The Forbidden Fruit—**The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.** Nothing at all in the story about an apple.

The Demon Nailers—**3 minutes.**

Bill's Relative—**His grandfather.**

Squirrelly Problem—**5 squirrels.**

The Family Dinner—**9 persons.** Father, mother, 6 daughters, 1 son.

Chickens in the Garden—**2 chickens.**

The Kissing Bee—**21 kisses.**

The Baby's Age—**9 months.**

Names and Numbers—**90.** Both names and numbers known, 45. Names only known, 18. Numbers only known, 27.

The Christmas Shopper—**$3.10.**

The Class Party—**12 children.**

How Many 9's?—**19.**

The Tea Party—**24.** Took cream and sugar, 8. Took cream only, 10. Took sugar only, 4. Took neither cream nor sugar, 2.

Full Week for Christmas—**1 fifty—2 twenties—1 five—4 two's.**

The Bargain Sale—**7 women.** Seven women bought 7 can openers at 29 cents each.

Editorial

The Laborer Is Worthy Of His Hire

Union members long have known that union labor is not only best but also cheapest in the long run. Now they have an official judicial decision to back them up.

A Common Pleas Court judge recently sustained the City of Philadelphia in holding that non-union workers are less competent because they are willing (or have to) work for rates below the approved union scale.

In dismissing a suit against the city for an injunction applied for by an open shop electrical contractor, Judge Louis E. Levinthal quoted the Biblical admonition that: "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

"If workmen are receiving less than the prevailing wage," he said, "it may be reasonable to infer that they are not as competent, as experienced, and as skilled as those employes who can command the higher wage scale for their services."

* * * *

Judge Levinthal added that such a non-union contractor could scarcely qualify as a "responsible" bidder under the terms of the city's regulations governing the awarding of construction contracts. To protect the city against shoddy, fly-by-night workmanship, a clause in all city contracts requires contractors to pay wage scales and provide working conditions in line with those agreed upon by collective bargaining between legitimate labor unions and their employers.

Nor did Judge Levinthal find any validity in the defense attorneys' contention that such a clause would automatically force every employer to sign up with the union. He pointed out that all that the clause requires is that bidders on city contracts pay the accepted wage scale for the type of work involved.

* * * *

Union members needed no judicial opinion to convince them that any craftsmen worth their salt command the union scale. However, since legal opinions are based on reason rather than sentiment or fiction, it is good to have a prominent judge confirm the matter.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Washington State Shows The Way

In all the post morteming and second guessing that followed last month's election, one of labor's outstanding victories—defeat of Initiative 198 in the State of Washington—never did get the attention it deserved.

Initiative 198 called for the establishment of a right-to-work law in Washington. It was promoted and pushed by a powerful clique of die-hard reactionaries interested in cutting the ground out from under Washington's fine progressive labor movement. Money seemed to be no object to the sponsors of Initiative 198. It required 50,000 signatures to get the initiative on the ballot. They worked for months to get the necessary signatures and spent

barrels of money in the process. When they got the initiative on the ballot they thought they had a right-to-work law cinched.

However, they failed to properly assess the temper and organizational ability of the Washington labor movement.

° ° ° °

As soon as it became apparent that Initiative 198 was sure to get on the ballot, the Washington labor movement went to work. A united committee of AFL and CIO leaders was set up. Under the direction of the united committee, the entire state was organized to combat the initiative.

The united committee was smart enough to know that the initiative could never be defeated by labor alone. Outside help had to be enlisted. So the committee carefully prepared a great quantity of literature showing the evil effects that are inherent in right-to-work legislation for businessmen, farmers, and other groups.

The committee showed that 12 of 17 right-to-work states have been losing population at a time when most other states are growing by leaps and bounds. It showed that average earnings in right-to-work states are far below the Washington average. It quoted chapter and verse of the sad experiences which many businessmen and farmers encountered after right-to-work laws were enacted in other areas.

As a result of all this exposure of the true nature of Initiative 198, many business and farm groups lined up solidly against it. Their support helped greatly in getting the initiative snowed under in the election.

And snowed under the initiative really was. It was voted down by better than two-to-one. In fact, it was so thoroughly defeated that right-to-work legislation is probably a dead issue in Washington for years to come.

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The moral in all this is that right-to-work legislation can be defeated when its true story is gotten over to the general public. Small businessmen, farmers, and ordinary citizens all lose when the ability of organized labor to elevate purchasing power is hamstrung. However, the right-to-work promoters never let that side of the story get out. Instead they wrap the flag around themselves and, in one way or another, ring in the Bill of Rights, Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. Their propaganda is hard to combat because it is nebulous and disguised with a thick layer of psuedo-liberalism.

However, Washington proves that right-to-work laws can be stopped when propaganda and fiction are fought with facts. Other states facing the same problem can well take a page out of the Washington book.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Progress Back To The Cave

If ever a universal shrine is erected in the United States, chances are it will be erected to "Progress." A more progress-hungry nation never existed. And in the modern idiom, progress means change. Never mind whether the changes improve things or not; so long as they alter the status quo, they are progress.

Bread was once made of whole wheat, nature's most perfect food, endowed with all the vitamins and minerals the human body requires. But we had to have progress. Over the past 50 years, practically all of the most healthful

parts of wheat have been eliminated in making modern bread. Now some 16 or 18 chemicals derived from petroleum and coal have been added to try to put back a few of the elements that natural wheat had a heck of a lot more of in the first place. But that's progress my boy.

And the less parking space there gets to be, the longer we make the cars. The slower traffic is compelled to move on overcrowded highways, the more horsepower the car manufacturers put under the hood. The harder it becomes for the ordinary Joe to afford a car, the higher the price tag goes. But that's progress.

* * * *

That all this "progress" should catch up with the construction industry was inevitable. The really "modern" structure had to come. The United States Rubber Company announced it the other day. It is Port-A-Mart, "a revolutionary new concept in retail building construction." Anyway, that is the way the makers describe it.

Port-A-Mart is an overgrown balloon. Uninflated, it is 500 pounds of plastic fabric. Blown up, it becomes a store building 108 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high—according to the makers, that is.

The entire "building" rests on a plastic tube 15 inches in diameter which contains 30,000 pounds of water. This tube forms the base of the structure and supposedly anchors the "building" to the gorund.

The method of erecting the monstrosity is simple. It is spread out flat on the ground like a circus tent. First the floor tube is filled with water. A blower connected to the wall of the "building" is then turned on. Gradually the balloon inflates to its predetermined shape and size. A pressure regulator on the blower theoretically maintains a constant pressure inside the bubble, even when the doors are open. What happens when the blower conks out or a 50-mile-an-hour gale hits, the manufacturer sayeth not.

* * * *

Some 20,000 or 25,000 years ago man started out from the cave. He went from the cave to the log hut, to the frame building, to the skyscraper. Now he may be "progressing" his way back to the cave. After all, the cave has some mighty attractive features, according to today's standards. It requires absolutely no labor. It is well insulated and couldn't possibly be any cheaper. It seems to us the bubble gum building herein described is a big step in that direction.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Sound Advice That Probably Will Be Ignored

In its long and reactionary history, the National Association of Manufacturers has had many caustically vociferous presidents;—none, however, more vocal or more sarcastic than its present head, Cola G. Parker. Early last month, Mr. Parker made his bid for the all-time anti-labor championship of NAM presidents. Speaking to a group in the midwest, Mr. Parker advocated the formation of a "Defense For Freedom League" to "protect" workers and union members from being pushed around by labor leaders.

Mr. Parker was rather vague as to exactly what he wants to protect union members from. Perhaps it is from the higher wages and better working conditions unions are constantly forcing on their members whether they want

them or not.) At any rate, he is sure great "liberals" like himself can do a better job of protecting workers' interests than can labor leaders whom the workers themselves vote into office.

General President Hutcheson took cognizance of Mr. Parker's remarks in a speech he made at the Diamond Jubilee Banquet of the Detroit District Council on November 10th. Part of what President Hutcheson said is well worth reprinting:

"It appears to me that Mr. Parker would serve his constituency inside industry a whole lot more effectively if he directed his remarks toward improved labor-management relations, thereby exercising a salutary influence on our nation in these momentous times, and if he left the management of union affairs to the members and their elected officers.

"As always heretofore, the laboring men and women of America inside the unions and out can be relied upon to pass sound judgment finally on most issues just as they did on Election Day when they found themselves in the privacy of the balloting booth.

"It has always been—and still is—my firm belief and conviction that extremists inside the labor movement as well as extremists among industry's spokesmen don't contribute to our country's growth spiritually, morally, culturally or economically.

"I do not challenge Mr. Parker's right to differ with those labor leaders who seek to create the allusion that they can deliver the so-called labor vote, but I do feel most strongly and most earnestly that he can use his strategic lobbying position for far more salutary purposes, such as helping to create an even more perfect economic climate in our land, whereby labor and industry can go forward together in unison and harmony, bulwarking and advancing the people's prosperity."

Like his predecessors for many years back, Mr. Parker undoubtedly will ignore this sound advice. However, that does not alter its timeliness. If the NAM would devote even half the time and effort it now spends trying to discredit and besmirch unions, to seeking ways and means of improving industrial relations, the economic growth of the nation could be stepped up considerably.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Handwriting On The Wall

Billions of words have been written about the significance of Hungary. Every editor, commentator, politician and State Department employe above the grade of stenographer, has an "analysis" of his own.

In all this welter of words, however, there is one conclusion that is inescapable; the love of freedom is hard to expunge from the human spirit. In Hungary, 12 and 13 year olds who never enjoyed even a brief taste of liberty, and knew nothing about it except what they heard from relatives, fought Russian tanks to the death with bare hands in an effort to achieve it.

Whatever else it may be, the Hungarian revolution is the inevitable handwriting on the wall for the totalitarians, whatever the stripe of their persuasion.

Air Power—A 20th Century Miracle

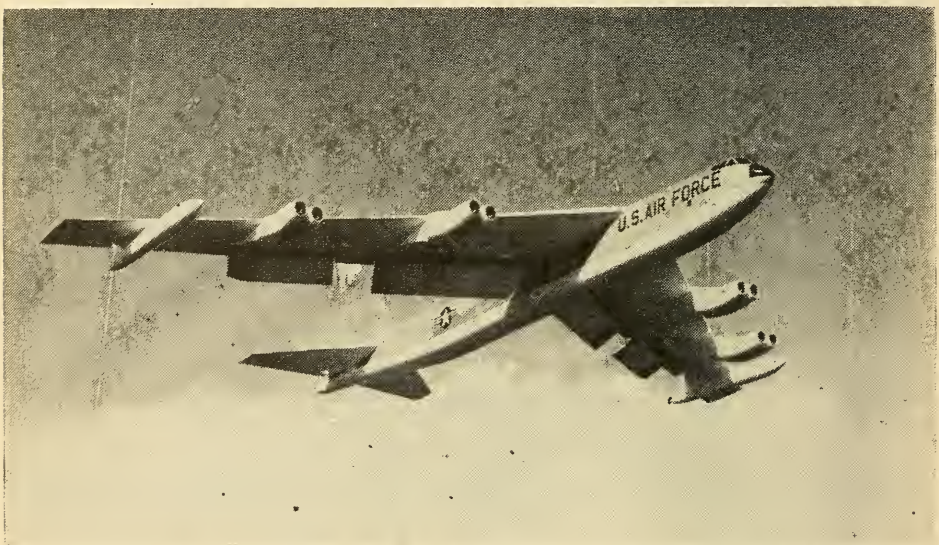
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A "MODERN" airplane doesn't exist.

As soon as actual production starts on a new model, it is already "obsolete" to the engineers who designed it. They have a better one on the drawing board.

As the U.S. Air Force tests turbojet planes at speeds approaching 2,000 miles per hour, aerodynamic engineers are planning ramjet engines which will propel planes at more than 3,000 miles per hour!

As the Air Force tests jet bombers in terms of thousands of miles without refueling, engineers talk of bombers and huge transports in terms of weeks or months of non-stop flight. These would be powered by nuclear energy. Doubtful? The U.S. submarine "Nautilus" plows on and under the water endlessly without refueling, because of atomic power. Why not an airplane?



The Strategic Air Command's first all-jet heavy bomber, the Boeing-built B-52 Stratofortress, on May 20, 1956, became the first U.S. aircraft to air-drop a hydrogen bomb. The B-52 Stratofortress eventually will replace the B-36. It has a 185 foot wingspan, but, despite this great size, its eight jet engines place it in the 650 mile per hour speed class. It has a ceiling of more than 50,000 feet and a range of over 6,000 miles without refueling, and it can be refueled in flight.

Already in production for major world airlines are the Boeing 707 and the Douglas DC-8—giant jet transports to be in commercial use within three years. By 1959 passengers will fly on commercial airlines from Los Angeles to New York in about four hours; from New York to Paris in less than seven! On the engineers' drawing boards—bombers and eventually transports to cross the continent in 1¾ hours.

The engineer's job is to keep ahead—to build tomorrow's plane today. As faster and faster planes are envisioned, a major problem becomes that of over-

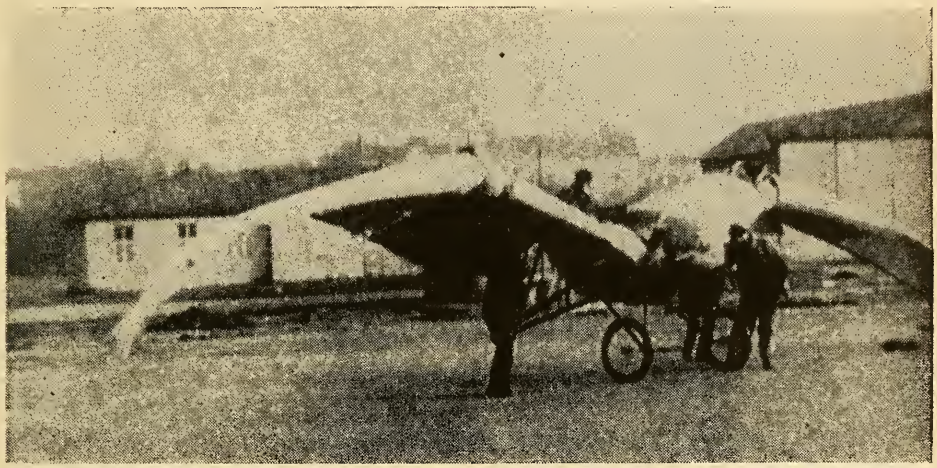
coming the terrific heat. Said one engineer: "What they're asking us to build is a refrigerated frying pan."

So rapid and yet so subtle has been the progress of the air age that it is hard to remember that it was only on May 20, 1927, that Charles A. Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris in 33½ hours, an average speed of 107½ miles per hour.

Thirty years ago a pioneer pilot, Dick Depew, said "The greatest hazard in flying is the risk of starving to death." He was right. Few American civilians had ever seen an airplane when World War I ended, but about 200,000 members of the Army and Navy had come to know the excitement, and to sense the future significance, of flying. Many of them returned from the services determined to make careers in aviation.

The airplane was a wickedly effective machine for waging war. But civilians were slow to accept it as a means of transportation. They wanted safety and schedule reliability. Investors wanted a good prospect of profit before making eager motions toward their wallets to finance aviation enterprises. These qualities were not staples of the air world of 1919. The adventurous souls determined to earn their livings in aviation did indeed run the risk of starvation.

To those who took the risk, America owes a debt. At the time, it gave them scant respect. Most of them were "gypsy" fliers, owning war-surplus planes, roving from carnival to county fair, flying exhibitions or short sightseeing hops. Thrill seeking passengers were charged $12.50 right after the war, but the price fell to a couple of dollars a ride in the 1920's.



If birds can fly then why can't I? At least that was the theory of this early intrepid airman. He made his airplane with birdlike wings that flapped—but not enough to get him off the ground. This photo is taken from an actual filmed episode in the CBS-TV documentary, "Air Power."

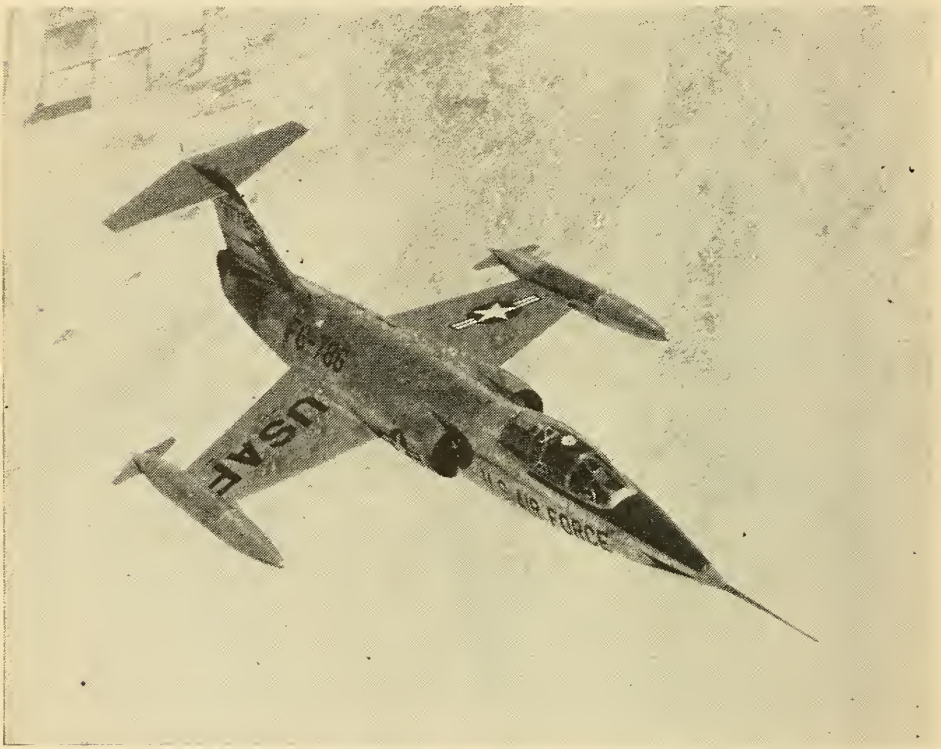
Gypsies, flying circuses and aerial acrobatic troupes carried aviation to the odd corners of the country, but it was the ocean flyers who monopolized the early headlines. The Atlantic was unconquered, a challenge to the airman as it had been centuries earlier to Lief Erickson, first to cross the ocean by ship.

In 1913, the London Daily Mail had offered a $50,000 prize to the first airplane crew to hop the Atlantic. By 1919, there were several ready to make the effort. The U.S. Navy had flying boats which had been delivered too late for combat service. A trans-Atlantic flight was organized, using four planes, the NC-1, NC-2, NC-3 and NC-4. Almost simultaneously,

two former Royal Flying Corps officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Brown, announced they would make the crossing in a Vickers-Vimy bomber. Two other planes entered the "race."

The NC-4 crossed from Newfoundland to the Azores, and thence to England. The other three "NC's" dropped out one by one. Alcock and Brown, on June 14, 1919, made it from Newfoundland to a bog near Clifton, Ireland, in 16 hours, and became the first trans-Atlantic non-stop fliers.

What of the gypsies, the stunters, the ocean fliers? To quote from CBS' "AIR POWER," "in the mind of the general public aviation was a diversion and pilots were motorized trapeze artists." Were they fools or geniuses? Watching wingwalkers, reading, without much interest, of speed races, the man-in-the-street saw little that was meaningful in the antics of the flyboys. But they were planting the seeds which grew into the Ford Trimotor, the DC-3, the B-17, the DC-7, the B-52 and the jetliners of 1959. Without them, today's Air Force would not be what it is—the greatest military striking power the world has known.



This F-104A "Starfighter" is "the most advanced plane of its type ever developed" according to Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Nathan F. Twining.

Its razor-blade-thin wings extend only 7½ feet from the fuselage and are so sharp that felt covers are placed over them on the ground to protect crewmen. This supersonic fighter can climb as fast as it flies level. It is the first production fighter equipped with a pilot downward ejection seat.

On September 24, 1929, Jimmy Doolittle, who 13 years later was to electrify the world by leading a bombing raid on Tokyo, made aviation's first blind flight, at Mitchell Field, New York. With a hood over his cockpit, he took off, flew 15 minutes, and landed safely, all on instruments. Thus was born all-weather flying.

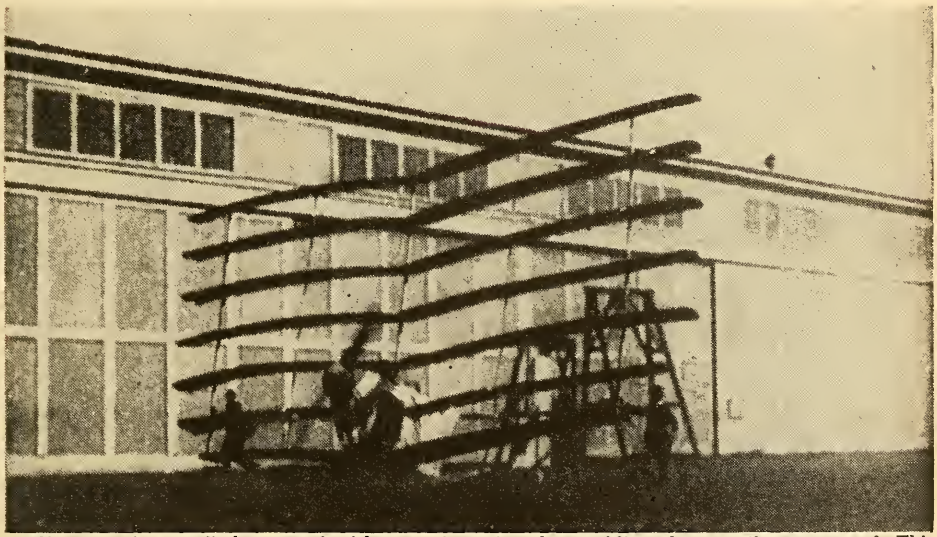
A U.S. Army plane established an endurance record of 150 hours, 40 minutes, from January 1 to 7, 1929. This was accomplished by air-to-air refueling. Today the huge B-47 and B-52 bombers can be kept in the air indefinitely with refueling from a KC-135 Stratotanker whose gasoline line is unerringly guided to the bomber's tank by remote control. Among the crew of that first endurance plane were three "Motorized trapeze artists" named Ira C. Eaker, Elwood "Pete" Quesada and Carl "Tooey" Spatz . . . all air generals of World War II.

The first aerial bomb—a homemade affair of pipe and powder—was dropped in January, 1911, by an Army lieutenant at San Francisco. The first ejection seat was tested, with a dummy, in 1910. The first Delta wing was built in England in 1910. It was a failure, but it paved the way for today's supersonic fighters. The first bombsight was conceived by an army officer in 1911. Air-to-ground radio communication was first tested at Fort Riley in 1912. That was the year of the first successful demonstration of the automatic pilot and the first catapult launching from a ship.

Some say tomorrow's war will be fought with guided missiles. The first one was designed and built by Sperry Gyroscope in 1916-18!

Commercially, the change in air transportation is about to be as radical as the change from the horse-drawn carriage to the horseless carriage.

The wing spread of the Boeing 707, which will be the first commercial jet airliner in service, is 141 feet, six inches. That is 21 feet, six inches longer than the *first powered flight* of the Wright brothers!



If you can't get off the ground with two wings, just keep adding them until you succeed. This dreamer has reached the seventh plateau and now he wants to change his category. This is a photo taken from an early newsreel.

A single Air Force B-52, capable of delivering a bomb load anywhere in the world — and getting back — can carry more explosive energy than was fired off by all the guns and bombs of all the nations that fought in World War II.

Considered expert opinion rates the eight engined, 650 m.p.h. B-52 better than any comparable competitive plane now in operation by a foreign power. General Nathan F. Twining,

USAF Chief of Staff, said after his recent trip to Russia that the Soviet "Bison"—counterpart of the B-52—isn't "quite as good as predicted. Of course, indications are it has the range, but it is not as clean an airplane as I thought it was going to be and there are many protuberances on it."

Confidence but not complacency is the attitude of our Air Force Chiefs. General Twining says:

"I believe that we are ahead of them (USSR) in air power today. But they are moving on a broad front. I am also confident that if we continue the air program we are now planning, we will not lose our lead.

"The Soviets are confident about their progress. I am confident about ours. The only requirement is to remain alert to the challenge we face in the future."

And the dreams go on. Wellwood E. Beall, senior vice president of Boeing Airplane Company, says:

"The next 40 years will see an old saying disproved. Some things that go up will not come down—at least, not down to this earth. Pilotless aircraft are a reality, an earth satellite is just around the corner, and I am convinced that we could land a rocket on the moon within 10 years, if we chose."

More pertinent to today's generation, perhaps, is the ability to land a "rocket" on an enemy installation anywhere on this earth.

It was 14 years ago that Adolph Hitler thought he had assured the conquest of Britain and the security of his Fortress Europe through a new and terrifying weapon, the ballistic missile. The first successful firing of the V-2 came in October of 1942, and during 1944 and 1945 thousands of rockets were launched against Allied cities.

The V-2 didn't win the war for the Nazis, but the basic principle could be the deciding factor in winning, or preventing, World War III.

Right now, the Air Force's ballistic missile test range extends 1500 miles. Tomorrow it will be *5000* miles—from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to Ascension Island in the lonely Atlantic, between the bulge of Brazil and Africa. On this range will be tested the Convair-built Atlas.

It took man more than four thousand years to progress from the invention of the wheel to a motorized speed of 40 miles an hour. In a few decades he has conquered the air at 1500 miles per hour, and can unerringly direct a pilotless missile to a target thousands of miles away. He is looking curiously at the moon and Mars, not asking "can we make it?" but only "when will we do it?"

And when the first space ship takes off on interplanetary flight, there will be engineers at their drawing boards designing a better one; and crazy pilots waiting to test it.

That's what makes Air Power.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

Here's What Labor Stands For

Labor unions stand for something clean and decent in America. We organized to win a better way of life for our members because we believed organized groups are more effective than individuals. To that extent we are pressure groups, in the same sense that the National Association of Manufacturers is a pressure group. We believe that higher wages and improved working conditions for our members strengthen America.

Lithographers Journal

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them, They still live in our memory,
Not dead, just gone before; And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JAMES ADAMS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT AKERS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GASTON ARCHAMBAULT, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
P. A. BABINEAUX, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
W. P. BALLEW, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
CHARLES BALLINGER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HAROLD BARTRAM, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
CHARLES BECKER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
C. J. BENNINGTON, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
THOMAS A. BIRD, L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.
EDWIN D. BLEDSOE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
HENRY BOLHIUS, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
JOE BOWMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JAMES C. BOYD, SR., L. U. 1104, Tyler, Texas
ARTHUR W. BROADWAY, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
H. H. BRUBAKER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
W. L. BURMASTER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
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IRA CARVER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
SVEN CEDERSTROM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
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EMIL CORNELL, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
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E. P. GEORGE, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
MORRIS GOERLICK, L. U. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. G. GREENAMYER, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
ARTHUR GREET, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
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CANADIAN BROTHERS DISPLAY MODEL HOUSE AT CALGARY STAMPEDE

One of the Brotherhood's leading Canadian Local Unions, No. 1779, of Calgary, Alberta, recently outfitted a display booth at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. This affair, which features a rip-snortin' rodeo, is visited annually by thousands of guests, both from the United States and Canada.

Local 1779's exhibit included a model doll house, built on a scale of one inch to the foot; an oil painting displaying all phases of logging and timber production, from the time the tree is felled until it is processed into finished lumber; a complete set of carpentry tools which are included in the kit of an accomplished journeyman; a set of United Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Manuals; and short histories of the Local and the United Brotherhood.



Harry Watson, builder of the model house, on duty at Local 1779's exhibit at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

The model house was constructed by Harry Watson, long-time member of the Local. It is complete in every detail and the interior was furnished by Ladies Auxiliary 585, also of Calgary.

The 1956 exhibit was the first such display by the Calgary Local, but it was greeted with such great interest by the Stampede visitors that they are planning for such events in the future.

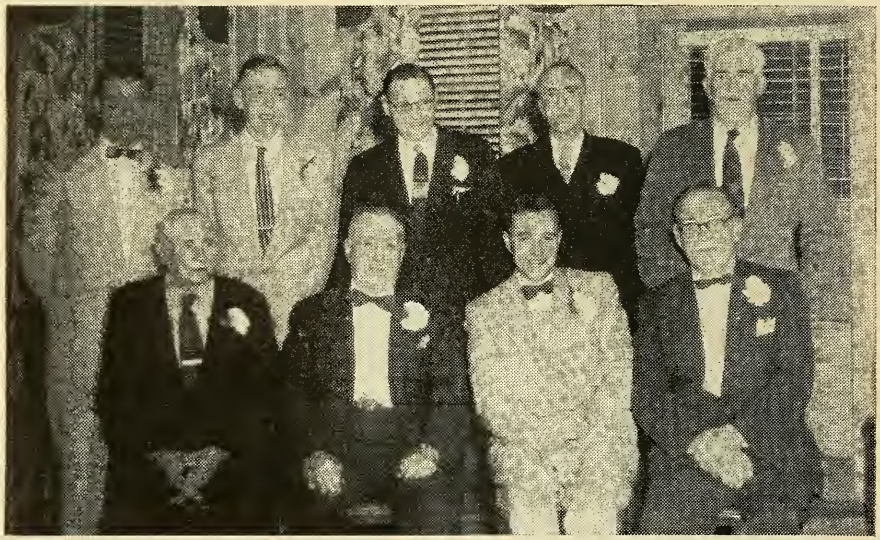
When the exhibit was concluded, the house was presented to the Booth Memorial Home of the Salvation Army.

This was an excellent display which gave the general public another fine opportunity to understand the work and aims of United Brotherhood members; a fine step forward in public relations.

Congratulations to our industrious Canadian Brothers.

LOCAL 301 CELEBRATES BROTHERHOOD'S ANNIVERSARY

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood was observed recently by Local Union No. 301, of Newburgh, N. Y., at a dinner-dance. More than 300 members and their guests were in attendance.



Guests at Local 301's dinner-dance had a fine time due to the activities of the banquet committee, shown here with the speakers and officers of the Newburgh, N. Y., Local. From left to right, seated, are: George De Hart, William Watt, president; Albert Zagorski, committee chairman; and John O'Donnell, Brotherhood representative.

Standing, left to right: Campbell G. Hodge; George Coe, recording secretary; B. H. Murray, financial secretary; L. P. Weber, conductor; and W. M. McFadyen, vice president.

John O'Donnell, representative of the United Brotherhood, spoke of the early days of our organization, recounting many social and economic advances which have accrued due to the efforts of the carpenters during the past three-quarters of a century.

Also introduced to the assemblage was George De Hart, who has been a member of Local 301 for the past 64 years. He will soon celebrate his 86th birthday, but despite his age, is still actively interested in the affairs of the organization.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

BUFFALO F. S. HONORED FOR HALF-CENTURY OF MEMBERSHIP

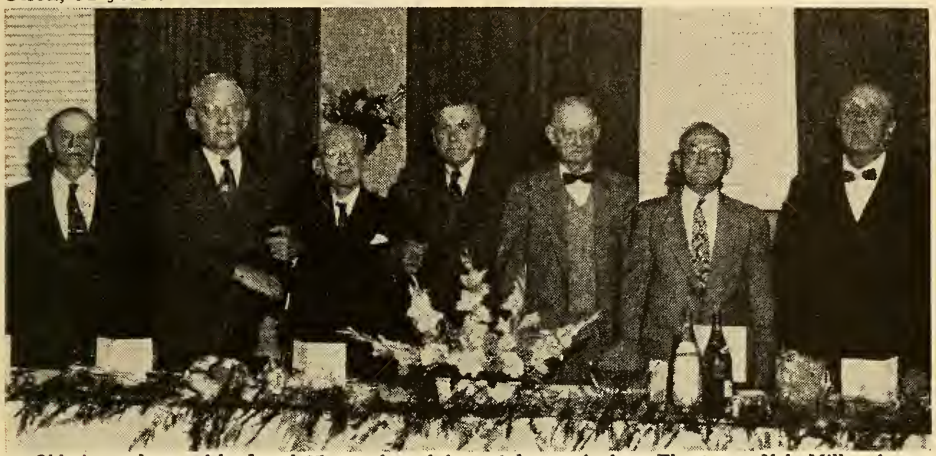


John C. Miller, (center), receives congratulations from Joseph B. Cullen, president of Local Union 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., (left) and Marin A. McDonald, business representative. He was being honored on the 50th anniversary of his joining the United Brotherhood.

Brother Miller was presented with a 50 year pin and a fine clock radio, a gift of the members of Local 1345, in appreciation of his 45 years service as their financial secretary. But the real gift for Brother Miller is the knowledge that his long years of service has not been in vain; that he has made a real contribution to the lives of his fellow workers.

FORMER SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT AMONG HONORED OLD-TIMERS

A dinner-dance was recently held by Local Union No. 65, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, honoring seven members of the Local, who have 50 or more years continuous service. Honored guests included Martin Hoy, 57 years membership; Arthur A. Quinn, 56 years; Andrew Thostesen, 54 years; Frank Dudasko, 52 years; and Benjamin Dennis, Nels Miller and John Olsen, 51 years.



Old-timers honored by Local 65, are, from left to right are Andrew Thostesen, Nels Miller, former Second General Vice President Arthur Quinn, John Olsen, Benjamin Dennis, Frank Dudasko and Martin Hoy.

Brother Hoy is the only living charter member of Local 65.

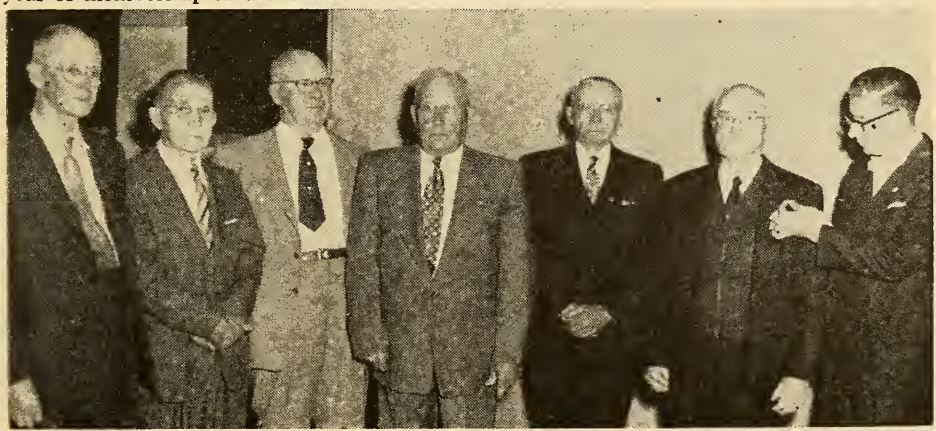
Brother Quinn's career has been long and outstanding. He was elected Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood in 1907 and at each convention thereafter until his retirement in May, 1915. He served as a member of the Senate of the State of New Jersey and for 25 years as president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

Andrew Aaroe, a former business representative of Local 65, acted as toastmaster. Carl Beck, president of the Local, presented the 50 year pins. Principal speaker at the dinner was James J. Flynn, Mayor of Perth Amboy.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

WISCONSIN LOCAL HONORS 6TH 50-YEAR MAN

Early this year five 50-year members of Local Union 314, of Madison, Wisconsin, assembled at a regular meeting to honor another of their brothers for achieving his 50th year of membership in the United Brotherhood.



Five 50 year men stand beside another half-century member of Local 314 as he receives his emblem of honor. From left to right are Ben White, Alois Friedl, Joe Brown, S. G. Herreid, George Meyer, Brother Manthe and Robert Strenger, Brotherhood Representative presenting pin.

Alfred Manthe is the brother who was ushered into the select group of members who have endured the risks and hardships which have been connected with union membership

over the past half-century. Though most of the physical dangers are gone, he and his fellow members have not forgotten the difficult struggles of the past, and realize that the need for a militant attitude has not disappeared. They symbolize the courage and character of the membership of our organization and the great determination which has caused it to grow and prosper, despite the threats of the enemies of labor.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

WASHINGTON APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE HONORS SIXTH GRADUATING CLASS

In June, this year, the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity, honored its graduates at the sixth annual dinner for apprenticeship groups. As usual, the affair was held in the beautiful Terrace Room, at the National Airport there.

Included in the 1956 class are 20 young men who have been trained to become skillful carpenters, millworkers, resilient floor-wall and ceiling coverers and carpet layers. That the training was excellent, further proof, other than the records of previous graduates, was given when the outstanding graduate of the class, Gordon F. Sudduth, was promoted to foreman by his employer.

Shortly after the dinner, W. F. Patterson, director of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship announced that the District of Columbia Joint Committee had been selected for study for its outstanding work in producing skilled craftsmen.



Attending the graduation ceremonies at Washington's National Airport were, left to right, front row: Louis Holden, T. G. Schaefer, D. A. Grimes, Brother Sudduth (holding plaque) R. G. Nasatka, Antonio Pace and J. F. Wood.

Second row: R. B. Chase, H. S. Allison, J. D. Frazier, W. S. Katz, H. B. Carlton, M. A. Crisp, R. J. Snead, H. L. Smith, D. B. Taylor and Henry Lehman.

Back row: Randall C. Wyant, Master Builders Assoc.; Everett S. Lank, Lank Woodwork, Inc.; Herbert Hall, Washington Woodworking Co., Inc.; B. T. Rome, Geo. Hyman Construction Co.; Harold Cladny, chmn., Joint Comm.; Tom Murray, Mr. Patterson, Nicholas R. Loope, Dir., Joint Comm.; and Dan Kimball, Ben A. Sanford and Joseph G. Vieau, business representatives, Washington District Council. R. T. Sargus and E. R. Hull, graduates, were not present.

Thomas Murray, General Representative of the United Brotherhood, served as toastmaster and presented the following speakers at the banquet: B. L. Knowles, Associated General Contractors; H. A. Clarke, Industrial and Adult Education, D. C. Public Schools; and Mr. Patterson.

Brother Sudduth was presented with a plaque, signifying his outstanding scholastic achievement as a member of the class.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

SPECIAL MEETING HONORS NEW JERSEY 50-YEAR MEN

A special meeting was recently called by Local Union No. 1939, of Clifton, New Jersey, to pay tribute to four of its veteran members. Honored members included Joseph C.

Belli, Peter De Lucia, Frank Da Giau and Adolfo Zanetti, each of whom has completed 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Abraham Pluymers, president of the Passaic County and Vicinity District Council, presented each man with a gold emblem signifying a half-century of membership. Each



Members and guests of Local 1939 assembled to pay honor to the old timers of the Local include, from left to right, front row: George Collura, president, Local 490, Passaic; William Bonnema, business representative, Local 1939; Brothers Belli and De Lucia, Abraham Pluymers, Joseph Schweighart, president, Local 1939; Brothers Da Giau and Zanetti, Charles Belli, chairman of the celebration; and Peter De Lucia, financial secretary, Local 1939.

man's career was accounted to the assemblage and they were lauded for their long records of loyalty and faith in the organization.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

ALBERTA LOCAL HONORS TWO FIFTY YEAR MEN

Last March, Local Union No. 1779, of Calgary, Alberta, presented 50 year pins to two old timers, Daniel McCutcheon and James Rae. Both were initiated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on April 3, 1906, and cleared into Calgary Local in 1912.

Many of the stories of their early days in the organization sound humorous when told to fellow members today, but they are typical of the hard life of the union man of days gone by. Jim Rae has a favorite one of when he worked on the construction of a police station which was beseiged by strike breakers so that all union men required a police escort every day on their way to the job.

Brother Rae served as business agent of the Calgary Local for several years and compiled an unusually fine record. When he was elected to the job, in 1917, there were 27 members on the roster. At the end of the year more than 300 men were in the ranks of Local 1779. On one night 57 new Brothers were initiated.

He gives plenty of credit to his fellow members for this fine record, but the story of him riding his bicycle around the town signing up carpenters is still familiar among Canadian unionists.

Brothers McCutcheon and Rae were both members of the Amalgamated Society in Scotland prior to their immigration to Canada. Each was born shortly before the birth of the Brotherhood; Dan McCutcheon in February, 1880, and Jim Rae in January, 1881.



Jim Rae (seated) and Dan McCutcheon; two stalwart Canadian unionists.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 337

Concealed Lights.—Fig. 1 is a holdover from the last lesson. It shows a detail of a concealed light. The glare reducing pluralite glass should be noted. This glass conceals the light bulb, and at the same time

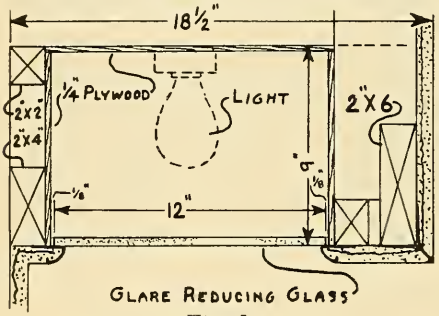


Fig. 1

reduces the glare. It is a step forward in lighting, but it is not the last word in that field. Constant improvements are being made, and no doubt will continue to be made, in the direction of perfection. Whether we are approaching the advent of perfect artificial lighting, is difficult to say. The thing that is certain, is that we are advanc-

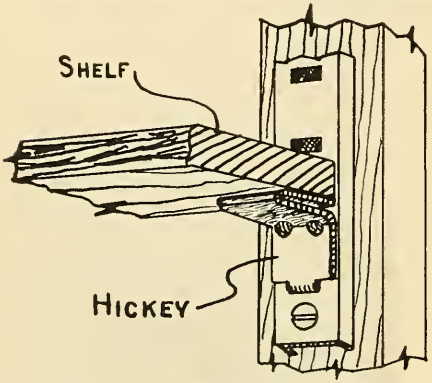


Fig. 2

ing, and probably will continue to do so. But perfection is something that still exists only in the realm of idealism. In the field of realities, we must content ourselves with continuous progress.

Hickey Supports.— A shelf-supporting hickey is shown by Fig. 2. In this case a metal channel, with adjusting slots every

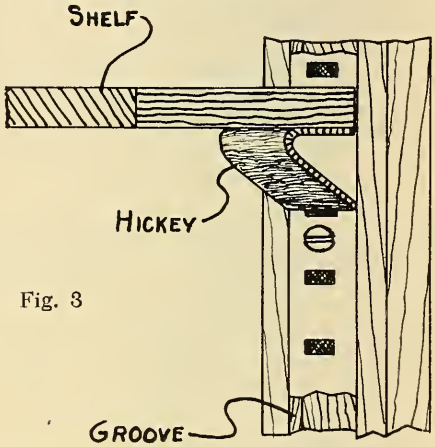


Fig. 3

half inch, is fastened to the wooden standard with screws, as shown by the drawing. These slots make possible ½-inch shelf ad-

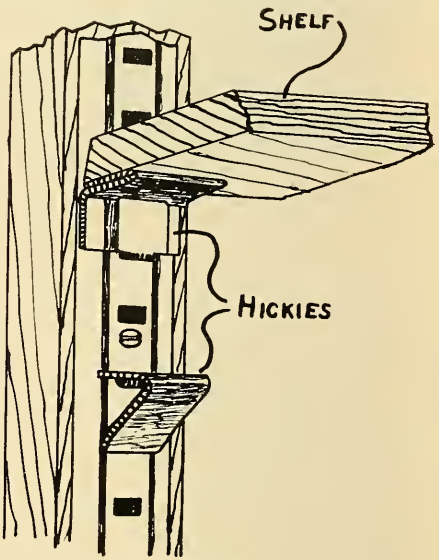


Fig. 4

justments. Fig. 3 shows the same kind of metal channel with slots, set into a groove in the standard, as shown by the drawing. In this case a different hickey is shown.

This shelf support also provides for ½-inch shelf adjustments. Another standard for supporting shelves is shown by Fig. 4. This

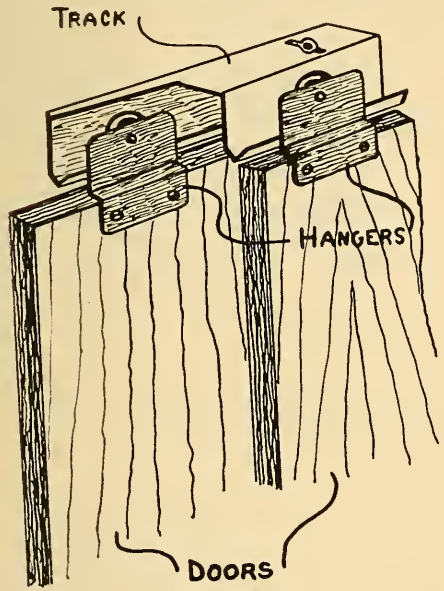


Fig. 5

has a metal strip fastened to the wooden part, with slots every half inch. Two kinds of hickeys are shown here. The metal strip

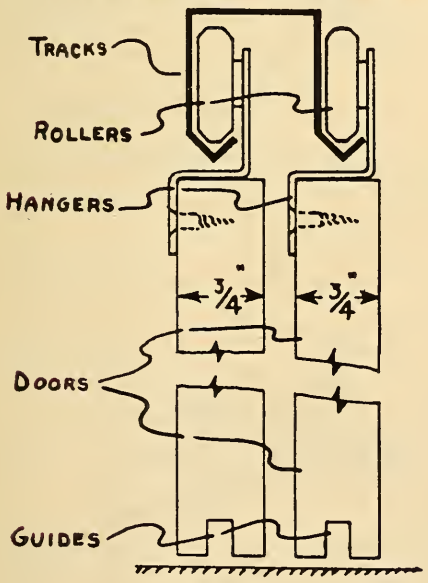


Fig. 6

is fastened to the wooden standard with screws.

Tracks and Hangers.—Fig. 5 shows, in part, the back sides of two sliding doors. The hangers in this instance are fastened to the back of the doors, which hides them from the front view. Fig. 6 gives a cross section of a double track, two doors in part, and the roller hangers. The bottom edges of the door have grooves for guides. These are light sliding doors, such as are shown by the drawings of the bath room cabinets in the last two lessons. The front of the doors is to the right. Fig. 7 shows to the left a cross section in part, of a 1-inch door, with a straight roller hanger fastened to the back of the door at the top. To the right is shown a cross section of a 1⅜-inch door, with a roller hanger that is fastened to the top edge of the door. Notice the grooves at the bottom that guide the bottom of the doors.

Single Tracks.— Two single tracks are shown by Fig. 8. The one to the left has a flange at the top by which it is fastened to the header of the opening. This track is used principally for doors that slide into a pocket, like the one shown in lesson 335 for the bath room. The track to the right is suitable for sliding doors of show cases, and the like.

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BOOKS—For Christmas gifts, etc.—BOOKS

Drawer Guides.—Fig. 9 gives a drawing of one-half of a set of drawer guides for kitchen cabinets. These guides come in two parts. One part is fastened to the cabinet and the other part is screwed on

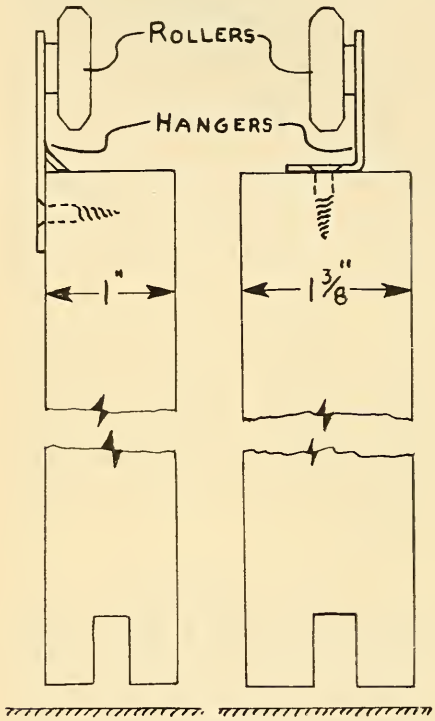


Fig. 7

the bottom of the drawer. Enough of the metal frame is shown cut out, to reveal the two rollers. The roller pointed out at the upper right is attached to the part of the frame that is fastened to the drawer, while the roller shown to the left is on the other part of the frame. Fig. 10 gives a cross section diagram, showing the two parts in position. A little study of this diagram will reveal the fact that the track that is fastened to the bottom of the drawer, rides

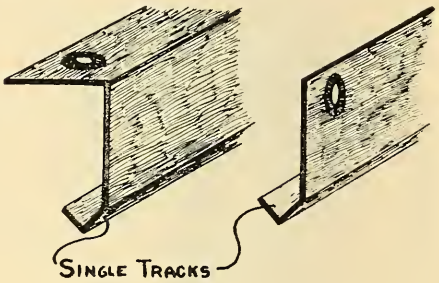


Fig. 8

the roller pointed out to the left in Fig. 9. The roller shown to the right runs on a track.

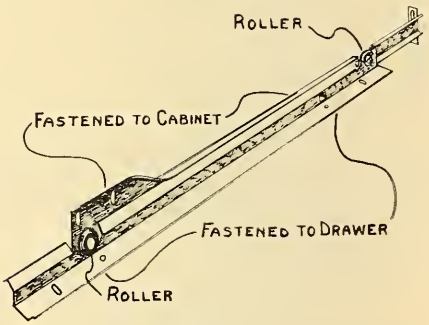
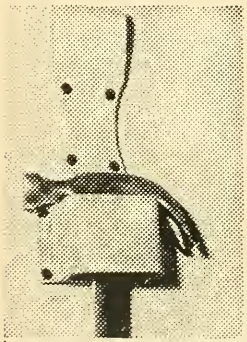


Fig. 9

The hardware shown in this lesson is used by and can be secured from the Wichita Cabinet Co., Inc., 1139 So. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kansas.

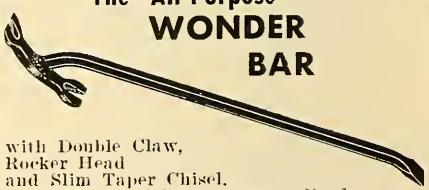
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manufacturers of whatever kind of hardware that might be used, not only in cabinet

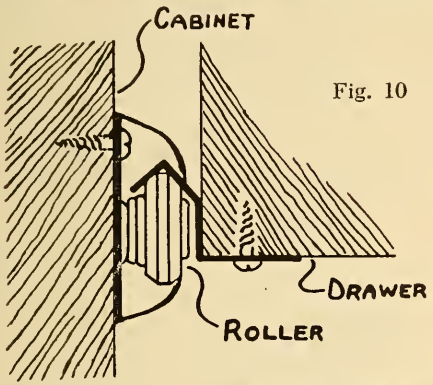


Fig. 10

work, but in any other kind of finishing hardware.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

OUTSIDE JOINTS

All outside joints should be made in such a manner that they will drain well, and, as much as possible, should throw the water out. This would mean that joints that are horizontal should have the edge cut inclined downward and out. Most of such joints can be cut on a 45-degree angle on the edge, of say a corner board, and square across on the face. Perpendicular joints can either be cut on a 45-degree angle on the edge of the material, or cut square on the edge for a butt joint. The face, in both cases, should be square across the material.

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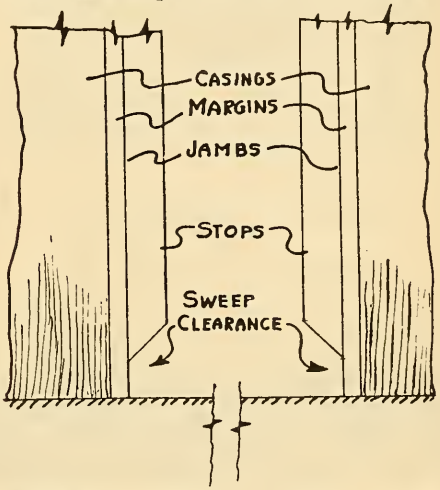
EDGE BEVEL FOR GABLE FRIEZE

To get the edge bevel for gable frieze boards, and similar members of gable finishing, where they join the side members at the corner, take the length of the rafter per foot run, on one arm of the square, and 12 on the other—the rafter length giving the bevel. For example, on a roof with a 12-inch run and a 5-inch rise, the diagonal distance between the two points is 13 inches, or the rafter length per foot run. To get the edge bevel for the gable frieze, take the rafter length, 13, and 12 on the square. The rafter length gives the bevel.

1881 — SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY — 1956

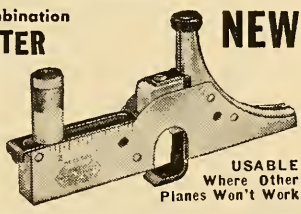
WORTH KNOWING

Here is a little trick that is well worth knowing. The illustration shows the bottom parts of a door jamb, brought close together. The casings, the margins, the jambs, and the stops are pointed out. The bottom ends of the stops have been cut on a 45-



degree angle, as shown, in order to provide clearance for sweeping, as the arrows indicate. Do you get the point? Those little corners that catch sweepings are eliminated by cutting off about three-quarters of an inch at the bottom ends of the stops. That isn't all: By cutting the stops as much shorter as shown by the drawing, the rather difficult job of marking and cutting the stops to the exact length, is also eliminated. It's worth knowing.

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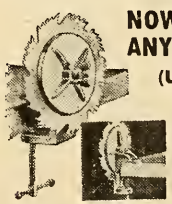
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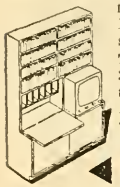


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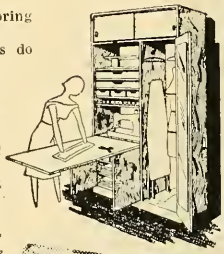
Complete photos plus easy-to-read construction drawings and details do the designing for you and cut work in half.

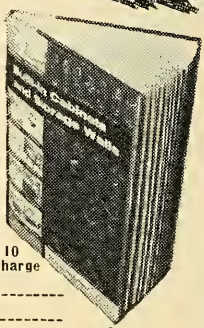
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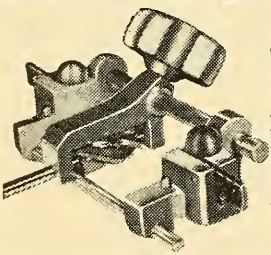
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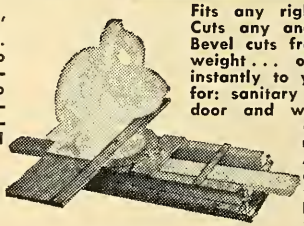
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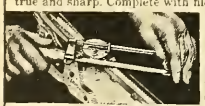
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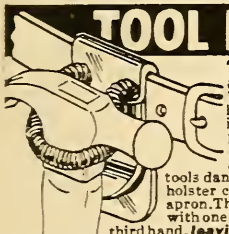
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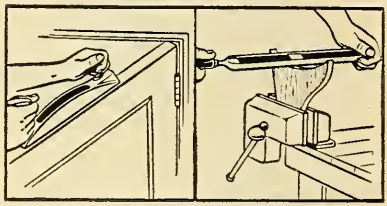
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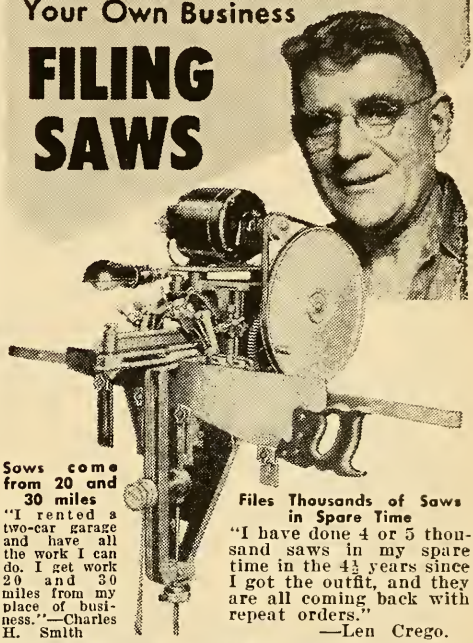
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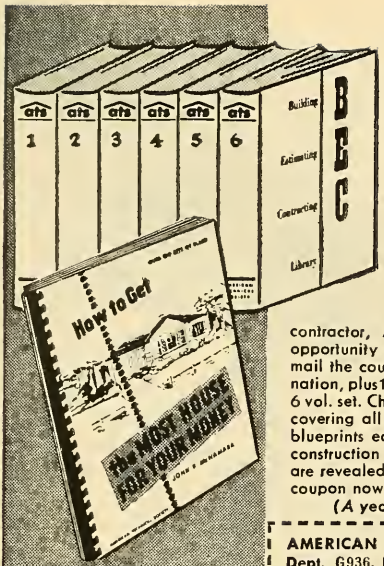
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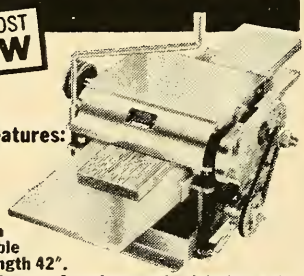
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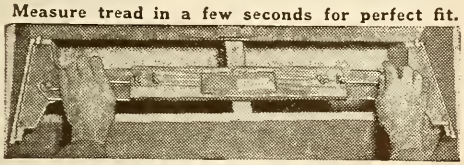
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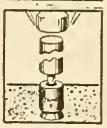


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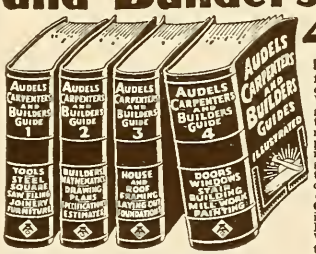
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